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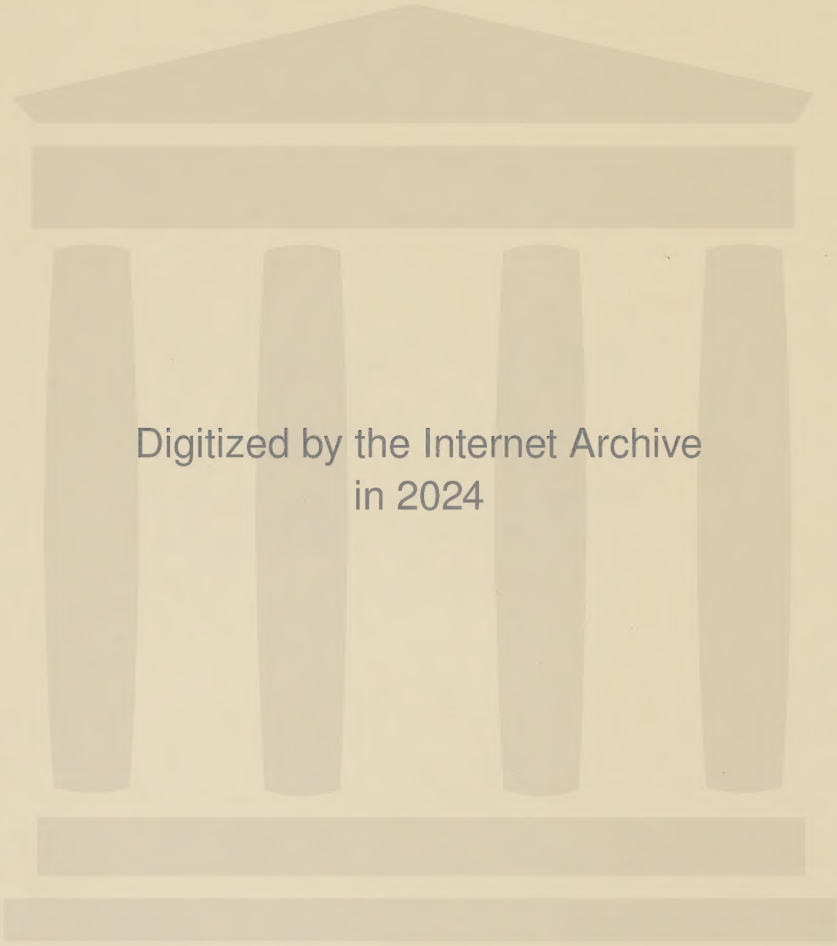
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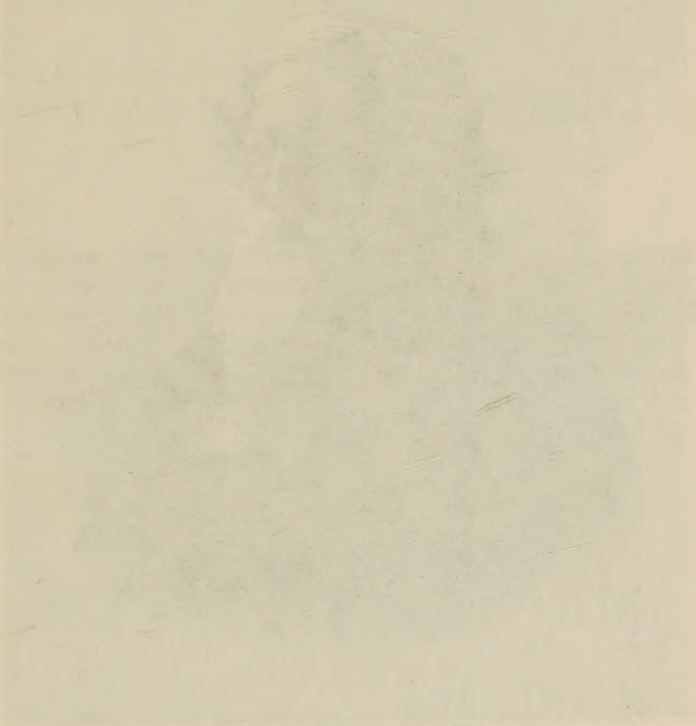
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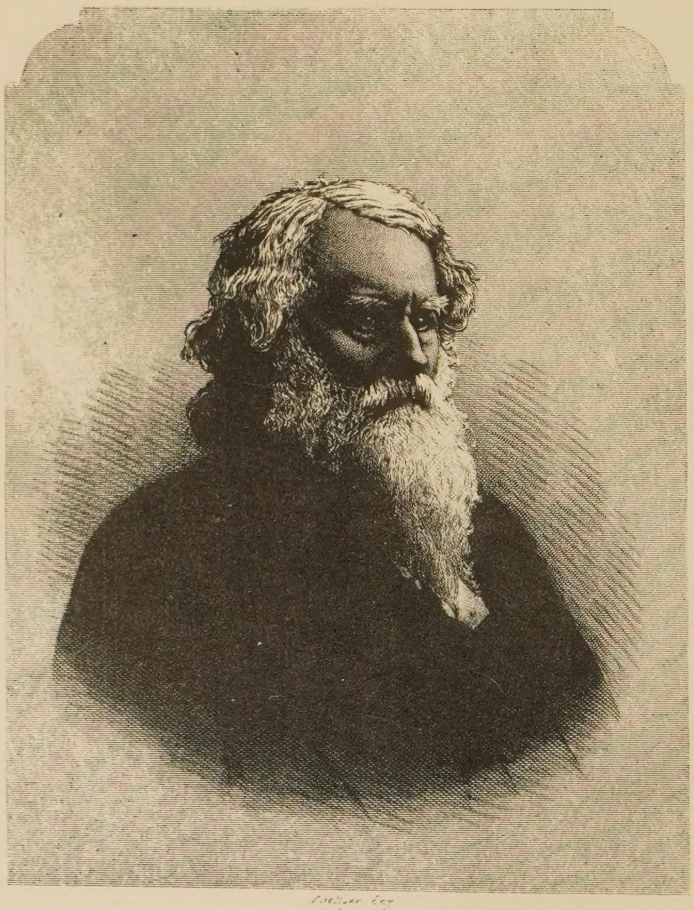
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HISTORY

OF

RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO:

(INCLUDING THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.)

ITS PAST AND PRESENT.

CONTAINING

A CONDENSED COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF OHIO, INCLUDING AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST; A COMPLETE HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIES, STATISTICS, &c.; A HISTORY OF ITS SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR; PORTRAITS OF ITS EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; MISCELLANEOUS MATTER; MAP OF THE COUNTY; BIOGRAPHIES AND HISTORIES OF OUR PATRONS AND THE MOST PROMINENT FAMILIES, &c., &c.

COMPILED BY A. A. GRAHAM.

ILLUSTRATED.

MANSFIELD, OHIO:
A. A. GRAHAM & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1807-1880.

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PREFACE.

THE origin of this book lies in the fact that something over twenty-five years ago, Gen. R. BRINKERHOFF then a young lawyer, who had recently come into the county and made it his home, conceived the idea of preserving the annals of its early history. He had married the daughter of one of its earliest and best-known pioneers, and, as his associations brought him in contact with the men and women of those days, he felt that a record of their trials, their deeds of valor, their bravery and their fortitude, ought to be preserved for the instruction of the generations that would follow them. To subdue the forest with its vast growth of trees, its wild animals, and wilder men, required courage, persistence and heroism. Only the men and women who possessed these qualities could hope for success, hence only this class came to stay. They fought their way to victory, and are entitled to a historic record as the founders of a free country and a free people.

Recognizing these facts, Gen. BRINKERHOFF resolved to do his part in preserving the history of the pioneers of Richland County. With this object in view, he began to gather information in regard to pioneer times. In 1855, he became the editor of the Mansfield *Herald*, and soon began to publish the facts he had collected. He requested corrections and additions, and also printed a series of interrogations to call out further information. Then many of the earliest pioneers were living, and could tell him their personal experiences and recollections in regard to the events of "long ago," in Richland County, and could give him history that could not at present be gathered. By these means, he preserved the early annals of the county, that otherwise would be now irretrievably lost. His efforts called out others, who from time to time sent him their reminiscences. These, with his own, as they were published, were gathered into a scrap-book, and thus preserved in their order, under appropriate headings. At his suggestion, another individual, the Rev. JAMES MCGAW, was induced to take an interest in the enterprise. Mr. McGaw traveled over nearly all the southern part of the county in search of the history of different localities, sending to Gen. BRINKERHOFF, the results of his labors, who published them in his paper.

The massacre of the ZIMMER, (commonly but erroneously known as the *Seymour*), and Ruffner families, furnished Mr. MCGAW the plot of a pioneer story, which he successfully carried out. It was published first in the *Herald* as a serial, and afterward in book form, under the title "Pioneer Times in Richland County." It is a thrilling narrative of fact and fiction, illustrative of early days here. It was not intended to be a history, and was written simply as a story. It is now quite rare.

Gen. BRINKERHOFF followed the threads of local history, publishing in the *Herald* the items he gathered. In 1861, the great war broke over the land, at once putting an end to all such work. After its close, he gathered the scattered fragments, and upon the establishment of the *Ohio Liberal*, by him in 1873, again began the publication of early reminiscences, many of which he had written while in the army.

A pioneer society, also, had been formed, and meetings held, where the subject of a county history was occasionally broached, but no decisive steps taken, as no one appeared who understood the compilation of such a volume. The American Centennial of 1876 revived the question of such works, and gave an impetus to their compilation, that is now practically being carried out all over the United States. On the 4th of July of that year, by request of the President of the United States, centennial addresses were delivered in many of the counties in the country by competent persons, generally those who had made local history a study. In this county, Gen. BRINKERHOFF delivered the historical address. It was published in the county papers, and in pamphlet form.

In the spring of 1879, the compiler of these pages, who had then had about five years' continuous experience in writing and compiling county histories and State gazetteers, came on a visit to

Mansfield, and, while here, met Gen. BRINKERHOFF, and learned of his efforts to gather the history of the county. Having a practical knowledge of the preparation of such volumes, he saw the opening presented here, and immediately entered. Gen. BRINKERHOFF freely gave all his collected material, became an earnest and efficient helper, and, with Dr. WILLIAM BUSHNELL, MANUEL MAY, E. W. SMITH, REUBEN EVARTS, Dr. J. P. HENDERSON, and many others, took, from the beginning, an active interest in the enterprise. To the General's collections, as well as those of others, much of the accuracy of the volume is due.

The work was commenced about one year ago. It was thought best to include an outline history of Ohio, as histories of the State are quite rare. Over one hundred pages of the book are devoted to this subject, giving in as condensed a form as possible the narrative of the growth of Ohio.

Mr. N. N. HILL, Jr., a resident of Mansfield and a very accurate, careful writer, was engaged to assist in writing and compiling the history. For this purpose he visited nearly every township in the county, and gathered its local history. To his persevering efforts, much of the detailed history is due. Mr. Hill made the drawing from which the picture "the first cabin in Richland County" was made.

Agents to canvass the county, and to gather the history of families, were secured, and sent into the county. Each township was kept separate, and the history of each family properly condensed and prepared for press. In some instances, the agents have gathered longer biographies than was necessary (noticeably the case in Worthington and Monroe Townships, the compiler not having time to revisit and rewrite their biographies. Only the facts are aimed to be given, and are all that should appear in any history. The compiler does not hold himself responsible for the statements made in any biography. Each one was written at the dictation of the persons whose history it preserves, or by competent persons who knew the family, and who only can be held responsible.

In this volume, the aim has constantly been to give the simple narrative of facts as they occurred. History is simply a narrative of events. In works of this character, it is impossible to obtain that accuracy of detail desirable. The memory of no one is infallible, and in this book the larger part is obtained from the recollection of those who passed through the scenes here recorded. Often such persons came to the compiler and desired to correct their statements; asserting they had forgotten some valuable part, or unconsciously and unintentionally made a slight error. All statements were verified as far as it was possible to do so; and, where any discrepancy arose, two or three statements were obtained, compared, and the proper one determined.

To all those who have in any way contributed their aid in gathering and compiling these annals, the compiler desires to return his grateful acknowledgments. No one is more sensible than he of errors that may have crept into the work; and none will accept kindly criticism more cheerfully. He expressly desires to extend his thanks to Dr. WILLIAM BUSHNELL, Dr. J. P. HENDERSON, Mr. REUBEN EVARTS, THOMAS B. ANDREWS, Hon. S. S. BLOOM, Mr. JOHN WARD, Gen. R. BRINKERHOFF, Mr. H. R. SMITH, Mr. W. W. DRENNAN, Col. R. C. BROWN, and to others. To Dr. GEORGE W. HILL'S valuable collections, which are frequently noticed in this work, and who has in manuscript form one of the best county histories extant; to Miss ROSELLA RICE, Mr. JOHN Y. GLESSNER, for the use of the *Shield* and *Banner* files, also to Mr. GEORGE U. HARN, for the *Herald*, to the *Liberal* for its columns, to the Mansfield *Call*, to Mr. A. L. GARBER, for his aid, and use of the Bellville *Star*. Also to the Shelby *Times* and *News*, the Plymouth *Advertiser*, the Shiloh *Review*, and to other papers, who have all spoken a good word, and freely given their aid. In addition to these mentioned, many persons, in all parts of the county, and, indeed, in other parts of the State, gave valuable material, for all of which, and to whom the compiler sincerely desires to return his acknowledgments. Especially to Mr. HENRY NEWMAN, of Williams County, who visited Mansfield, that he might give the early history of the county, being the only survivor of its earliest days. Thanks are also due to all the County officers, as well as to all officials who possessed records that could throw any light on past events, and whose use was cheerfully and freely given.

Nearly three-quarters of a century have come and gone since the little band of surveyors under Gen. JAMES HEDGES began their labors in this part of Ohio, and measured the present domain of Richland County. Closely following them came JACOB NEWMAN, who built his humble cabin near the Rocky Fork, and began the life of a pioneer almost alone in this wilderness. In a year or two, others followed, attracted by the reports of the rich land in this part of Ohio. Different parts of the county,

then attached to Knox, became settled, and, though checked by the war of 1812, and the Indian troubles of that day, emmigration went on steadily and surely.

To record the events of this lapse of time, has been the aim of this book. The PAST, like the PRESENT, has been full of important events, and fraught with a deep interest to the descendants of these pioneers of the PAST, whose sons and daughters of the PRESENT enjoy the fruits of their labors.

While the compiler and his assistants do not arrogate to themselves accuracy beyond criticism, yet the narrative will be found in a large measure correct. The compilation and arrangement of these annals has necessitated the careful examination and digestion of a labyrinth of facts, incidents, dates and narratives, enveloped in the PAST, entering so largely into the PRESENT of the community in whose interests these pages were written.

To all the Patriarchs of the PAST, and to the representative men and women of the PRESENT, without whose aid these annals could not have been written, the readers of these pages owe a debt of gratitude time can never repay. Without their aid, the history would have been unwritten and unpreserved.

A. T. Graham

COMPILER.



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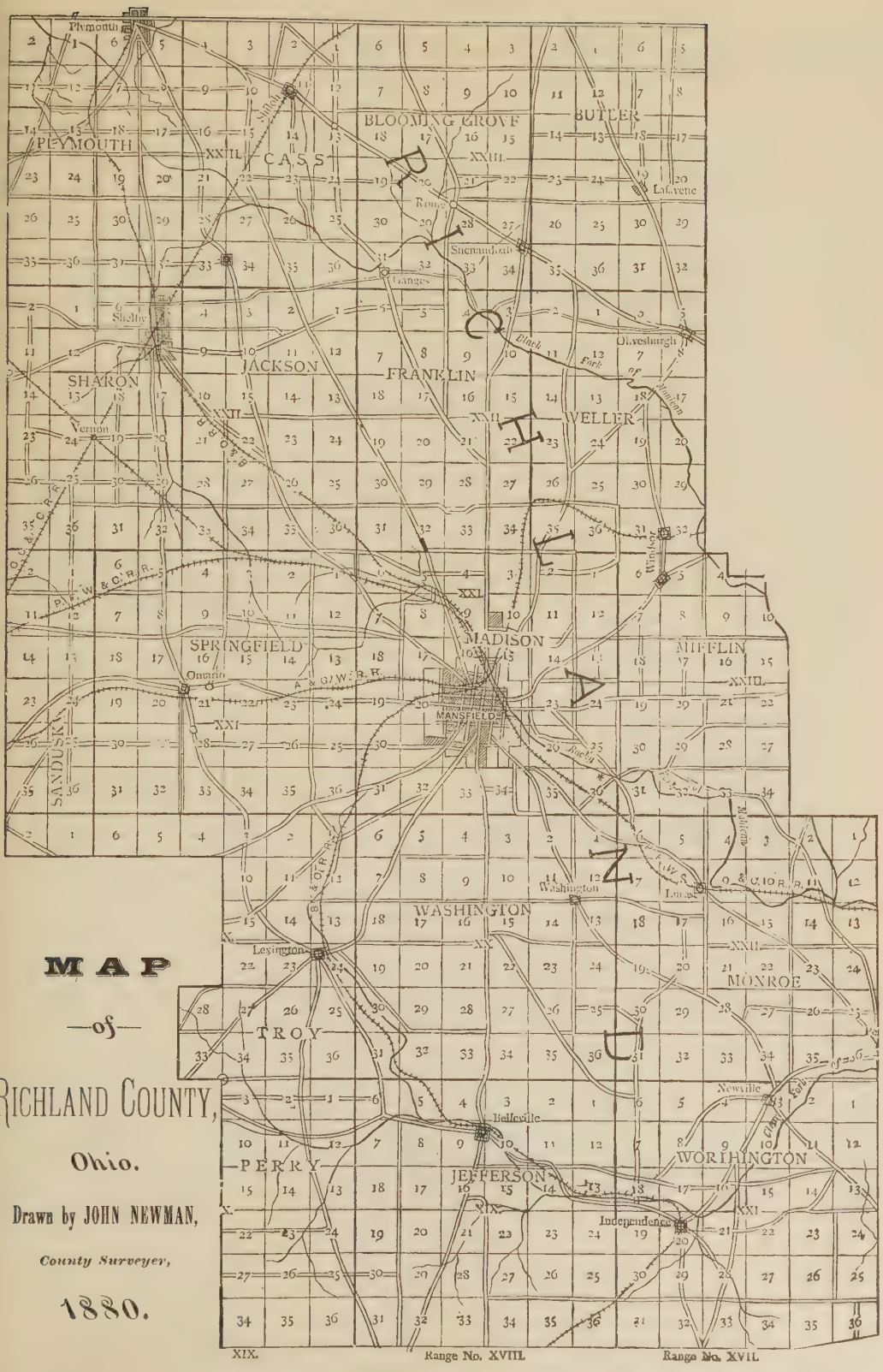
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Note.—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16—The History of Ohio—and Chapters 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 40, were written by Mr. A. A. Graham, the Compiler of the History; Chapter 34 was written by Mr. Graham and Col. R. C. Brown.

Chapters 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 38 and 39 of the County History by Mr. N. N. Hill, Jr.

Chapter 25 of this past of the book, was written by Miss Rosella Rice.

Of the Township histories, Chapters 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 were written by N. N. Hill, Jr.; Chapters 69, 74 and 75 by Mr. J. A. Kaul Chapters 42 and 61, by Mr. John Ward, and Chapters 46 and 54 by Mr. A. L. Garber.



MAP

—of—

RICHLAND COUNTY,

Ohio.

Drawn by JOHN NEWMAN,

County Surveyer,

1880.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY —TOPOGRAPHY —GEOLOGY —PRIMITIVE—RACES —ANTIQUITIES —INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Richland County, at the southeast corner, where the elevation is 1,390 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hamlin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klipplart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound-Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some accounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstone, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Waldhoning, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> "The verdant hills
> Are covered o'er with growing grain,
> And white men till the soil,
> Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and James Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mouin-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly comparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

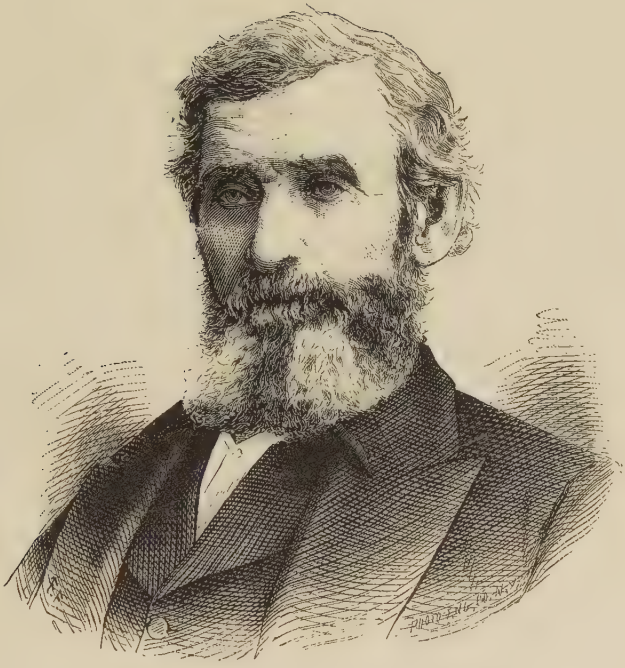
cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of LaSalle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and LaSalle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and LaSalle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of



Henry Newman

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, erelong they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, erelong, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts and the Gallipolis settlement are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778 by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartiez, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1699) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

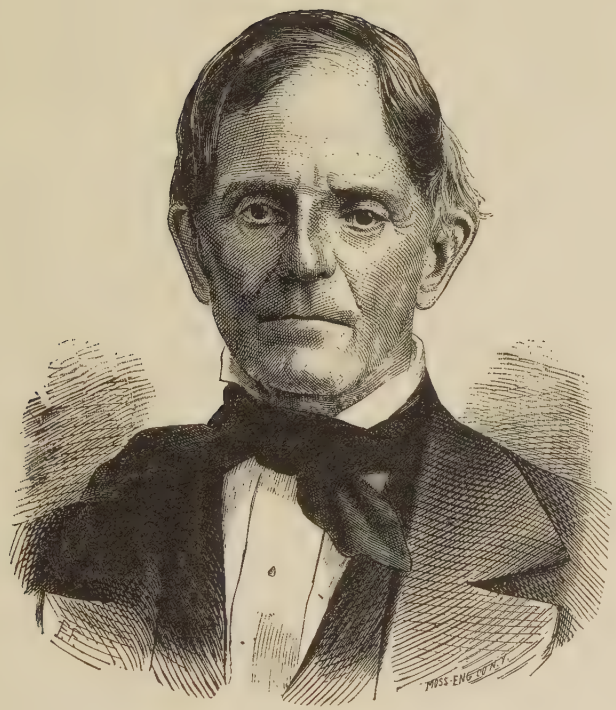
The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,



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down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu-ville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its immates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Louden, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people. One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly a night, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the southern and western boundaries of Pennsylvania intersected. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,



John McMay

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Shawanees, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sprout, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

* Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

* "Western Monthly Magazine."

never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia,* and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60⅔ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay; were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* Annals of the West.

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* Annals of the West."

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

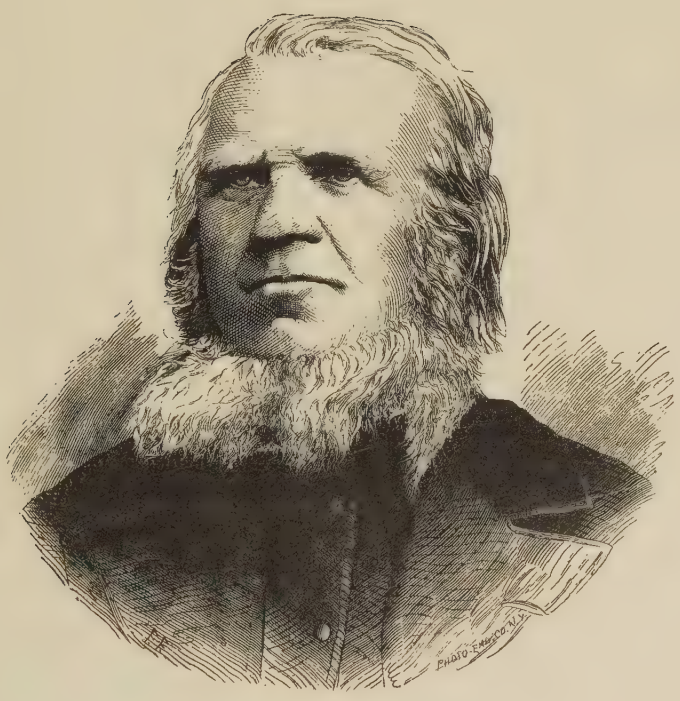
During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth



MICHAEL NEWMAN.

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty; the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the only lawyer in the Legislature, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.
† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never examined. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1809, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodal. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public squares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sprout was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their families to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Maj. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

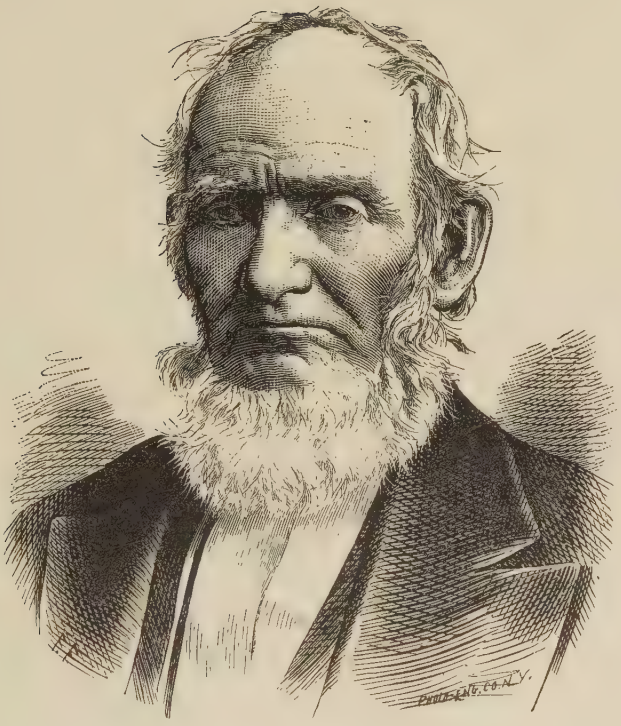
The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had



James R. Gass

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Licking, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory, that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. Two days were occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

*Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe otany*, i. e., Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat; handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters. Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In April, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1796, John Ratcliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

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* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

*Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*." signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1779, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the sessions of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami * country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbia County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Zanesville. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than one 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle*: the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kagh-qua sepe*, ie; *bottle river*. John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles nort west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

*Lecture of George Anderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The next year, Rev. John Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, and Revs. Asa Shinn and James Quinn, of the Methodist Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were maintained.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Holmes, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

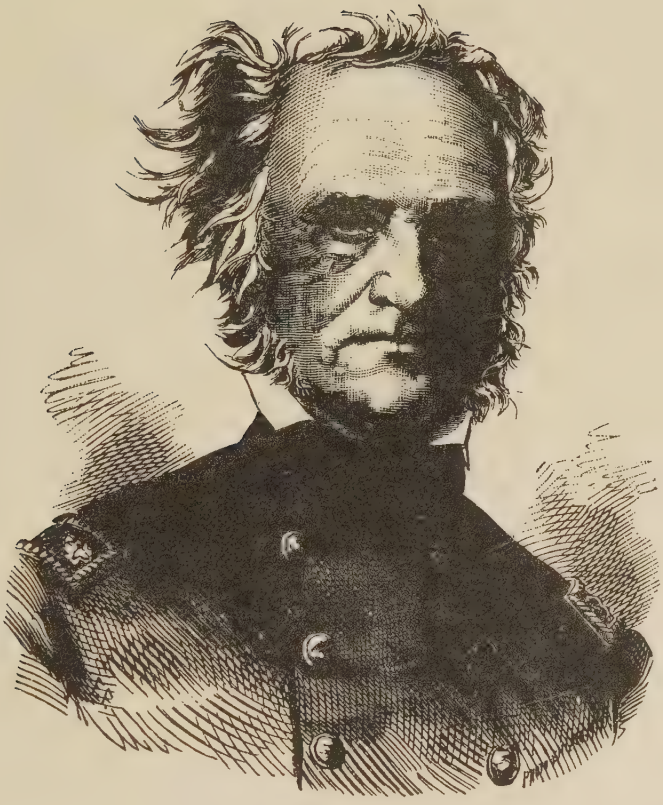
A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alden, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after. Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.



Thos. W. Sherman

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoataske, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives* assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabart de Joncavie; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan and Paul Fearing were elected to the vacancies caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

*Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the justness of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
§Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

§ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS —DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nations. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the rivers. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. Though a rugged man when elected, he lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying April 9, 1841. John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him in the office.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John D. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and —— Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was a representative from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died in New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in Connellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and —— Link, of Circleville, Major. All of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio regiments of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

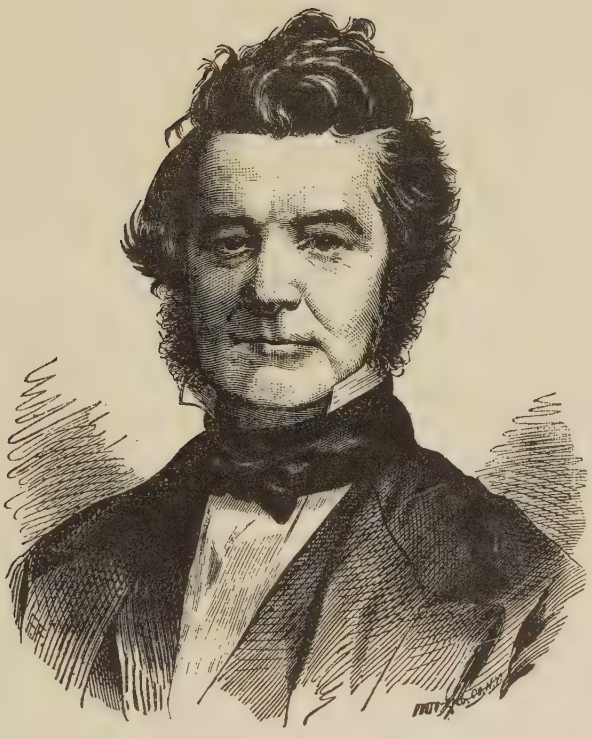
preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;



James Stewart

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 45,365; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62,692,000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1834. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Miami University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

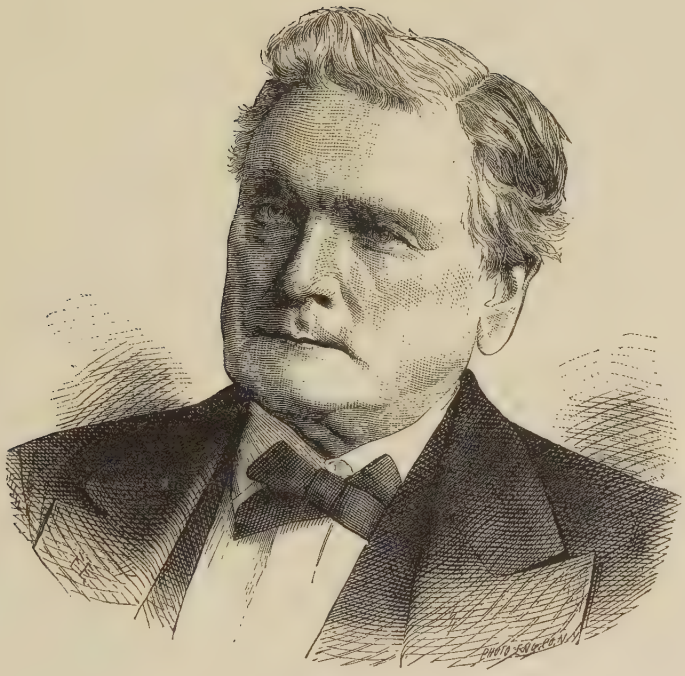
In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of



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endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get cions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so well known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Portland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plowshares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who slowly combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State has became as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

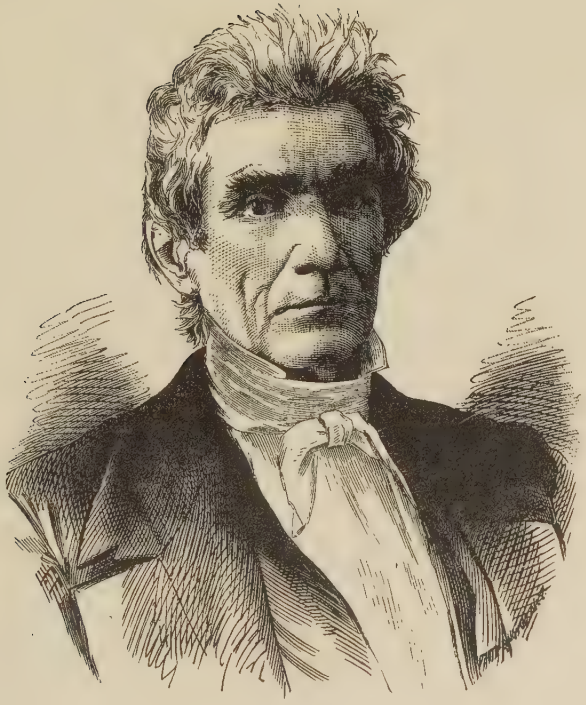
As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.



James Johnson

HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

THE DIVIDE—WATER COURSES—SOIL—SURFACE DEPOSITS—GOLD—IRON ORE—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

SURVEY OF 1878, BY M. C. READ.

In the beginning, the Lord made the heaven and the earth.

RICHLAND COUNTY is situated on the highest part of the divide between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The surface on the north is comparatively level, but rises toward the south to the height, in places, of nearly one thousand feet above the lake. In the southeast part of the county there are chains of high hills, separated by narrow valleys, and exhibiting almost a mountainous character. The Black Fork of the Mohican River rises in the north part of the county, and, passing through the townships of Blooming Grove, Franklin, Weller, Mifflin and Monroe, and thence into Ashland County, flows in a deep channel which connects on the north with the channels of drainage into the lake. A similar channel, having a similar northern connection, passes a little west of Mansfield, and, now filled with silt and gravel, forms the bed of Owl Creek. Between these valleys the hills rise in irregular chains, often quite abruptly, and in the southern and southwestern parts of the county to an elevation of from 200 to 500 feet above the valleys. In Jefferson Township a long "chestnut ridge," traversed by the road leading west from Independence, reaches an elevation of 450 feet above the railroad at Independence. On the geologist's table of elevations this railroad station is given as 659 feet, but he suspects this to be excessive. If correct, the elevation of the ridge is 1,059 feet above the lake, and is one of the highest points in the State. Two and a half miles northeast of Bellville, and near the north line of Jefferson Township, the hills reach an elevation of 952 feet above the lake. About two miles north, and on the direct road to Mansfield, the surface rises rapidly to an elevation of 912 feet, and at three and a half miles, the summit between Bellville and Mansfield is 932 feet above the lake, or 370 feet above Mansfield.* The descent from the top of this divide is much more gradual to the north than to the south, a characteristic of all parts of the water-shed in this neighborhood. The highest points to the north and toward Mansfield are, by the barometer, 320 feet, 300 feet, 190 feet, etc., above Mansfield. About seven miles west of the city, and near the western line of the county, is an isolated knob, which is designated by

* The height of Mansfield above the lake is, on the profile of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 581 feet; on the profile of the Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad, 657 feet; on the profile of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 592 feet; part of the difference being due to the different elevations of the localities passed by the railroads in the city.

residents in the vicinity as the highest land in the county and State. It is, however, by the barometer, only 240 feet above Mansfield, or 832 feet above the lake, while two and a half miles further east the surface rises by a more gentle inclination 30 feet higher.

Soil.—The soil over the greater part of Richland County rests upon the unmodified drift clays, and takes its general character from them. It contains a large quantity of lime, derived mainly from the corniferous limestone, fragments of which are everywhere mingled with the drift. The clay in the soil is also modified and tempered by the debris of the local rocks, which is largely mingled with the drift, and is mostly siliceous. This character, combined with a high elevation and thorough surface drainage, furnishes a soil which renders the name of the county appropriate, and secures a great variety of agricultural products.

While all parts of the county are well adapted to grazing, the land is especially fitted for the growth of wheat and other cereals, and to the production of fruit. The profusion of rock fragments in the drift renders the soil pervious to water, and prevents washing, even in the steepest hills.

In the southeastern part of the county the higher hills are, in places, capped with a coarse ferruginous conglomerate, and are so covered with its debris as not to be susceptible of tillage. Nature has designated a use to which these sand-rock hills should be appropriated, as they are generally covered with a dense second growth of chestnut. This timber prefers a soil filled with fragments of sand-rock, and the second growth is almost as valuable as red cedar for fence posts and other similar purposes. If upon all similar rocky hills the inferior kinds of timber and the useless undergrowth were cut away, and the growth of the chestnut encouraged, these now worthless hilltops would yield an annual harvest scarcely less valuable than that of the most fertile valleys. On the north side of the divide, the slopes of the hills are covered by the debris of the local rocks, and the soil is much less productive.

Surface Deposits.—The greater part of the county is covered by a thick deposit of unmodified bowlder clay, which, in many of the northern townships, conceals from view all the underlying rocks. Except upon the margins of the streams, this bowlder clay, which is often very thick, is wholly unstratified. The clay near the surface is yellow; at the bottom, blue. Granitic bowlders and pebbles, and fragments of the local, rocks are very abundant through the whole mass. In some places the line between the yellow and blue clay is sharply defined, but, aside from the difference in color, there is no distinction, except that the yellow is fissured by vertical, horizontal and oblique seams, through which the water readily percolates, while the blue is generally impervious to it. On this account, springs frequently mark the junction of these clays. Many of them, however, which afforded an abundant supply of water when the country was first settled, have dried up. This is no indication of a diminished rainfall, but may be explained partly by the more rapid surface drainage, resulting from the removal of the forest, and partly by the deeper oxidization of the bowlder clay, which renders it porous, and depresses the junction between the yellow and blue clays, so as to change the line of drainage, or, from the deeper fissures of the clay, the water-bearing horizon has been carried below the outlets of the old springs.

The hard granitic and metamorphic bowlders and pebbles of this drift are well worn, and often striated with great uniformity along their greatest diameter. On the contrary, the soft and friable debris of the local rocks on the top of the hills is neither water-worn nor striated. The fragments are often as angular as if just broken up in a quarry. Away from the watercourses the surface of the land is undulating, consisting of irregular ridges with frequent

depressions and cavities having no outlet, and indicating that the present contour of the surface is not the result of recent erosion. The surface drainage is now filling up and obliterating these cavities, some of which are still swamps, and generally the wash from the hills is carrying the silt and humus into these depressions, so that surface erosion is steadily diminishing instead of increasing these inequalities. Over large areas the clay includes such an abundance of rock fragments that, wherever surface erosion is facilitated down the slopes of the hills by road-making or otherwise, the wash is arrested as soon as a shallow channel is formed by the accumulation of rock fragments on the surface. If erosion by rainfall excavated the depressions and ravines, the water would have had force sufficient only to carry away the clay, sand, and finer gravels, and the surface would now be covered with bowlders and fragments of rocks, but such a condition of the surface is nowhere found. A comparatively few isolated bowlders are scattered over the surface as though dropped upon it. In the deeper ravines, which should be filled with a mass of these bowlders, they are very rarely found, and are no more abundant upon the slopes than upon the tops of the hills.

On the margins of the streams there is frequently at the bottom a deposit of laminated or finely stratified clay, with rudely stratified gravel and bowlders above. The fragments of the local rocks are here rounded and globular; no striated granitic fragments are found. In places, all the fragments of the local rocks are ground to powder, and, with all the clay and finer gravels of the drift, have been washed away, leaving only coarse, well-rounded granitic pebbles, with occasional bowlders of the corniferous limestone. In this material, also, cavities are occasionally found having no outlets, the character of the underlying rocks, and the form of the surface, indicating that they are not properly sink-holes, such as are often found in limestone regions. A little east of the railroad station at Lexington, two such cavities are quite conspicuous. They are on a long billowy ridge, filled with coarse gravel and bowlders, and covered with a forest of hard maple. In the deepest cavity the depression is twenty-five feet, in the other fifteen feet. The slopes in each are smooth, without rock fragments, and covered with the native forest trees. In both there is an accumulation of humus at the bottom, and the deeper one contains a little water. They afford a ready explanation of the origin of the small ponds having no outlet, found in other places along this divide, with dead forest trees standing in the water. In the original cavity the drainage through the porous bottom was free, and the forests occupied the bottom and the slopes. The wash of the slopes and the fine material of the decomposed vegetation gradually accumulated in the gravelly bottom, which, like a filter long used, gradually became impervious to the water, which encroached more and more upon the vegetation, ultimately destroying it, and the dry cavity became a pond. The accumulation of vegetable debris, and the growth of water plants upon the margin, will finally convert the pond into a marsh, which in the end will be filled up and obliterated.

To account for the facts exhibited in the profile of Richland County, an agency is required which shall bring from their home in the far north the granitic bowlders and pebbles, the corniferous limestone, and other hard rocks intervening; shall pulverize to clay the soft, argillaceous rocks; shall leave the hard rocks brought in from the north rounded and striated; shall mingle all this material intimately with the debris of the friable local rocks, which are neither water-worn nor striated, but are sharp, angular fragments; and leave the whole entirely unassorted upon the high lands in undulating ridges, but upon the margins of the streams often washing away all the finer material, wearing to a sand the debris of the soft local rocks,

assorting and depositing in different places the materials having different specific gravities. The question, what that agent probably was, will be discussed when other facts bearing upon its full solution shall be accumulated.

Gold.—One of the most interesting surface deposits of the county, and one intimately connected with the discussion of the drift, is the gold found about Bellville and other places in the southern part of Richland County. The origin of the gold has been attributed to an ancient drift agency, which brought in the pebbles of the Waverly conglomerate; but the geologist is quite confident that it should be referred to the surface drift, and was brought in by the same agency that transported the granitic bowlders and pebbles. If referred to the Waverly conglomerate, it should be found at the base of this deposit. It is, in fact, found most abundantly about the level of its upper surface, and in perceptible quantities on the slopes of the hills fifty to one hundred feet above it. If it came from the Waverly conglomerate, it should be the most abundant where the quartz pebbles of this conglomerate are the most numerous, while at Bellville and the immediate neighborhood this Waverly rock is comparatively free from pebbles. The gold is found in minute flakes, associated with black sand (magnetic iron ore), small garnets, and fragments of quartz. It is most abundant at the mouth of gorges opening to the south, rising rather rapidly toward the north, terminating in various branches, which start from the top of the hills two or three hundred feet high. On the table-land above, large quartz bowlders are occasionally seen, and angular fragments of quartz are abundantly obtained in washing for gold. Pieces of native copper are also found, some of them of considerable size, occasionally copper ore, and, very rarely, minute quantities of native silver. In the stone quarry near Bellville an angular and partly decomposed fragment of quartz was picked up, containing what the miners call "wire gold," interlaced through it. It had evidently fallen from the gravel bed at the top of the quarry, which contained quartz fragments, mingled with other erratics. The most plausible theory of the origin of the gold is, that the transposing agencies which brought in and deposited the surface drift, passed over veins of gold-bearing quartz, which were crushed, broken up, and transported with the other foreign material, and scattered along a line extending through Richland, Knox, and Licking Counties. Over what is now the southern slope of the divide between the waters of the lake and the Ohio, a thick deposit of the drift has been washed away, the fragments of the quartz broken up and disintegrated, the gold of the drift concentrated probably a hundred thousand fold, so that in these protected coves the "color" of gold can be obtained from almost every panful of earth. The first discovery of this fact caused much local excitement, and experienced miners and others prospected the whole region in the confident expectation that these indications would lead to rich placer mining. One returned California miner spent the whole of one summer and fall prospecting, part of the time with one, and the rest with three, hired assistants. The gross amount of gold obtained was between twenty-five and thirty dollars. In the richest localities about one dollar per day can be obtained by steady work. As no gold-bearing rocks are to be found in the State, the occurrence of gold here can have only a scientific interest connected with the theories of the drift.

Iron Ore.—The rocks of Richland County include a few deposits of iron ore, generally of little value, and the surface accumulations of this mineral are rare. In Plymouth Township, on a small stream near the center, and west of the railroad, is quite an extensive bed of hydrated oxide of iron, containing large masses of calcareous tufa. No spring of water is apparent which could deposit these minerals, and

they probably indicate the bed of an old shallow swamp, now five or six feet above the present channel of the adjacent stream. The stratum is from two to three feet in thickness, but not of sufficient extent to be of any great value.

Geological Structure.—The geological structure of Richland County is easily read, and has little variety. No single exposure discloses all the rocks of the series, and as the dip is often quite considerable, and is without uniformity, the measurements of the different strata are only approximations. The subjoined section is the result of many observations and measurements, and will illustrate the general character of the geological structure:

Carboniferous conglomerate	8 to 20 feet
Argillaceous and siliceous shales	170 to 250 feet
Waverly conglomerate	100 to 190 feet
Argillaceous and sandy shales, sometimes bituminous	65 feet
Shales with bands of flaggy sandstone	235 feet
Berea sandstone	

The highest hills in the northeastern parts of the county are capped with the carboniferous conglomerate, which is, in general, quite thin, rarely attaining a thickness of twenty feet. It frequently contains fragments of chert, and a large quantity of iron ore. In many places it is a siliceous iron ore, and would be valuable if there were a local demand for it. This conglomerate contains, in many places, a great profusion of calamites—lepidodendra, sigillaria, etc.

Below this is a series of shales corresponding to the Cuyahoga shales of the northeastern counties, in part argillaceous, with fragments of crinoids and nodules of iron ore; and, in part, siliceous, containing the ordinary sub-carboniferous fossils. The transition is here apparent through which the varied strata composing the Cuyahoga shales pass in going southward into the homogeneous, sandy, olive shales of the Waverly; and this member of the series is much more siliceous than it is further north. It varies much in thickness, ranging from 110 to 200 feet, and over. In places, the lower part of it becomes massive, and not distinguishable from the Waverly conglomerate upon which it rests. Nowhere in it were minerals of any economic value observed.

The Waverly conglomerate is the characteristic rock formation of the county, and, from its lithological character in many places, it might readily be mistaken for the ordinary carboniferous conglomerate, but its horizon can be definitely traced at a varying distance of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet below the true conglomerate, and upon careful study can everywhere be readily distinguished from it. It is generally more thoroughly and evenly stratified than the carboniferous conglomerate, the pebbles are usually smaller; the grains of sand forming the mass of rock are mostly globular and transparent. When colored by iron it is oftener in regular bands or layers, as the result of more perfect stratification, and pebbles and grains of jasper are more abundant. The distinction between it and the carboniferous conglomerate of this immediate neighborhood is still more marked. The latter is quite coarse, containing large pebbles, some of them but little rounded fragments of fossiliferous, cherty limestone, and many coal plants, including sigillaria, calamites, lepidodendra, cordaites, etc. The plants of the Waverly conglomerate are mainly fucoids. The iron in the latter, shown only by the color of the rock, is magnetic, preventing the use of the compass in the vicinity of its massive outcrops.

In Plymouth Township, about three miles southwest of Plymouth Village, there is a quarry in the Berea grit, showing something of a transition between this quarry rock and the coarse conglomerate. About twelve feet in thickness of the rock has been exposed, the upper layers yellow, thin, and much broken; the lower ones more massive, blue in color and a sandstone grit. The dip of the rock is 5°

north, and the quarry is twenty feet below an, opening in the same rock at Plymouth Village.

This is the southern exposure in this neighborhood of unmistakable Berea, and there is great difficulty in tracing its connection with the outcrops of massive sand-rock to the northeast, and in the central and eastern parts of the county. The surface rises to the northeast, is gently undulating, sometimes hilly, everywhere exhibiting a thick deposit of drift, which conceals all the rocks, until a little north of Rome, in Blooming Grove Township. On the banks of a small stream about fifteen feet of rocks are exposed, consisting of soft argillaceous shales, with hard, blue, tesselated bands which weather yellow, affording poor stone, but furnishing the only supply in this neighborhood. These present somewhat the appearance of the Bedford shales, belonging below the Berea, while, topographically, they are by the barometer 170 feet above the Berea last described. In Weller Township, one-half mile northwest of Olivesburg, a well was sunk, passing through twenty-one feet of unstratified clay drift, then striking a hard, fine-grained, blue sandstone, underlaid with alternate bands of sandstone and argillaceous shales. These were penetrated to the depth of nineteen feet, when a small supply of water was obtained, and the explorations ceased. Four miles west, at Big Hill, the same sandstone is quarried. South of this, and in the hills immediately north of Windsor Station, in Weller Township, the Waverly conglomerate is quarried and exposed by outcrops and bluffs in several places. It is here 100 feet thick, and its surface, by barometer, is 400 feet above the exposure of the Berea in Plymouth Village. It is a coarse, massive sandstone, in places white, in others covered with iron, containing many quartz pebbles, and presenting a strong resemblance to the ordinary conglomerate. In one quarry, about thirty feet of the structure of the ledge is exposed. It is much broken up, and, except at the top, has no regular stratification, and is all coarse. In places it is full of pebbles, and bears little resemblance to any of the northern exposures of the Berea. Glacial striæ are here observed, bearing south 32° east.

If this is a continuation of the Berea, its lithological characters here rapidly changed, and in the distance of about twenty miles it has risen about four hundred feet. This may be the fact, but, from a comparison of all the observations made, it is pretty certain that it has no connection with the Berea, but is simply an ancient shore deposit of coarse material, having no great horizontal range, and not always to be found on the same vertical horizon. The Waverly rocks in passing northward become much more siliceous, and the sandy layers are generally composed of coarser materials. In places they consist entirely, so far as they are exposed, of thin, fragile layers of sandy shale, constituting the typical olive shales of the Waverly. These, in places, pass into a compact quarry rock, similar to the Logan sandstone of Fairfield County, and often, at a distance of from 120 to 250 feet below the coal-measure rocks, are succeeded by this coarse Waverly conglomerate. This, it is true, is about the distance below the coal measures at which the Berea is found at the north. But there is a great thickening-up southward of the Waverly rocks, and this conglomerate has neither the persistence nor any of the lithological characters of the Berea. Its base, where well defined in Knox County, is shown by borings to be over three hundred and fifty feet above the top of the red or chocolate shales, which there is a well-defined horizon, and appears to be identical with the Cleveland shales of the Cuyahoga Valley, which are about seventy feet only below the Berea. These borings disclose the fact that the Huron, Erie, and Cleveland shales extend northward through these counties with little change in their lithological characters—the Erie greatly reduced in

thickness; that above them there is a marked thickening of the Waverly rocks, and such change in their mineral constituents and modes of deposition, as to make their subdivision into Cuyahoga shales, Berea grit, and Bedford shales, so clearly defined in the Cuyahoga, impossible. The interval between this rock and the coal measures also varies greatly, and it is evident that at different horizons the sandy shales of the Waverly pass into coarse conglomerate, which form long, narrow ridges, with a northerly and southerly bearing, and nowhere extending in broad sheets in an easterly and westerly direction. The fact is of interest, in this connection, that the whole body of the Waverly here is composed of coarser material, and is generally more homogeneous than further south.

The following sections will show the general character of the upper members of the Waverly, and the local character of the Waverly conglomerate:

Section from top of hill, near the southwest corner of Washington Township, to the "oil-well" on the banks of the Mohican, six miles south of Loudonville:

	Feet
No. 1. Coarse ferruginous, cherty conglomerate	——
No. 2. Olive shales of Waverly	270
No. 3. Alternate bands of sandstone and argillaceous shales	100
No. 4. Argillaceous shales, with nodules of iron ore, many fragments of crinoids, spirifers, etc.	20

An exposure half a mile west of No. 3 of this section shows a coarse and more massive sandstone, approaching to the Waverly conglomerate.

Section three-fourths of a mile northwest of Lucas:

	Feet.
No. 1. Red and yellow conglomerate	10 to 18
No. 2. Hard white sand-rock in three layers	19
No. 3. Covered	160
No. 4. Sand and argillaceous shales at bottom of valley	.....

The upper part of the Waverly conglomerate is represented by the upper part of this section. The rock shows occasional seams of pebbles, and in places colored bands, not as marked, but of the same character as the Mansfield quarry. It is firm and strong, splitting easily in the lines of stratification, and furnishes a very good quarry rock.

Section at Newville:

	Feet.
No. 1. Olive shales of Waverly	160
No. 2. White sand-rock	10 to 15
No. 3. Coarse sandstone with pebbles and bands of gravel	80 to 100

The lower 100 feet of this section compose the rock bluffs at Newville, which present a striking resemblance to some of the outcrops of the sub-carboniferous conglomerate. It splits more readily into thin layers, and its true character as the Waverly conglomerate is apparent from its mineral composition, as well as from its stratigraphical position.

Section at Daniel Zent's quarry, Bellville:

	Feet.
No. 1. Earth	2 to 4
No. 2. Coarse pebbles of drift	8 to 10
No. 3. Sandstone in thin layers	15
No. 4. Sandstone in massive layers	8
No. 5. Sandstone in layers of one to four feet	15

The rock of this exposure is much like the Logan sandstone, contains few pebbles, but is on the same horizon as the Waverly conglomerate. It affords a large amount of excellent building-stone, most of which is taken by the railroad company. This rock forms all the hills in this part of the county, which rise rapidly to the north to the height of thirty feet or more. It is in the coves and gorges cut down in this rock, and opening southward, that most of the gold of this county has been found, which is obtained not only at the bottom of the gorges, but from the earth which covers the slopes to the top. These facts, coupled with that of finding many erratics of quartz in the tops of the hills to the north and northwest, indicate that this gold was brought in by the recent, and not by the Waverly drift.

Many layers in this quarry are conspicuously ripple-marked, and remains of fucoids are

abundant. Northward from this locality, on the road toward Mansfield, the hills rise through the olive shales of the Waverly to the height of 350 feet above the base of this quarry. The character of the rock is well shown in the hills; is a yellow, fine-grained, shelly sandstone, and valueless as a quarry rock. Approaching Mansfield, it becomes coarser, more massive, and more highly colored with iron, and finally passes into a coarse, massive sand-rock, evidently the Waverly conglomerate, the top of which is 145 feet above the base of the quarry at Bellville. Ninety feet below this, in the bed of a stream, alternate layers of argillaceous and sandy shales are exposed.

The top of the quarry east from Mansfield is twenty feet below the top of this coarse sand-rock, and is a continuation of it, the town resting upon this formation, which crops out on all sides of it. About sixty feet of the rock is here exposed. It is all much broken; the upper thirty feet in thin layers, the lower thirty feet in layers of from one to six feet thick. Much of the rock is beautifully colored in waved bands and lines of black, yellow and red, as delicately shaded as the best artificial graining of wood. Very beautiful specimens can be obtained, and if it were harder it would make a very ornamental building stone. It dresses smoothly and endures exposure well, but is soft and easily worn away by abrasion.

On Brushy Fork, near Millsborough, about six miles west of Mansfield, and thirty-five feet above the Mansfield quarry, is the outcrop of the same rock, of which the following is a section:

	Feet.
No. 1. Coarse, shaly sandstone in broken layers.	12
No. 2. Ferruginous sandstone, with waved lines of stratification	6 to 10
No. 3. Coarse, massive sandstone, with irregular veins of iron	6
No. 4. Shelly sandstone	8
No. 5. Blue argillaceous shale, with bands of hard, fine-grained sandstone, to bottom of exposure	.....

The upper members are the thinning-out of the Mansfield rock, the equivalent of the Waverly conglomerate. On the opposite side of the stream, the yellow sand-rock is about thirty-five feet thick, coarse, ferruginous, with black iron streaks. There are about ten inches of light-colored and firm stone. All the rest, so far as exposed, is worthless for building purposes.

The rock at the bottom is blue argillaceous shale, with hard, blue bands, bearing a close resemblance to the Erie shales; no fossils discovered. In places, interstratified between the layers of the yellow sandstone, there is a layer of ten to twelve inches of white argillaceous shale, which, when disintegrated, bears a close resemblance to the fire-clays of the coal measures. Outcrops of this rock are to be seen northward, near Lexington, and between Lexington and Bellville, containing quartz pebbles and many nodules of soft iron ore; all the rock, in thin layers, extending to the tops of the hills, making the connection complete between the Mansfield and Bellville quarries. The Clear Fork here flows through a broad alluvial valley, bordered with heavy hills of modified drift, generally sandy, in places composed of coarse, water-worn pebbles and bowlders, the stream occupying the raised bed of the old channel, which passes west of Mansfield, and connects the waters of the lake with the Ohio.

Between the top of the argillaceous and siliceous shales, which very generally underlie the horizon of the Waverly conglomerate, there is an interval of something over three hundred feet, before the Berea, which is quarried in the extreme northwest corner of the county, is reached. The northern part of the county is comparatively level, the surface deeply covered with unmodified clay drift, except along the lines of ancient erosion, where the sand-ridges equally mark the geological structure. Hence there are very few rock exposures, and these so

isolated that the section cannot be constructed in detail. So far as seen, it is composed of alternate strata of argillaceous and siliceous shales having little economic value, though some of the layers afford a fair stone for ordinary foundation purposes.

Economic Geology.— From what has already been written, it is apparent that the mineral deposits of the county are not of very great economic value.

The heavy beds of the Waverly afford an inexhaustible supply of stone of good quality for bridge and foundation purposes, which would also make a very fair building stone, but not equal in value to the Berea north of it, or to the more homogeneous and finer-grained sandstones of the Waverly, further south. The peculiarly rich, but rather gaudy, coloring of the rock from the quarry near Mansfield and other places would, if properly selected, make highly ornamental window caps, sills, etc., and might be used for the entire fronts of buildings.

The Berea is too far beneath the surface to be accessible, except at the northwest corner of the county, and does not there present its best characteristics.

The iron ore of the county consists of the siliceous ore occupying the horizon of the conglomerate at the tops of the highest hills, nodules of clay-iron stone found here and there throughout the rock formations, and bog ore found in a few places on the surface. None of these are in sufficient quantity or of sufficient purity to pay for transportation to parts where they could be economically used.

Since the explorations of the county were made, considerable local interest has been manifested in the reported discovery of coal by deep borings in the immediate neighborhood of Mansfield. Coal is exhibited, said to have been taken from the borings. It is a legitimate part of the work of a geological survey to expose and to prevent frauds of this kind so far as it can be done, but not to assert that any particular individual has attempted or practiced a fraud. This is the province of the courts, upon a proper case being presented to them. It is enough to say here that there is some mistake in regard to these pretended discoveries. Thin seams of carbonaceous matter, or thick beds of bituminous shale may be reached by boring in this vicinity, but no coal seams will ever be found beneath the city of Mansfield or the adjacent country, and all pretended discoveries of them may at once be set down as either frauds or mistakes. The only place where coal can possibly be found in the county is near the tops of the hills in the northeastern part. In none of the hills examined, were coal-measure rocks found, and the highest are capped with the carboniferous conglomerate, which is below the coal; so that the probabilities are that no coal will be found in any of the hills. Explorations in Holmes County have shown that hills of Waverly rock in places rose above the margin of the old coal swamps, and that coal is now found near them at a lower level. It is, therefore, barely possible that some outlying deposit may exist in this part of the county, and that these have not been discovered in making the survey. It may be positively asserted, however, that no extensive and valuable deposits of coal will ever be found west of the Holmes County line, in Richland.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.*

MOUND BUILDERS—MOUNDS CLASSIFIED—MOUNDS AND EARTH-WORKS IN RICHLAND COUNTY—RELICS—COPPER AND STONE IMPLEMENTS—AXES, MAULS, HAMMERS, ETC.—MORTARS AND PESTLES—PLATES, THREAD SIZERS, SHUTTLES, ETC.—WANDS AND BADGES—PAINT-CUPS, PIPES.

Before the white man, the Indian; before the Indian, ——?

THE archæology of any county forms one of its most interesting chapters. Who the ancient dwellers were, what they did, what lives they led, are all questions of conjecture now. Their history appears only in their silent monuments, as silent as the race they perpetuate. The relics they left are the only key to their lives now possessed, and these give a history whose antiquity seems almost Adamic. The principal remains left in this part of Ohio consist of earthworks, mounds and parapets, filled with the rude implements of the people who built them, and with the bones of these lost portions of humanity. From their proclivities to build these earthworks, these people are known as "Mound-Builders," the only name that now fits their peculiar style of life. The mounds erected by them are of all sizes and shapes, and range in height from three or four feet to sixty or seventy feet. In outline, they are of equal magnitude, though none of great height were ever known to exist in the confines of Richland County. What have been discovered are generally small in size and irregular in outline. They have, in nearly all instances, been much reduced in height, as the hand of modern man demands them for practical purposes.

The earth mounds are classified as sepulchral, sacrificial, temple or truncated; mounds of observation, symbolical or animal—also known as emblematic—and mounds of defense. The first named, sepulchral, are the most common of any. Emblematical or symbolical mounds are not known to exist in this county. If they did in the earliest days of the whites, all traces of them have been obliterated by that leveler of savage country—the plow. Sepulchral mounds were devoted to the purpose of burial, and were generally pyramidal in form, and usually contained layers of clay, ashes, charcoal, various soils and one or more skeletons, often very many.

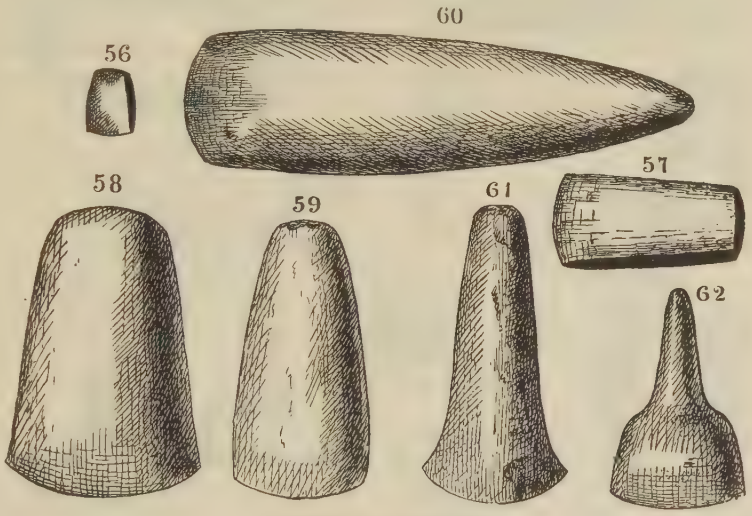
Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, the layers alternating above a layer of fine sand. They also contain ashes, igneous stones, charcoal, calcined animal bones, beads, implements of stone, pottery and rude sculpture. They also have altars of burned clay or stone, resting in the center of the mound upon the original earth, on which the people offered sacrifice, employing fire for the purpose.

Mounds of observation—sometimes termed defensive—are found upon prominent elevations. They were, doubtless, alarm posts, watch-towers, signal stations, or outlooks. They commonly occur in chains or regular systems, and still bear traces of the beacon fires that once burned upon them.

In addition to the division of mounds already made, some add monumental or memorial mounds, not numerous, supposed to have been erected as memorials to the distinguished dead among the Mound-Builders.

*The notes and material of this chapter were prepared by Mr. Edw. Wilkinson, who has given the subject some study, and who has one of the finest private cabinets in the county. The chapter was written from his notes by Mr. A. A. Graham, the compiler of the history.

But few of the mounds in Richland County have been properly opened. The examinations have rarely been systematic, and hence much has been lost. Commonly, the plow has been run over the mounds, regardless of the history a careful search would develop, until almost all traces of their existence have been obliterated. This ruthless leveling of the mounds has not been accomplished, however, merely to gratify the iconoclastic propensities of the plowman —their cupidity moved them. They wanted the corn the mounds would produce. Running the plowshare through the mounds was not a very successful method of obtaining a knowledge of their contents. Of the mounds examined in this county in a systematic manner, mention may be made as follows :



WEDGE-SHAPED IMPLEMENTS.

In the southeast quarter of Section 15, in that part of Auburn Township formerly in this county, there is an inclosure of nearly four acres. There is a well-defined gateway at the eastern side, and near it a walled well. This well was dug out to a depth of nearly fifteen feet, but nothing of special interest was found. Numerous stone relics were found in and about the inclosure. It was, mayhap, a place of defense in the prehistoric days.

In that part of Polk Township, in Crawford County, formerly a part of this county, about one and one-half miles southwest of Galion, there is an inclosure of about one acre. It is shaped like a horseshoe, which would bring it under the head of symbolical mounds. This inclosure has never been well explored. Relics of stone have been found in it, indicating that at one time it was a resort of those who erected it.

About one mile southwest of this mound, is another, four or five feet in height, and about eighteen feet in diameter. It is supposed to have been a sepulchral mound, and has not, as far as is known, been opened.

In Springfield Township, on what is known as the Palmer farm, and just east of the Palmer spring, is a small mound, about five feet in height, and ten or twelve feet in diameter. It, also, has never been opened.

In Sandusky Township, near the line between Sandusky and Polk, exists a mound, six or eight feet high, and, originally, twenty feet in diameter. It has been greatly reduced by the plow. Section 16, there is a double mound about thirty feet high. It is supposed to be artificial; but it has never been excavated. There is also a depression which the early settlers reported



STONE AND CLAY PIPES.

It was undoubtedly a sepulchral mound, as relics are often found about it to warrant such a conclusion.

In Jefferson Township, on the farm of Mr. Reuben Evarts, on the northeast quarter of as a walled well. On the Lafferty farm, in this same township, there is a large mound, seventy or eighty feet high, and as perfect as a sugar-loaf in form. It has never been excavated, but appears to be artificial. On account of its size,

however, many have doubted the authenticity of the statements made concerning it. The pioneers say it was used by the Indians as a place of burial.

In Jackson Township, on John Palmer's farm (Section 29), there is a mound about four feet high and twenty feet in diameter. Dr. J. W. Craig took from this mound several spear-heads. There was also found burnt clay, with charcoal and bones, which evidenced that it was a sacrificial mound. A few miles to the east of this there is another small mound, which has not yet been explored.

Dr. William Bushnell remembers there was a mound in Mifflin Township, situated about fifteen rods to the east of Black Fork, just

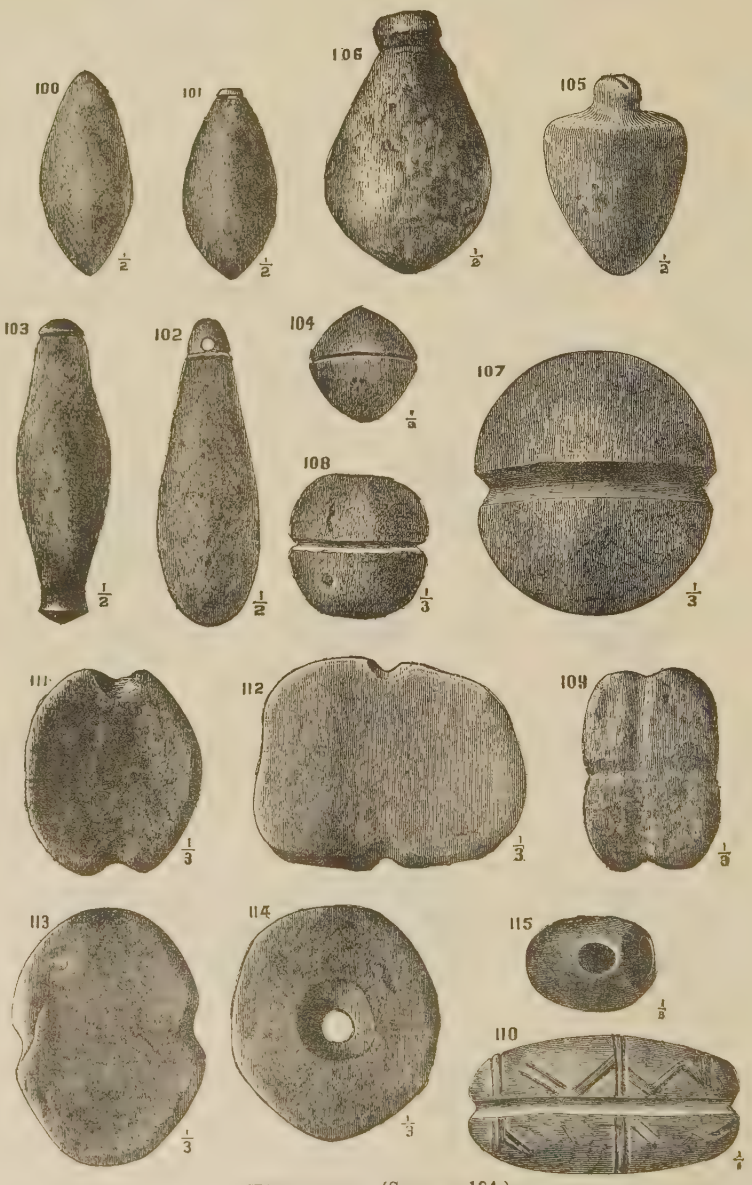


SCRAPERS—FLINT.

northeast of the A. & G. W. R. R. bridge. He thinks it may have been fifteen feet high and fifty feet in diameter. It had several large oak-trees growing on its top, showing it to have been of ancient formation. It has been almost entirely obliterated by the plow, and could hardly be located now. There is another mound in this township, on the farm of Solomon Balliet. It is about eighty rods southeast of Simpson's Schoolhouse. It is placed on a high ridge, is of stone, and is about three feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. It was, doubtless, a mound of observation, a place of outlook, or, did it exist in use to-day, would be termed a "sentinel mound."

The most noted earthwork in the county is in Madison Township, about one-half mile northeast of the city of Mansfield. The work consists of a well-defined oval embankment with aged oaks growing thereon, and is 594 feet long, 238 feet wide, and contains two and two-thirds acres. South 75 degrees, and west 710 feet, is a living spring of considerable power, and it was evidently here that the prehistoric man, who made this place his home, obtained water. From the lower end of the embankment to the spring is a ravine, perhaps artificial, which made a very convenient path. On the way to the spring is a "furnace," an excavated place walled with uncut stone. Several years ago a portion of this "furnace" was excavated, and a considerable amount of charcoal, stone implements, paint, etc., were discovered; but the work ceased in its incipiency, owing to a lack of funds. Leading out from the embankment is a series of depressions, arranged geometrically, of various widths and depths, some of which are four feet in depth, and some ten to twenty feet in diameter.

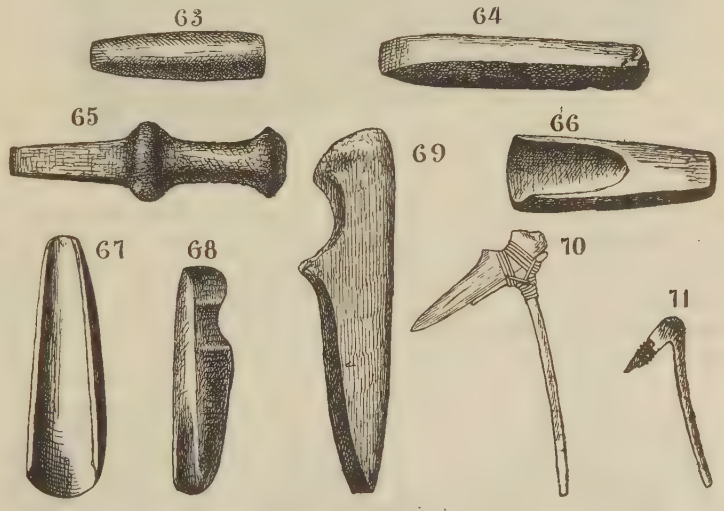
A partial investigation of this earthwork was made in September, 1879, by a few interested individuals, and a survey made by Mr. John Newman, the County Surveyor. Owing to a lack of funds, the work was only temporaily made. One of the depressions referred to was excavated to the depth of eight feet. The indications were that the ground had been excavated by the prehistoric man, but for what purpose was not made apparent. It is hoped that a full investigation will in time be made of this



STONE RELICS. (See page 184.)

ancient earthwork, the principal one in Richland County. About two miles south of this "fort," as it may well be termed, there is a mound about five feet high and twenty feet in diameter, that has never been opened.

Outside of the present limits of this county, in that part now comprised in Ashland County, there are several remains, all of which have been examined by Dr. Geo. W. Hill, of Ashland, and descriptions of them made. Only an abridged description of each can be given here.



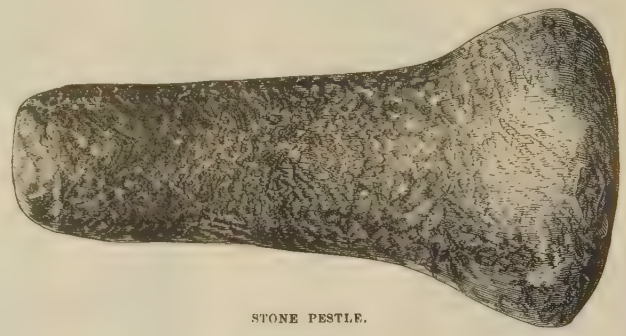
CHISELS, GOUGES AND ADZES.

In Orange Township, about thirty-five years ago, while excavating a bluff on the creek, east of the residence of the late Patrick Murray, for the purpose of improving the road, a number of skeletons were unearthed, among which was one supposed to have been over seven feet high. The bones of this giant were in a good state of preservation, but it is a little doubtful if his height was equal to that given by his excited discoverers.

Col. John Murray, who found the bones, found no difficulty in passing the under jawbone over his face. The other cranial bones showed this was truly a giant.

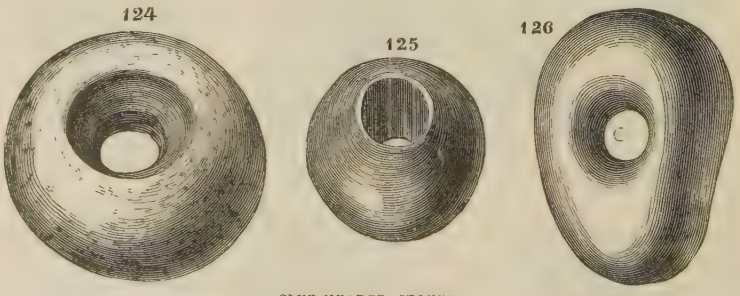
About one-fourth of a mile southwest of the village of Orange, in a sugar-grove belonging to the estate of the Norris family, exists an ancient mount, four or five feet high, and of considerable extent in outline. When the first settlers located here, large trees grew upon the mound. About forty years ago, Dr. Deming and others excavated the mound and found well-preserved skeletons, with remnants of pottery, flints, etc. In 1850, George Barrick, when digging a well for Isaac Stull, near his residence, one-half mile south of Orange Village, at the depth of five feet below the surface found an earthen vessel that would hold perhaps two gallons. He unfortunately broke this valuable relic. It was found mouth upward, and resembled in many respects a common two-gallon crock. The rim around the top was artistically made and was intended to be used in lifting the vessel. It was formed of bluish earth, and seemed to have been subjected to the action of

heat. It was ornamented all over the exterior surface by finely pulverized white flint, somewhat resembling rice grains, which adhered firmly to it. A short time after the discovery of this vessel, Mr. Stull plowed up a fragment of the same kind of ware in a field northwest of his house. He found several specimens of the same earthware on his place. The Indians are not known to have manufactured or used anything of the kind.



STONE PESTLE.

On the fifth tier of sections in Montgomery Township, the surveyors found an ancient inclosure of an oblong form, containing about one acre. In this inclosure was a conical stone mound. About one-fourth of a mile east of this mound there was a similar stone mound, also one to the west of it. The purpose of these stone mounds is not clearly defined, unless they were sentinel posts.



CLUB-HEADED STONES.

trenchment containing about two acres. It was situated on the north side of Ashland. This earthwork was circular in form, and had a gateway facing the west. Its walls were about four feet high, and perhaps twice as wide at the base. A forest of timber grew on the old earthwork when the first settlers came, showing that it had existed for centuries.

Vermilion, Hanover and Green Townships possess but few remains of a prehistoric age. In the latter township, near Perrysville, was an inclosure of an oblong form, containing about

In Mifflin Township great numbers of arrow and spear heads are found. Stone axes, wedges and other prehistoric signs, as well as Indian relics, are plentiful. In a ravine, in the northeast part of the township, an old stone mortar, twenty inches across the top and seven across

the bottom, was found. It is about fifteen inches deep, and contains four distinct impressions of a drill, one and a fourth inches in diameter, and seven inches long. The inside of this block has been neatly dressed, and would answer well for the purpose for which it evidently was intended. Investigations proved the block to be the work of an old pioneer, frontiersman, by the name of Horrick, hence dispelling the romance of its supposed origin.

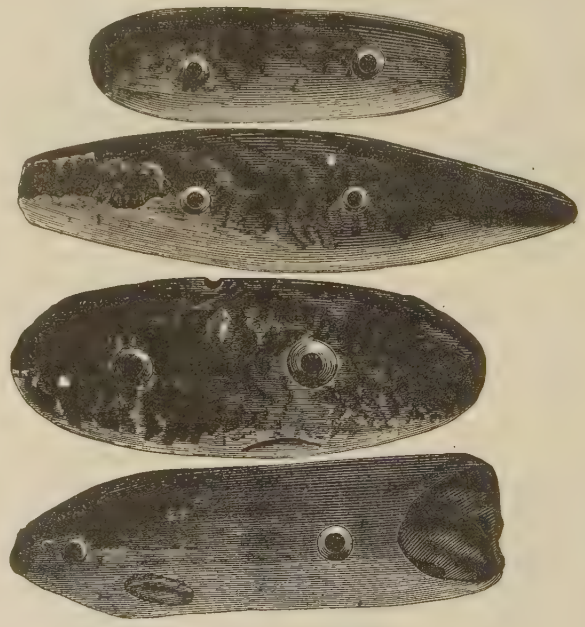
Clear Creek Township contains more relics for the archæologist than any in this part of the county. The nature of the soil enabled the Mound-Builders to erect earthworks that can yet be seen. On Section 36, there was an ancient embankment, known as the "Square Fort," very few of which have been found in Ohio. Mr. John Bryte entered the land on which the fort was situated, about half a century ago. Then huge forest trees grew about and on the fort, showing its antiquity. At the time Mr. Bryte entered the land, the walls of this embankment were about three feet high, and probably twenty feet wide at the base. The east and west sides were about 300 feet long; the north and south 200. At the southwest corner was a gateway leading to a very fine spring. Dr. Hill thinks the walls were at one time probably seven feet high, as sufficient soil has been worn down to have made them that height, if not greater.

Two old and curiously constructed mounds were found by the pioneers on Section 35. An elevation, composed of well-rounded bowlders, gravel and light loam—ancient glacial drift—lifts its head over one hundred feet above the surrounding valleys. When the glacial flow occurred, this large mound, containing over six acres, was left intact, alone on the plain. The surface on the top is about one hundred and twenty-five feet long from north to south, and about one hundred feet wide. Mr. Thomas Sprott, one of the early pioneers of this section, owns the farm on which this mound is placed, and when he settled here, says he found on the summit two smaller mounds, about twenty-five feet apart, nearly four feet high, and about thirty feet in size at the base. Large forest trees grew on the summit of this mound, and on the mounds on its crest. In making excavations about one of the smaller mounds, he found bones, Indian paint, arrow heads, etc., showing that the locality was used by the aborigines as a place of burial.

The principal mounds in this county have now been mentioned. They open a wide field of investigation, and may throw light on the problem that shrouds their makers in the darkness of antiquity. It will also be well to notice the implements made by this race, especially those found in Richland County.

Very few, if any, copper implements have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds, and to the fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the prehistoric man with this metal, and, judging from the amount of relics made of this metal now found, it must have been quite abundant. The population of the country then must have been quite numerous, as occasional copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are still found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been thousands of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is

nearly as liable as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound-Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only a part were buried with their copper ornaments and implements on and about them. Of those that were, only a small part have been discovered, and, in many instances, the slight depth of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics.

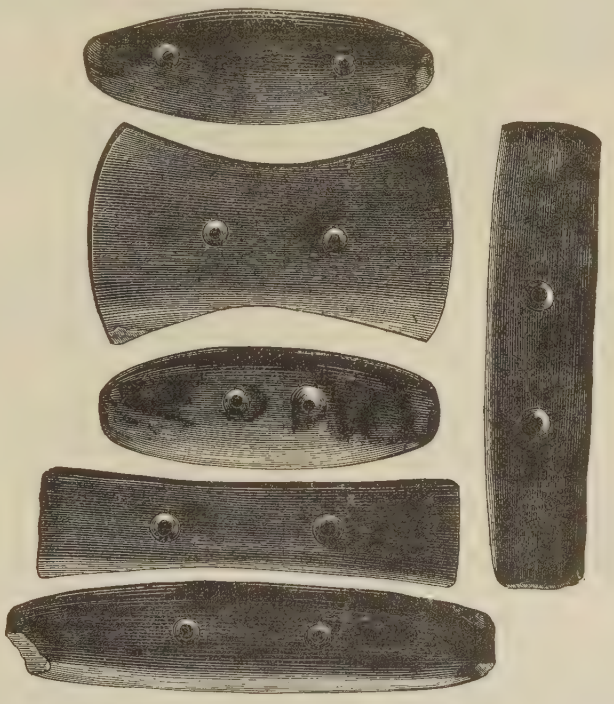


PERFORATED PLATES, THREAD SIZERS, SHUTTLES, ETC.

Articles of bronze or brass are not found with the builders of the mounds. It is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio Valley, nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted or cast in molds.

Stone relics are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, stone mauls, stone hammers, stone chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the prehistoric man in this part of the West. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handles, but were grooved to receive a withe twisted into the form of a handle. Under the head of axes, archæologists include all wrought stones with a groove, a bit and a poll. They are found unpolished, partly polished and polished. The bit was made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. In Ohio, it is very rare that stone axes are found in the mounds, indicating that they are modern, or were not so much prized by the Mound-Builders as to be objects of burial. Occasionally, axes of softer material are found, such as slate, hematite and sandstone, but these are small in size and not common. They appear to have been manufactured from small, oblong bowlders, first brought into shape by a pick, or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all of

them. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time after they were brought into use. A handle or helve, made of a withe or split stick, was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the ax, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument.



PERFORATED PLATES, THREAD SIZERS, SHUTTLES, ETC.

It is very seldom the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and, rarely, pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war-clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs, they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far, even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio, among the aborigines. The Mound-Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the groove in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect. As a weapon in war, they were indeed formidable, for which purpose they are yet used among the Indians on the Pacific Coast.

Implements, known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools for wood, they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose.

Stone pestles are not plentiful in this county, while stone mortars are rare, indicating that they were made of wood, which is lighter and more easily transported. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument, usually called a pestle, does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It was probably used as a rolling-pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth, and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

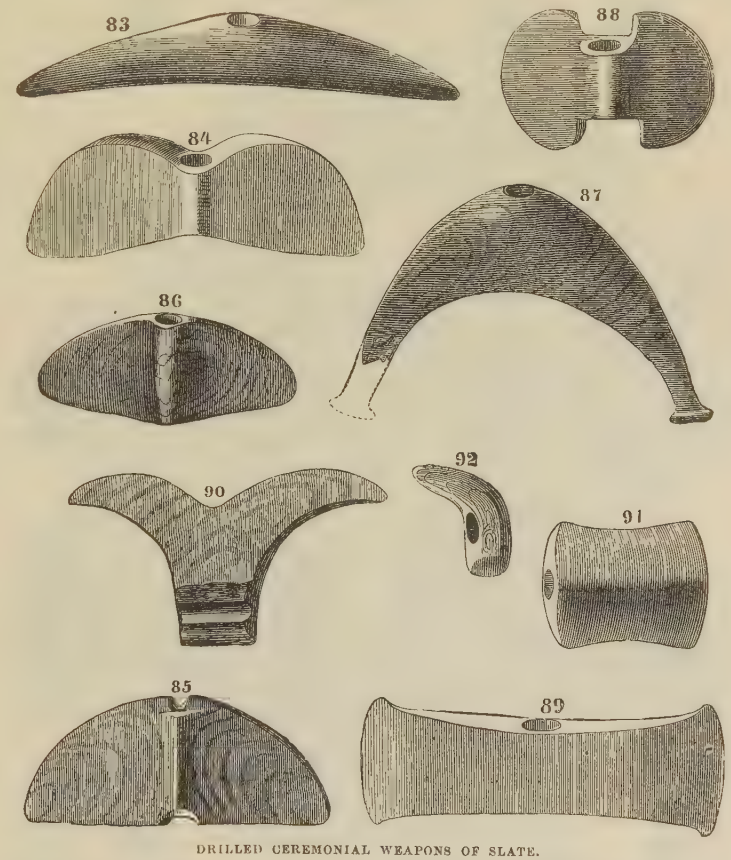
There is almost an endless variety of perforated plates, thread-sizers, shuttles, etc. They are usually made of striped slate, most of which have tapering holes through them flat-wise, the use of which has been much discussed. The accompanying plates exhibit several specimens of these; but there are, doubtless, many other forms and styles. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine-grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation. Many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or ensigns of authority. Others, if strung together on thongs or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, raw-hide, or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature. None of them show signs of wear by use. The edges of the holes through them are sharp and perfect. This objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse threads might have been passed, for weaving rude cloth of bark or of fibrous plants, such as milk-weed or thistles. There are also double-ended and pointed ones, with a cross section, about the middle of which is a circle, and through which is a perforation.

A great variety of wands or badges of distinction are found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. If they were stronger and heavier, some of them would serve the purpose of hatchets or battle-axes. The material is compact and fine grained; but the eyes, or holes for handles or staves, are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp, but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth an inch in thickness.

The form of badges known as "double-crescents" are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank or office. The single crescent perhaps signified a rank next below the double. In Mr. John B. Matson's* collection there is a rough-hewn double one in process of construction, the horns of which turn inward. In nearly or quite all the finished ones the points turn outward. The

* Mr. Matson resides in Springfield Township, not far from Spring Mills. He has one of the largest and finest collections in the county. Dr. J. P. Henderson, at Newville; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Dr. J. W. Craig, the Library Rooms, and Mr. Edward Wilkinson, at Mansfield, have large and interesting collections, showing quite fully the archæology, not only of this county, but of Ohio.

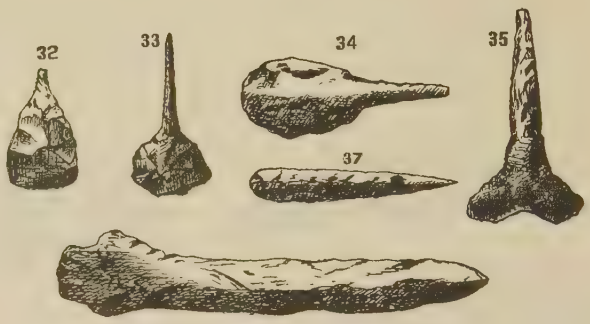
finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore about the same.—from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other, a flat band, lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of one to two tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction, and were not ornaments. Nothing like them is known among the modern tribes, in form or use, hence they are attributed to the Mound-Builders.



DRILLED CEREMONIAL WEAPONS OF SLATE.

Fig. 87 is a *fac-simile* of a double crescent, owned by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, at Newville.

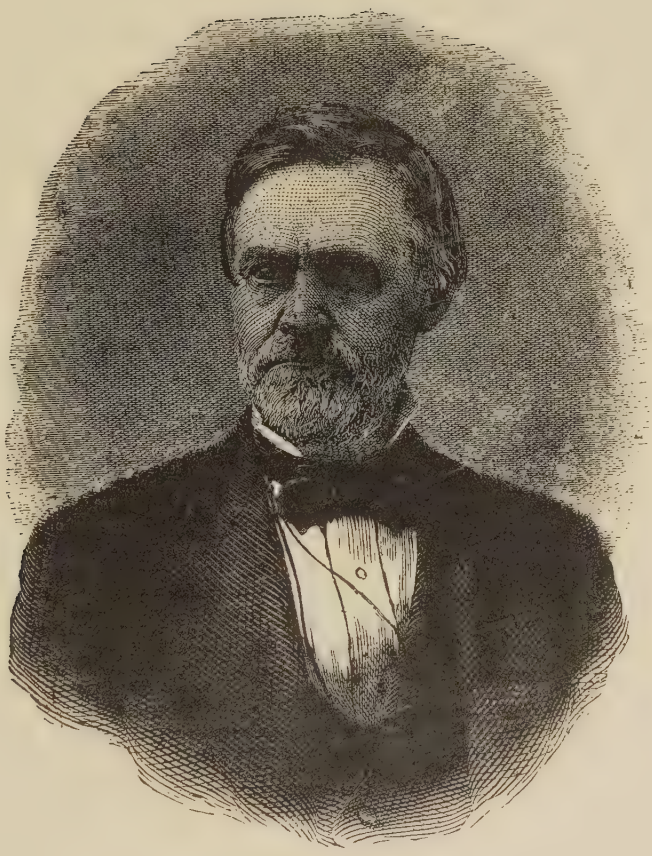
In addition to stone ornaments, the prehistoric man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body



PERFORATORS—FLINT.



ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS. (See page 191.)



John Sherman

with various colors, derived from different colored minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups,"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this county; in fact, they are quite rare, but one being known to exist—that in the collection of Dr. Craig.

The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded, as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners. What was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe. If the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was common, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribes.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle siliceous materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the art practiced that produces them.

A classification of arrow-heads is not within the scope of this work; indeed, it is rarely attempted by archæologists. The styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of their makers. The accompanying cut exhibits a few of the common forms, though the number is infinite. They may have been chipped—probably most were—and some may have been ground. Spear-heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow-heads. Like arrow-heads, spear-heads were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews.

Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained "arrow-makers," whose business was to make these



HEAVY STONE AX.

implements, selling them to, or exchanging them with, their neighbors for wampum or peltry. When the Indian desired an arrow-head, he could buy one of the "arrow-maker" or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks resembling arrow shafts. The "arrow-maker" held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and, pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale, until the flake assumed the desired form.

NOTE.—Of the cuts used in this chapter, those on pages 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 187, 188, and that of the club-headed stones, page 182, are from the collection of plates belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—THEIR HISTORY AND PROGRESS—THE COUNTY SOCIETY, ITS EXHIBITIONS AND ITS SEVERAL GROUNDS—THE BELLVILLE FAIR—THE PLYMOUTH FAIR—HORTICULTURE AND THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE GROWTH OF FRUIT CULTURE IN THE COUNTY—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."—*Franklin.*

PRECEDING pages, detailing the history of agriculture and agricultural societies in Ohio, give a resume of the growth of that industry in the West, from its settlement down to the present time. It only remains to notice the growth of the same industry in Richland County.

The first mention of any effort on the part of any citizens of this county to form a society, whose object should be promotive of agriculture, occurs in the columns of the old Mansfield *Gazette*, under date of July 8, 1829. Some person had been agitating the subject, evidently, from the tone of the article, as the paper in an editorial states that a committee has been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and, further, that the citizens held an adjourned meeting July 4, for the purpose of forming an agricultural and mechanical society. "S. G. Bushnell was called to the chair, and S. Ruggles, Esq., appointed Secretary. Gen. Alex. Enos, of the committee heretofore appointed for that purpose, submitted a constitution, which, after some alteration, was adopted."

The constitution provided that members must be residents of the county, and that, as an admission to the Society, they should pay into the treasury, annually, fifty cents. After providing for the officers, the constitution further stipulated that the yearly meeting should be held on the "last Friday of October."

The officers of this pioneers' association elected that day were as follows: M. Bartley, President; John Stewart and John Oldshoe, Vice Presidents; James Purdy, Corresponding Secretary; Lanus Hays, Recording Secretary, and Robert Roland, Treasurer. The Board of Directors consisted of William Riddle, S. G. Bushnell, Alexander Enos, Robert Bentley, Jonathan Coulter, Spooner Ruggles and Abraham Hufman. A committee of two was appointed in each township (twenty-five) to solicit subscriptions and "forward the views of the Society."

Of this Society, the above synopsis is all that is now preserved. It seems never to have attained any further progress. The country was then too new to properly sustain such an enterprise. Very few towns and counties in Ohio at that date were in a position to maintain such things; and, after a brief struggle, the Society died out.

From this time until after the passage of a law favoring agricultural societies, in 1846, no endeavor seems to have been made to foster such interests. From time to time, however, other and older localities began to hold such fairs, and gradually a spirit of improvement began to appear. This culminated in the law referred to, which gave additional impetus to the question. It revived it again in this county, now diminished in size by the creation of Crawford and Ashland Counties, and the prospect of a further reduction by the proposed county of Morrow, created before the agricultural society

was formed. Three years after the passage of the above-mentioned law, in 1849, a permanent agricultural society was organized. Its growth really began a year or so before, but the organization was not effected until that year. A fair was held that autumn, which, for the first one, was very creditable. The exhibitions were, it is true, rather meager, yet they showed an advance in many regards. It is not likely that any admission fee was charged, as that was not the custom then. Probably a hat was passed around at the close of each day's exhibition, and what money could be collected was used to defray the light expense. Often the articles exhibited were sold on the ground at the close of the fair.

There is no account of the fairs from 1849 to 1857; neither can any one give any definite information. It is pretty certain, however, that the fair was held regularly during that period of eight years. The report of 1857 speaks of the "annual exhibitions." The occasional papers preserved of that period refer to the fair in the same terms, hence the inference is in favor of a regular exhibition. In addition to this, no one remembers other than that the fairs were regularly held. In 1857, the first printed report of the Agricultural Board of the State appeared. Reports from nearly all the county societies are given. That from Richland County reads as follows:

"The eighth annual fair was held September 22 and 23, 1857. The Society has been holding its anniversaries upon ground belonging to a private citizen, without any other right than a permit, and for no specified time. The Society has adopted measures to procure and fit up grounds. The County Commissioners have agreed to appropriate one-half of the money, and the citizens of Mansfield agree to furnish one-half of the remainder, the balance to be raised by subscription in the county. The Society is confident of success in the enterprise."

The Secretary, Alex. McIlvain, speaks hopefully of the future and well of the past. He reports the total receipts from all sources, $223.86; the total expenditures, $211.90, leaving a balance of $11.96 in the treasury. Ezra Osborn was President of the Society that year.

The report of 1858 shows that steps were being taken to procure new grounds, which desired change was not accomplished till the next year. The fair of 1858 was only a partial success. The fair at Plymouth started that year, and drew nearly all the patronage from the north part of the county. The receipts were, however, increased, and after paying all expenses (amounting to $726.58) there remained in the treasury $101.95.

The next year, the new grounds, on the south side of the city, were purchased, and there, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October, 1859, the fair, the largest yet, was held. Over fifteen thousand persons were estimated to have been on the grounds. The receipts were $879 and the expenses $1,020.

The new grounds contained about ten acres, and were in an excellent location, at the junction of the Lexington and Bellville roads.

The county fairs continued to be held here with varying successes during the years that followed, when the civil war almost swallowed every other question. Its influence was discernible, however, as well as the Plymouth fair, and the Bellville fair, started in 1860. The close of the great war, and the return of prosperity, brought a change over agricultural, as well as other, interests. The sixteenth fair, held October 3, 4 and 5, 1865, was, considering the weather, a success. Ten cents admission was charged; 156 membership tickets sold, and 536 entries made. The next year the prosperity continued, and thoughts of new and larger grounds were entertained. The fair of 1867 was still better. The Society made enough to pay all premiums, and also a part of their indebted-

ness, incurred in the purchase of the grounds, and the losses occasioned by the depression of business during the war.

The successes of the last two or three years determined the feasibility of the fair. The grounds, for the fair of 1868, were too small, and a committee was appointed to purchase a new location. Several localities were offered, ranging in price from $125 to $300 per acre. October 1, a contract was entered into, whereby Mr. E. Hade sold to the Society a fraction over twenty-four acres for $3,125.20, and Mr. A. C. Welch authorized to sell the old ground, which sale was afterward effected.

The purchase of the new grounds, and the opening of the fair of 1869, marked an era of prosperity heretofore unknown. The Society had introduced many improvements; had built commodious halls for floral, mechanical and agricultural displays; and had completed a finely graded one-half-mile track. The entire expenditures for the year were $14,169.68. The receipts from all sources were $7,396.24, leaving a debt of $6,773.44, which the Society confidently expected to wipe out the following year. It will be remembered by the citizens of the county who attended this fair, that Mr. O. H. Booth wrote an excellent humorous account of its proceedings, the most complete report by far of any heretofore published.

The report of 1870 was still successful. All parts of the county were well represented, and, though the weather for the most time was unfavorable, the attendance was large. A few new halls had been erected for the further convenience of visitors, and pipes laid from a spring of water in an adjacent hillside, which now sent its waters into the midst of the fair grounds. The supply of water, however, proved insufficient, and steps were taken to increase the volume from other sources.

The report of 1871 shows continued prosperity. The Holly waterworks were in course of erection in the city, which, when completed, were expected to convey abundance of water to the grounds. The meeting this year is declared in the Secretary's report to be the best ever held in the county.

The next year, the State Fair was held in this county. The attendance to this was very large, and caused a decline in the receipts of the county fair, held shortly afterward. The Society lost money this year, though it gained somewhat in interest caused by the State Fair that had held its meetings on the Society's grounds. The additional buildings erected for the use of the State Fair were retained for the county society. The number of members this year was 132. The report of 1873 shows a depression. The Secretary says: "The Society now numbers only about twenty members, which will probably be largely increased at the coming annual meeting of the Society. The State Fair having been held here for the past two years, has virtually killed the exhibitions of the county society, not enough being realized off the exhibitions of 1872 and 1873 to pay the premiums awarded. The Society has also largely involved itself through the fitting up of the grounds for the State Fair, and it will only be by careful management that the Society will come through."

That fall, the First National Bank failed. The President of the bank, Mr. W. S. Hickox, was also President of the Society. His failure brought the climax of difficulties on the Society, and, though a fair was held the next fall, it was evident to all, particularly to the principal members of the Society, that it must succumb to hard times, its debt and the blow it received from the failure of the bank. The grounds were sold to pay the debts; and, at a meeting held January 2, 1875, it was,

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Richland County Agricultural Society has, by reason of financial difficulties, outlived its usefulness, and it is hereby declared formally disbanded." This resolution was

signed by J. W Myers, Secretary, and the society declared adjourned "sine die."

Richland County was now without an organized society as a county society. The Bellville fair had, several years before, ceased its exhibitions, but the Plymouth fair was still prosperous. Influential citizens, however, were determined not to let the matter die out, and, soon after the above resolution was passed, a call for those interested in a county agricultural society appeared in the city papers, asking all such to meet in the rooms of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company, April 24. That day a number of citizens met there, and, after organizing and hearing the object of the meeting clearly stated, adopted a resolution forming a new agricultural society, using the constitution and by-laws of the old one, changing the name only by omitting the word "county" from the new society. A committee was appointed to solicit members, and the 8th of May set as the day on which to meet and perfect the organization.

That day quite a large number of persons met, and completed the organization by electing officers and a Board of Directors. The committee reported 177 names of those who had put down their names and agreed to support the new society. The officers elected were: S. B. Sturges, President; Robert Darling, Vice President; M. E. Douglass, Treasurer, and J. W. Myers, Secretary. The old grounds were rented, and it was determined to hold a fair the coming autumn.

From that time forward, there is but little to be written. Annual exhibitions have been held, increasing in interest and attendance. The Society were enabled this last year to pay all premiums in full, and all current expenses, and have a margin over for future operations. Should the people of the county rally to the support of the Society, a few years hence will see it in full possession of its grounds, and in growing condition.

Incidental mention has already been made of other fairs in this county, viz., the Bellville and Plymouth fairs. The former of these dates its earliest inception in 1850. About the last of October in that year, Mr. Miller Moody obtained a charter, and, principally through his efforts, the fair was held. A lot of ground, just south of the elevator, was secured, where the out-door exhibition was held. The indoor exhibition was held in the Universalist church, then in an unfinished condition. The fair is well spoken of now by those who attended it, and was, undoubtedly, a good exhibition for that time. The Mansfield (county) fair was, however, coming into existence, and, being the principal agricultural attraction, drew the major part of the patronage, and absorbed the society at Bellville, which seems to have held but one meeting.

Ten years after, in 1860, the citizens in the southern part of the county concluded a fair could be successfully maintained in Bellville, and, at an informal meeting, held in the summer of that year, organized the Bellville Agricultural Society. They leased a beautiful plat of ground about one-fourth mile from the village, and, October 24, 25 and 26, held an excellent exhibition. Mr. Nicholas Fleharty was among the prime movers in this fair. The Society held three exhibitions, but, owing to the war, could not maintain a paying organization, and allowed it to go down, and turned their attention to the county society, then, like all others, in a precarious condition. The end of the war brought new vigor to the county society; but the Bellville organization was not revived.

The Plymouth fair was organized June 15, 1855, with the following list of officers: John Bodine, President; Mr. Barker and Levi B. Shaver, Vice Presidents; R. McDonald, Treasurer; D. R. Locke (Nasby), Secretary. Exhibitions of a good character were maintained nearly every year down to 1870, on rented, leased or donated grounds. That year, how-

ever, a joint-stock company was formed, and not long after thirteen acres of land in the village purchased. The grounds were put in the best of order, and are now among the first in this part of Ohio. The fair draws a large patronage from adjoining counties, especially from Huron and Crawford. Premiums are generally paid promptly, and bring a good class of exhibitors.

The present officers are John K. Brant, President; Joseph Conley, Vice President; A. B. Gilson, Treasurer; J. Frank Beelman, Secretary; and P. S. Brink, Superintendent.

The foregoing history gives the county three distinct societies. Whether it can well support that number, remains a problem. Each one was a good one in its day; but at present only two maintain an active existence. A good fair, well attended by the farmers, for whom it is primarily intended, cannot fail to be of great benefit to them. Strange as it may appear, however, generally that class is the last to move energetically in the matter, and does not uniformly give the fair that attention due to it by them.

Horticultural Societies.—Horticulture, so near akin to agriculture, may well be noticed in this connection. From the earliest settlement of the county there have been those who took a deep interest in the cultivation of fruit. Probably the earliest horticulturist in this county, if not in Ohio, was the famous John Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed," whose singular history is elsewhere narrated. Many of the best nurseries in this and adjoining counties trace their beginning to his erratic wanderings. Following him, were those early emigrants, who, having become accustomed to rich fruit in their Eastern homes, planted seeds and sprouts, grafted fruits, and, from time to time, improved the varieties introduced into this region. Improvement in one place suggested improvement in another, and thus gradually better grades of fruit found their way into the farmers' cellars, and to the market. By and by, consultations among neighbors, and an exchange of seeds and grafts, led to the desire in the minds of many for a society whose object should be the discussion of, and the interchange of views regarding, fruit culture.

Late in the season of 1873 (December 11), a meeting of prominent fruit-growers in the county decided that, on December 20, a meeting of all those whose minds favored the idea, should be held in the county seat, and a horticultural society organized. That day, about thirty of those who were interested in fruit culture assembled, in defiance of the muddy roads, and proceeded to the formation of the society. Dr. Perkins Bigelow was called to the chair, and J. E. Wharton appointed Secretary. The Doctor explained the object of the meeting, and called upon the Secretary to read the constitution that had been prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose December 11. It was adopted. An election for officers then ensued, resulting in the choice of F. R. Palmer, President; Samuel Nail, Vice President; J. E. Wharton, Secretary, and Dr. Bigelow, Treasurer. An executive committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was also chosen: John Booth, C. Elliott, S. S. Smith, R. M. Coulter, and H. Golliday. By-laws were then submitted and approved, and the "Richland Horticultural Society" was an actual fact. Before adjourning, it was decided that the first meeting for discussion should be held February 14, 1874, in the library rooms.

That day quite a number of persons assembled, and, after the opening addresses by the elected officers, an interesting and instructive exhibition of fruits was shown, exhibiting the varieties grown in the county. These were discussed, and views regarding their best modes of culture given. Subjects for the next meeting were selected, and the meetings, it was determined, should be held each month.

Since that time regular monthly meetings are held during the year, save in the winter, where all kinds of fruits are exhibited and discussed;

the best modes of cultivation noted; the ravages of climate, insects and other drawbacks given; the best modes of overcoming all difficulties stated, and the results obtained in each individual case.

The effect of the Society's labor has greatly advanced the standard of fruit in this county. It has brought other societies here at different times, and has awakened a general interest in most parts of the county, not easily measured by the standard of money.

Mr. Palmer continued President till the early part of 1875, when he was succeeded by Adam Moore. At the same time, Mr. Palmer was elected Vice President; John Booth, Secretary; and Dr. Bigelow continued as Treasurer.

These persons remained in office until January 12, 1878, when Mr. Palmer was elected President; R. M. Coulter, Vice President; C. S. Doolittell, Secretary; and Dr. Bigelow, Treasurer. These officers are still occupying their respective positions. The monthly meetings are regularly held during the proper season, and would the citizens of the county, in general, give the Society that encouragement properly due, its benefits would be largely increased.

Regarding the beneficial results of the horticultural society, Mr. Palmer, its President, furnishes the following: "In the early settlement of the county but little attention was given to the cultivation of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc. Not till 1860, was any considerable quantity grown for market."

The soil proved to be well adapted to the growth of these wholesome and delicious fruits, and very fine crops were grown. The fruit met a ready sale at good prices. The acreage increased for several years, until about fifty acres each of strawberries and raspberries were grown in the vicinity of Mansfield. Since 1865, the home market has been well supplied, and thousands of bushels have been shipped to other parts of the State.

Grape-growing is also comparatively a new industry in this county. For a long time, it was the general opinion that grapes could not be grown with success, except in certain localities, and near large bodies of water; $800 an acre have been paid for land on Kelley's Island and elsewhere about Sandusky City, for vineyard purposes. Experience has proven that the hills of Richland County will grow as many tons of grapes per acre, and of as good quality, as could be raised in any of these localities. The first vineyard planting in the county was done in 1863 by L. N. Pittenger and F. R. Palmer. Two years later, John Oswald planted a vineyard. All these vineyards bore fine crops of choice fruits. The fifth year after planting, Mr. Oswald gathered twelve tons of grapes from five acres; and the next year, gathered the enormous crop of twenty-seven tons from the same ground. This fruit sold readily for $100 per ton. The other vineyards were not allowed to bear so heavily, being pruned, and yielding about three tons per acre. The fruit was larger and of much better quality, and sold in Fort Wayne and Indianapolis for $140 per ton.

The success of these vineyards encouraged others to plant, and in the spring of 1874, more than seventy thousand Concord grapevines were planted in Richland County. There are now (1880) 150 acres of vineyard in the county, whose average crops are two and one-half tons per acre, or nearly four hundred tons, worth $500; surely a profitable investment. But little wine is made in the county, the fruit being principally used for table purposes. The bulk of the crops have been principally shipped to Cincinnati, where they have commanded good prices.

The first vines planted in 1863, by L. W. Pittenger, bore an excellent crop the third year after planting, and for thirteen years the vines have yielded an annual remunerative supply. In 1878 and 1879, many of the vineyards lost their fruit by reason of rot. This does not ap-

pear to be the result of any defect in the soil nor infirmity in the vine: but of some peculiar atmospheric agency, which growers as yet do not understand. The prevailing opinion is that it is the result of excessive rainfall, followed by hot, sultry weather, and that it will disappear as the seasons change.

The following statistics will give the reader a pretty accurate idea of the wealth of the county as represented in the last agricultural report made to the Auditor for the year 1879.

There was sown in wheat, 36,030 acres, on which were grown 669,887 bushels; rye, 730 acres, 9,499 bushels; buckwheat, 143 acres, 1,118 bushels; oats, 23,738 acres, 804,274 bushels; barley, 144 acres, 4,168 bushels; corn 31,243 acres, 1,020,412 bushels; meadow, 22,115 acres, 28,041 tons hay; clover, 13,206 acres, 11,133 tons hay, 5,981 bushels seed; 739 acres, plowed under for manure; flax, 248 acres, 2,121 bushels seed; potatoes, 1,445 acres, 91,052 bushels; tobacco, 1 acre planted, 400 pounds produced; butter, 827,305 pounds produced; cheese, 9,728 pounds; sorghum, 31 acres, 156 pounds sugar, 4,632 gallons syrup; maple sugar in 1879, 38,589 pounds sugar, 17,417 gallons syrup; beehives, 2,137, 23,918 pounds honey; grapes and wine, 25 acres planted in the year 1878, whole number of acres in the vineyard in 1878, 284; in 1878, 190,005 pounds of grapes gathered, and 245 gallons of wine produced. Sweet potatoes, 2 acres, 199 bushels; orchards, 6,795 acres, 961,853 bushels apples, 21,416 bushels peaches, 2,067 bushels pears. Lands owned in 1878—148,852 acres, cultivated; 41,469 acres, pasture; 68,261 acres, wood; 3,849 acres, other uncultivated land; total 269,556. Wool, 227,154 pounds shorn; sheep killed, 285, value, $788; sheep injured, 168, estimate of injury done, $206.50; aggregate of injury done to sheep by dogs, $1,070.50; domestic animals died from disease, 888 head, value, $2,225; sheep, 1,096 head, value, $2,491; cattle, 241 head, value, $4,589; horses, 113 head, value, $7,025.

The personal property in the county is thus exhibited in the same report:

Value of bonds, etc., exempt from taxation, $76,700; horses, 10,329, value, $526,732; cattle, 23,075, value, $306,521; mules, etc., 245, value, $12,210; sheep, 63,310, value, $147,801; hogs, 31,751, value, $65,503; carriages, 5,888, value, $187,072; all other personal property, including bank capital and corporation property, $437,115; watches, 1,232, value, $24,154; pianos and organs, 887, value, $63,148.

The total value of all stocks, bonds, moneys and credits, is estimated at $3,062,289, there are 3,440 dogs, whose value (fixed by owners), is $4,334.

From the above reports the entire value of personal property is estimated at $4,838,879. This, added to the value of real property, gives a total value of taxable property in the county of more than $14,000,000.

CHAPTER XX.

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE COUNTY.

WYANDOTS OR HURONS—OTTAWAS—DELAWARES—SHAWANEES—GREENTOWN—JEROMEVILLE—CAPT. PIPE—THOMAS ARMSTRONG—OTHER CHIEFS—JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, HIS EDUCATION, MARRIAGE, WORK AND DEATH—INDIAN VILLAGES—MANNERS, CUSTOMS, FOOD—HUNTING—MARRIAGE CEREMONIES—RELIGION—FEASTS AT GREENTOWN AND JEROMEVILLE—REMOVAL.

"I have given you lands to hunt in,
I have given you streams to fish in,
I have given you bear and bison,
I have given you roe and reindeer,
I have given you brant and beaver,
Filled the marshes full of wild-fowl,
Filled the river full of fishes."—*Longfellow.*

COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY'S map of the Indians of Ohio gives to this county four principal tribes, the Wyandots or Hurons, the Ottawas, the Delawares and the Shawanees. The division lines between these nations diverged in three directions from a point a few miles north of the site of Mansfield, east, west and south. All the northern part of the county was the country of the Hurons and Ottawas; the southeastern of the Delawares, and the southwestern of the Shawanees. In 1764, these nations were estimated by Mr. Hutchins, the United States geographer, to possess 1,600 warriors, divided among them as follows: Delawares, 600; Shawanees, 500; Wyandots, 300; Ottawas, 200. A brief history of each of these nations may not be out of place here, and, in as concise a manner as possible, it will be given, following the order given above.

The Delawares, the strongest nation, who had a representation in Richland County, according to their own traditions — all the authority possessed of Indian history—originally came from the West, crossing the Mississippi, gradually ascending the Ohio, fighting their way, and continuing on east until they reached the Delaware River, where the city of Philadelphia now stands, in which region of country they for a time obtained a fixed habitation. As time passed, they became very numerous and very powerful, and, while here, they welcomed to the shores of the New World that good man, William Penn, and his peaceful followers, for whom ever after they entertained a very kind and friendly feeling. Col. John Johnston, so long the Indian Agent in the West, relates that, generations after the founding of Philadelphia, the Delaware Indians in speaking of a good man, would say "Wa, she, a E, le, ne"—such a man is a Quaker, i.e., all good men are Quakers. It seems that a portion of the tribe remained on the Delaware until 1823, when Col. Johnston removed them to the West. By their removal to the West, they called themselves "Wa, be, nugh, ka;" that is, "the people from the East," or "the sun-rising." What remained of the tribe then, the Colonel says, "were the most wretched, squalid and debased of their race, and often furnished chiefs with a subject of reproach against the whites, pointing to these of their people and saying, 'See how you have spoiled them,' meaning they had acquired all the bad habits of the white people, and were ignorant of hunting, and incapable of making a livelihood as other Indians." In 1819, Col. Johnston enumerates eighty Delawares residing in his agency in Ohio, who were stationed near Upper Sandusky, and 2,300 in Indiana. The Colonel mentions

Bockinghelas and Capt. Pipe, principal chiefs of the Delaware tribe, and Killbuck, who had received a liberal education at Princeton College, and who retained the principles of Christianity until his death.

Strong as the Delawares may have been in their halcyon days, disease and the vices of the whites rapidly diminished their numbers, until, when the Greenville treaty was made, only 381 were enumerated. They were represented at the second Greenville treaty, in 1814, and in September, 1817, at a treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids with Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners on the part of the United States, a reservation of three miles square was granted to them near the Wyandot reservation, near the northern boundary of Marion County. This reservation was equally divided among sixteen principal Indians, among whom were Capt. Pipe, Zeshanau,* or James Armstrong, and others who had lived in Greentown, in this county, and whose history will be noticed hereafter. By the treaty concluded at Little Sandusky August 3, 1829, the Delawares ceded their reservation to the United States for $3,000, and removed west of the Mississippi.

The most noted Indian town in old Richland County was in the part assigned to the Delawares. This was Greentown, situated on Section 18, in Green Township. "Greentown was started about 1783," says Dr. Hill, "on the Black Fork of Mohican by an American Tory from the blood-stained valley of Wyoming. After that sanguinary slaughter, Thomas Green, who had aided the fierce Mohawks to murder his countrymen, fled to the wilds of Ohio with Jelloway, Armstrong, Billy Montour, Tom Lyons and others. The village received thename of the white fiend, and was called Greentown."

When the Indian war of 1790 broke out, the Greentown Indians were led by Thomas Armstrong, while that portion of the tribe living about Upper Sandusky were led by Capt. Pipe. For a while they were able to repel the whites, but, in 1794, Gen. Wayne met them at the "Fallen Timbers," and so signally routed them that their power was forever broken. Ever after the name of Wayne was a terror to them. After the treaty of 1795, part of the tribe returned to Greentown and part to Jeromeville,* established at that time. The Indians remained at Greentown at peace with the whites until the war of 1812. During this interval their village grew to a population of more than a hundred souls, and became one of the best known in Northern Ohio. It was one of the chief towns among the aborigines, and in it were held many of their feasts, an account of two being given in succeeding pages. They cultivated fields of corn adjacent to the village, built good cabins, and entertained, as best they could, any white person applying for their hospitality.†

Capt. Pipe, who was one of their ruling spirits, and long time a chief, was, after the peace of 1795, a fervent friend of the whites. He had been an inveterate foe, and was the principal actor in the cruel execution of Col. Crawford, in retaliation for the wanton murder of their Moravian brothers. This was in strict accord with the ideas of Indian justice, and, had Col. Williamson, the commander of the militia who

*Dr. George W. Hill says Armstrong's Indian name was "Pamoxet."

*Jeromeville, another important Indian town in this part of the State, though not in "old Richland," well deserves a description. It was founded by John Baptiste Jerome, a Canadian Frenchman, who came about 1784 to the Huron River, where he married an Indian girl, a sister of the noted Indian, George Hamilton. After marriage, Jerome removed to upper Sandusky, where he remained until the outbreak of hostilities in 1790, when, with Capt. Pipe, of the Delawares, he engaged in battle against the Americans, only to be defeated by Gen. Wayne. After the treaty of Greenville, Jerome, Capt. Pipe, and a number of Delaware Indians, came to the site of Mohican Johnstown, on the south side of the stream, about three-quarters of a mile from the present Jeromeville, where they established a town. This was about 1802 or 1803. Jerome crossed the stream and built a cabin a little northeast of a mill site long afterward used for such. He was here when Joseph Larwill surveyed the country, in 1806 and 1807. He was still here when the first settlers came, and had considerable land cleared in the creek bottoms. He resided in this cabin with his Indian wife and daughter until the Indians were removed by orders of Capt. Murray, an account of which is given in this volume. The removal caused their death. He was never the same man again. He married a German woman, sold his farm, and, after one or two moves, died at his old home, on the Huron River.

†Another old Indian town in this vicinity was Helltown. Its location was not far from the present village of Newville. It is fully described in the history of Worthington Township.

so cruelly slew the inoffensive Moravians, been captured. Col. Crawford would have been spared. Capt. Pipe seemed to accept the results of war, and, knowing that the power of the Indians was gone, lived peaceably until his death. He was one of the Indian chiefs who signed the treaty of peace at Greenville, July 22, 1814, between the United States and his and other tribes. By this act he fully identified himself with the American cause.* When he came to Mohican John's town, or Mohican Johnstown, as it is variously written, he built his cabin about one mile northwest of the old Mingo town, south of the stream, and on what is now the Haysville road. There he lived several years. Dr. William Bushnell says he has often been in his cabin, and partaken of his hospitality. He describes Capt. Pipe as humane, fine looking, dignified, courteous, a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, fully six feet high, and exceptionally well proportioned. He thinks the cabin was about twelve feet square, and was well made for an Indian's work.

The Armstrong family of Indians, members of the Delaware nation, became better known among the whites than any other family. Dr. Hill mentions Thomas Armstrong as the chief of the Delawares at Greentown, and their leader against the Americans in the Indian wars between 1790 and 1795. He was associated with Capt. Pipe, leader of the Delawares, upon the Sandusky and the Huron Rivers. Both were defeated by Gen. Wayne, whose power they ever after feared. After the treaty of peace at Greenville, Capt. Pipe, with Jerome and others, came to this part of Ohio, and established Jeromeville. Dr. Hill does not mention the fact of Thomas Armstrong returning, but in after years, other authorities record the fact of there being other Indians by that name. These may have been his sons. The treaty of peace made by Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur in September, 1817, which gave a reservation to the Delawares adjoining that of the Wyandots, specifies the following persons among whom it should be divided: "Capt. Pipe, son of old Capt. Pipe; Zeshanau, or James Armstrong; Mahanto, or John Armstrong; Sanoudoyeasquaw, or Silas Armstrong; Teorow, or Black Raccoon; Hawdorouwatistie, or Billy Montour; Buckwheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnnycake, Capt. Wolfe, Isaac and John Hill, Tishatahoones, or Widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hoomawon, or John Ming, and Yondorast."* Many of these had lived at Greentown, others at Jeromeville. The Armstrong family seems to have been well represented at this time. No mention is made of the old chief Thomas Armstrong. He may have lost his life in the Indian war, and these mentioned may have been his sons and his widow.

Dr. Bushnell and other old citizens knew John M. Armstrong quite intimately. He was well educated, receiving his education at Norwalk. He returned to Mansfield when his course was completed, and studied law with Hon. Thomas Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. He also studied with Judge Stewart, when his law office was on the southeast corner of the square where the court house now stands. While studying in Mansfield he recited a few branches of learning to Rev. Russell Bigelow, and thereby became acquainted with the minister's daughter, Lucy, a most excellent girl, whom he afterward married, to the great astonishment of her friends. "He is such a fine man, so dignified and so manly," said she in response to the inquiry of a friend: "I cannot help but respect and love him, and I think I will marry him." He proved an exemplary and model husband, and, when his studies were completed, he went to Upper Sandusky, where he became the chief of his tribe. He regulated their affairs, did much to elevate them, and while there was associated with "Chub," "Monque," "Blue

*Statement of Dr. Hill.

*Howe's Collections.

Eyes," "Between-the-logs," and other noted Christian Indians. They were Methodists, and supported a church established by Rev. James B. Finley, about 1820. The first person to preach to them was John Stewart, a mulatto, a member of the Methodist Church, who came to the Wyandots of his own accord in 1816, and gained much influence over them. His efforts on their behalf paved the way for the establishment of a permanent mission by the church, the first of this denomination among the Indians in the Mississippi Valley.

The mission church building was built of blue limestone, in 1824, from government funds, Rev. Mr. Finley having permission from the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, to apply $1,333 for this purpose. The church still remains, and around it the graves of many of the Indian converts, who became most excellent citizens, many of whom were very loath to go farther West when their final remove was made in 1842.

Speaking of the Shawanees or Shawanoes, Col. Johnston, a most excellent authority on such subjects, says: "We can trace their history to the time of their residence on the tide-waters of Florida, and, as well as the Delawares, they aver that they originally came from west of the Mississippi. Blackhoof, who died at Wapaghkonnetta, at the advanced age of 105 years, and who, in his day, was a very influential chief among the Indians, told me that he remembered, when a boy, bathing in the salt waters of Florida; also that his people firmly believed white or civilized people had been in the country before them, having found in many instances the marks of iron tools, axes upon trees and stumps, over which the sand had blown. Shawanoese means "the South," or "people from the South."* After the peace of 1763, the Miamis removed from the Big Miami River and a body of Shawanees established themselves at Lower and Upper Piqua, which became their principal headquarters in Ohio. They remained here until driven off by the Kentuckians, when they crossed over to the St. Mary's and to Wapaghkonnetta. The Upper Piqua is said to have contained at one period over four thousand Shawanees. They were very warlike and brave, and often were quite formidable enemies.

In the French war, which ended in 1763, a bloody battle was fought near the site of Col. Johnston's residence, at Upper Piqua. At that time the Miamis had their towns there, which on ancient maps are marked as "Tewightewee towns." The Miamis, Ottawas, Wyandots, and other northern tribes, adhering to the French, made a stand here, assisted by the French. The Delawares, Shawanees, Munseys, parts of the Senecas, residing in Pennsylvania; Cherokees, Catawbas, and other tribes, adhering to the English, with English traders, attacked the French and Indians. The latter had built a fort in which to protect and defend themselves, and were able to withstand the siege, which lasted more than a week. Not long after this contest, the Miamis left the country, retiring to the Miami of the lake, at and near Fort Wayne, and never returned. The Shawanees took their place, and gave names to many towns in this part of Ohio.

The part assigned to this nation by Col. Whittlesey, extended to the line before mentioned, i. e., to the center of the county east and west, and north as far as the southern line of the Hurons, a short distance north of the site of Mansfield. The only village of the tribe known to have existed here was in the edge of Crawford County, at a place known as Knisely's Spring, now Annapolis. The water of the spring is highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, tarnishes silver, and deposits a sulphurous precipitate a short distance from the spring. Dr. William Bushnell says the spring was a favorite resort of the Indians after he came to the county. He says also that the

* Howe's Collections.

locality was a very sickly one, and that, in his capacity of a physician, he often visited the Indians who lived there. He has often placed silver in the water to note the tarnish which is quickly imparted to it. The water is a gentle cathartic, and, since the advent of the whites, the place has been improved, and accommodations made for visitors and those desirous of benefits from the spring water. The Indians, doubtless, annually came here during their occupancy of the country. They were well acquainted with all such localities, and often placed great confidence in the waters, whose effects they could perceive, but which they could not explain.

A small village, hardly worth the name, also existed in Troy Township, a history of which is given in connection with that of the township. There were several such "camps" in all parts of Richland County. They were really hunting-places, and were not considered as villages. The county was rather a good hunting-place, and as such, especially along its streams, was much traversed by wandering tribes of Indians from all the nations dwelling in this part of Ohio. In the histories of the townships these various camps are more fully noticed.

The northern portion of Richland County belonged in ancient times to the Eries, who were exterminated by the Five Nations in some of their wars. The Wyandots, who, at the time the French missionaries came to America, were dwelling in the peninsula of Michigan, were allowed by the Five Nations to occupy the land of the Eries, and thus came to dwell in this county. The Ottawas, another conquered tribe, and one allowed existence only by paying a kind of tribute to their conquerors, the Iroquois, were also part occupants of this same part of Ohio. This nation produced the renowned chief Pontiac, who was the cause of such widespread desolation in the West, an account of which is given in the history of the Northwest in preceding pages. The Ottawas were often known as "Canada Indians" among the early settlers. Their principal settlements were on the Maumee, along the lake shore, on the Huron and Black Rivers, and on the streams flowing into them. The nation were distinguished for cunning and artifice, and were devoid of the attributes of true warriors. They were often employed as emissaries, their known diplomacy and artifice being well adapted to such business. The Wyandots, on the other hand, were a bold, warlike people. Gen. Harrison says of them: "They were true warriors, and neither fatigue, famine, loss, nor any of the ills of war could daunt their courage. They were our most formidable and stubborn enemies among the aborigines in the war of 1812." They, like all tribes in the West, were often influenced by British rum and British gold, and found in the end, as their chiefs so aptly expressed it, that they were "only tools in the hands of a superior power, who cared nothing for them, only to further their own selfish ends."

Many of the Indians of all these tribes were friendly to all whites until the breaking-out of the war with Great Britain, when they left the country to join the forces of the king, and destroy the whites who occupied their country. They considered them then their enemies, and acted accordingly on all occasions, save where personal friendship, so strong in the Indian, developed itself, and, in many instances, saved the lives of those in danger. Instances of this kind are frequently given, which appear in the narrative as they occurred.

The manners, customs, feasts, war parties and daily life of these sons of the forest, form interesting chapters in aboriginal history. It will be well to notice such in these pages, as far as space permits. The character of the Indians was largely the result of their lives. They judged and lived by what the senses dictated. They had names and words for what they could hear, see, feel, taste and smell. They had no conceptions of abstract ideas until they learned

such from the whites. Hence their language was very symbolical. They could see the sun in his brightness, they could feel his heat, hence they compared the actions of a good man to the glory of the sun, and his fervent energy to the heat of that body. The moon in her brightness, the wind in its fury, the clouds in their majesty, or in their slow, graceful motion through a lazy atmosphere; the grace and flight of the deer; the strength and fury of the bear; the rush or ripple of water as it coursed along the bed of a river, all gave them words whose expressiveness are a wonder and marvel to this day. They looked on the beautiful river that borders the southern shores of our State and exclaimed "O-he-zo!" beautiful; on the placid waters of the stream bordering the western line of Indiana and ejaculated, "Wa-ba"—a summer cloud moving swiftly; on the river flowing into Lake Erie and said, "Cuy-o-ga" (Cuyahoga), crooked; and so on through their entire vocabulary, each name expressive of a meaning, full and admirably adapted to the object. At one time in the history of the Indians in the South, one tribe was driven from the homes of its ancestors, and in their flight they came to the green banks of a beautiful river. The spot was charmingly beautiful, and the chief, thrusting his spear into the earth, cried in a loud voice, "Al-a-ba-ma"—here we rest. A river and State now perpetuate the name and story.

The Indians in Northern Ohio, the tribes already mentioned, had learned a few things from their intercourse with the whites on the borders of Western Pennsylvania, when they were first seen by the pioneers of Richland County. Their cabins or wigwams were of two kinds, circular and parallelogram. The former, the true wigwam, was in use among the Ottawas when the whites came to their country. It was made of a number of straight poles driven firmly into the ground, their upper ends being drawn closely together; this formed a kind of skeleton tent. The squaws plaited mats of thongs, bark or grass, in such a manner as to render them impervious to water. These were spread on the poles, beginning at the bottom and extending upward. A small hole was left for the egress of smoke from the fire kindled in the center of the wigwam. Around this fire, mats or skins were spread, on which the Indians slept at night, and on which they sat during the day. For a door, they lifted one end of the mat, and crept in, letting it fall down behind them. These tents were warm and dry, and generally quite free from smoke. Their fuel was nearly always split by the squaws in the fall of the year, and kept dry by placing it under an inverted birch-bark canoe. These wigwams were easily moved about from place to place, the labor of their destruction and construction being always performed by the squaws—these beasts of burden among all savage nations. The wigwam was very light and easily carried about. It resembled the tents of to-day in shape, and was often superior in points of comfort and protection.

The cabins were more substantial affairs, and were built of poles about the thickness of a small-sized telegraph pole and were of various sizes, commonly, however, about twelve by fifteen feet in size. These poles were laid one on the other similar to the logs in a cabin, save that, until the Indians learned to notch the point of contact near the end, from the whites, they were held by two stakes being driven in the angles formed in the corners, and fastened at the top by a hickory or bark withe or by a thong of buckskin. The pen was raised to the height of from four to six feet, when an arched roof was made over it by driving at each end a strong post, with a fork at the upper end, which stood a convenient height above the topmost log or pole. A stout pole was laid on the forks, and on this was laid a small pole reaching down to the wall. On these rafters small lath were tied, and over the whole pieces of

linn bark were laid down. These were cut from the tree, often of great length and from six to twelve inches in width. They were then cut into proper lengths to cover the cabin. At the ends of the cabin split timbers were set up, so that the entire cabin was inclosed except a small aperture at one end, which was left for a door. This was covered by a deer's or bear's skin. At the top of the cabin an opening was left for the smoke to escape, for all Indians built their fires on the ground in the center of the cabin or wigwam, around which they spread skins and mats on which to recline and sleep. The cracks between the logs were filled with moss gathered from old logs. When made, the cabin was quite comfortable, and was often constructed in the same manner by the pioneers, while making improvements, and used until a permanent structure could be erected.

In regard to food, the Indians were more careful to provide for their future needs than their successors of the West are to-day. In the spring they made maple sugar by boiling the sap in large brass or iron kettles which they had obtained from the French and English traders. To secure the water they used vessels made of elm bark in a very ingenious manner. "They would strip the bark," says Dr. George W. Hill, of Ashland, "in the winter season, when it would strip or run, by cutting down the tree, and, with a crooked stick, sharp and broad at one end, peel the bark in wide strips, from which they would construct vessels holding two or three gallons each. They would often make over a hundred of these. They cut a sloping notch in the side of a sugar-tree, stuck a tomahawk into the wood at the end of the notch, and, in the dent thus made, drove a long chip or spile, which conveyed the water to the bark vessels. They generally selected the larger trees for tapping, as they considered the sap from such stronger and productive of more sugar. Their vessels for carrying the sap would hold from three to five gallons each, and sometimes, where a large camp was located and a number of squaws at work, using a half-dozen kettles, great quantities of sugar would be made. When the sugar-water would collect faster than they could boil it, they would make three or four large troughs, holding more than a hundred gallons each, in which they kept the sap until ready to boil. When the sugar was made, it was generally mixed with bear's oil or fat, forming a sweet mixture into which they dipped their roasted venison. As cleanliness was not a reigning virtue among the Indians, the cultivated taste of a civilized person would not always fancy the mixture, unless driven to it by hunger. The compound, when made, was generally kept in large bags made of coon-skins, or vessels made of bark. The former were made by stripping the skin over the body toward the head, tying the holes made by the legs with buckskin cords, and sewing securely the holes of the eyes, ears and mouth. The hair was all removed, and then the bag blown full of air, from a hole in the upper end, and allowed to dry. Bags made in this way, Dr. Bushnell says, would hold whisky, and were often used for such purposes. When they became saturated they were blown full of air again, the hole plugged, and they were left to dry. Some times the head was cut off without stripping the skin from it, and the skin of the neck gathered in folds like a purse, below which a string was tied and fastened with a pin. Skin vessels were very common to the natives of America. All Oriental countries possess them, and there the traveler of to-day finds them the rule. They are as old almost as time.

The Indians inhabiting this part of Ohio were rather domestic in their tastes, and cultivated corn, potatoes and melons. Corn was their principal crop, and was raised entirely by the squaws. When the season for planting drew near, the women cleared a spot of rich alluvial soil, and dug over the ground in a rude manner with their hoes. In planting the corn



Hugh McFall

they followed lines to a certain extent, thus forming rows each way across the field. When the corn began to grow, they cultivated it with wonderful industry until it had matured sufficiently for use. Their corn fields were nearly always in the vicinity of the villages, and sometimes were many acres in extent, and in favorable seasons yielded plentifully. The squaws had entire charge of the work. It was considered beneath the dignity of a brave to do any kind of manual labor, and, when any one of them, or of any of the white men whom they had adopted, did any work, they were severely reprimanded for acting like a squaw. The Indian women raised the corn, dried it, pounded it into meal in a rude stone mortar, or made it into hominy. Corn in one form and another furnished the chief staple of the Indian's food. They had various legends concerning its origin, which, in common with other stories, they were accustomed to recite in their assemblies.

The Indians were always fond of amusements of all kinds. These consisted of races, games of ball, throwing the tomahawk, shooting at a mark with the bow and arrow, or with the rifle after its distribution among them, horse races, and other sports incidental to savage life. Their powers of endurance were remarkable, and astonishing accounts are often now told of feats of prowess exhibited by these aborigines. Of the animals hunted by the Indians, none seems to have elicited their skill more than the bear. To slay one of these beasts was proof of a warrior's prowess, and dangerous encounters often resulted in the hunter's search for such distinction. The vitality of bruin was unequaled among the animals of the forest, and, because of the danger attached to his capture, he was made an object of special hunts and feats of courage.

"The Black or Canesadooharie River," says Dr. Hill, "had always been famous among the aborigines of Northern Ohio for the number and largeness of its bears. Some of the pioneers yet surviving often visited this country in search of bruin, when they first settled in the country, and can relate astounding stories of their exploits at the time. The habit of these animals was to search out a hollow tree or a warm clump of bushes late in the autumn, where they could remain three or four months, during the extreme cold of the winter, subsisting entirely on the fat of their bodies. They would emerge in the spring very lean, and when so were exceedingly ferocious. When searching out their places of winter solitude, they often left the impress of their feet on the bark of the tree they ascended, or on the grass in the lair they had found. These signs were easily discovered by Indians and expert bear hunters. They were then very fat, and were eagerly sought by the Indians for their flesh and fat. Sometimes they would ascend trees thirty or forty feet high, and find a good wintering place and take possession. Again they would ascend the tree, if hollow, from the inside, and, finding a good place, occupy it. Then the hunters would divide forces, one ascend the tree and with a long pole, sharpened at one end, or wrapped with a rag or dry skin saturated with grease and set on fire, thrust the same down on the bear and compel him to descend, only to meet his death at the foot of the tree from the arrow or bullet of the hunter below.

The skin of a fat bear was a great prize to an Indian. It made him an excellent couch on which to sleep, or a cloak to wear. His flesh was supposed to impart bravery to those who ate it, hence when dipped in sweetened bear's fat, it was considered an excellent dish and one often offered to friends. Venison, prepared the same way, was also considered a dish fit for the most royal visitors; a hospitality always extended to all who came to the camp, and if not accepted the donor was sure to be offended.

The domestic life of the Indians was very much the same in all parts of America. Among

the Northern Ohio tribes, marriage consisted simply of two persons agreeing to live together, which simple agreement, among many tribes, was never broken. Sometimes the young woman courted the young brave, much after the fashion of the white people during leap years. This custom was considered quite proper, and favorably looked upon by the braves. In some localities the chief gave away the young woman to some brave he considered competent to support her in the chase, a part of the domestic economy always devolving on the man. When the game was killed, the squaw was expected to cut up and prepare the meat for use, and stretch and tan the hide.

The marriage relation among the most of the tribes was held strictly by all, a variation from it on the part of the female meriting certain death. The Wyandots and Delawares prided themselves on their virtue and hospitality, and no authenticated case of the misuse of a female captive, except to treat them as prisoners of war, can now be quoted. They always evinced the utmost modesty toward their female captives. Respect for the aged, for parents and those in authority prevailed. When one among them spoke, all listened, never, under any circumstances, interrupting him. When he was done, then was the time to reply.

In theology, the natives were all believers of one deity, denominated by them the Great Spirit. They firmly believed in his care of the world and of his children, though different theories prevailed among the tribes regarding their creation. Their ideas of a divinity, as expressed by James Smith, a captive many years among them, are well given in the following story, preserved in Smith's memoirs.

He and his elder Indian brother, Tecaughretanego, had been on a hunt for some time, and, meeting with poor success, found themselves straitened for food. After they had smoked at their camp-fire awhile, Tecaughretanego delivered quite a speech, in which he recounted how Owaneeyo (God) had fed them in times gone by; how He fed the white people, and why they raised their own meat; how the Great Spirit provided the Indian with food for his use; and how, that though the prospect was sometimes gloomy, the Great Spirit was only trying them; that if they would only trust Him and use the means diligently, they would be certain to be provided for. The next morning Smith rose early, according to the Indian's instructions, and ere long killed a buffalo cow, whose meat kept them in food many days. This was the occasion of another speech from his Indian brother. This trust often led them to habits of prodigality. They seldom provided for the future, almost literally fulfilling the adage: "Let each day provide for its own wants." They hunted, fished and idled away their days. Possessed of a boundless inheritance, they allowed the white race to come in and possess their lands and eventually drive them entirely away.

Their manner of feasts may also be noticed. After the county began to settle, and while the Greentown Indians yet remained in Green Township, a number of the early settlers, Andrew Craig, Capt. James Cunningham, James Copus, who preserved the following account of the feast, and a few others, were invited to one of their feasts. "The ceremonies," says Dr. Hill, "took place in the council-house, a building made of clapboards and poles, about thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. When the Indians entered the council-house, the squaws seated themselves on one side of the room, while the braves occupied the opposite side. There was a small mound of earth in the center of the room, eight or ten feet in diameter, which seemed to be a sort of sacrificial mound. The ceremonies began with a sort of rude music, made by beating on a small brass kettle, and on dried skins stretched over the mouths of pots, making a kind of a rude drum. The pounding was accompanied by a sort of song, which, as

near as can be understood, ran: 'Tinny, tinny, tinny, ho, ha, ho, ha, ho,' accenting the last syllables. Then a chief arose and addressed them. During the delivery of his speech a profound silence prevailed. The whole audience seemed to be deeply moved by the oration. The speaker seemed to be about seventy years of age, and was very tall and graceful. His eyes had the fire of youth, and shone with emotion while he was speaking. The audience seemed deeply moved, and frequently sobbed while he spoke. Mr. Copus could not understand the language of the speaker, but presumed he was giving a summary history of the Delaware Nation, two tribes of which, the Wolf and the Turtle, were represented at the feast. Mr. Copus learned that the speaker was the famous Capt. Pipe, of Mohican Johnstown, the executioner of Col. Crawford. At the close of the address, dancing commenced. The Indians were clothed in deer-skin leggins and English blankets. Deer hoofs and bear's claws were strung along the seams of their leggins, and, when the dance commenced, the jingling of the hoofs and claws made a sort of harmony to the rude music of the pots and kettles. The men danced in files or lines by themselves around the central mound, the squaws following in a company by themselves. In the dance there seemed to be a proper modesty between the sexes. In fact, the Greentown Indians were always noted for being extremely scrupulous and modest in the presence of one another. After the dance, the refreshments, made by boiling venison and bear's meat, slightly tainted, together, were handed around. The food was not very palatable to the white persons present, and they were compelled to conceal it about their persons until they had left the wigwam, when they threw the unsavory morsels away. No greater insult could have been offered the Indians than to have refused the proffered refreshments. Hence a little deception was necessary to evade the censure of these untutored sons of the forest, whose stomachs could entertain almost anything."

A feast was held by these same Indians in 1811, a short time before the opening of the war of 1812. It is believed to be the last one held in this part of Ohio, as the war took away all the principal Indian characters. It was conducted very much as the one described—held in the fall of 1809. John Coulter, an old pioneer, recollects it very well, and, through Dr. Hill, gives a full description of it. Mr. Coulter says that, while the food was cooking, an occasional morsel was thrown in the fire as as offering to the Great Spirit. Also, while the supper was being prepared, the chiefs, a large number of whom from all parts of Northern Ohio were present, commenced to move around the mound in the center of the cabin, sometimes singing and sometimes delivering short speeches in their native tongue. While this was going on, the balance of the audience were arranged in lines two or three deep around the inside of the council-house, which Henry Howe estimated, from narratives of pioneers given him in 1849, was sixty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, one story high, and inclosed by clapboards, or broad pieces of split lumber.' The singing of the Indians at this second feast was a low kind of melancholy wail, accompanied by a sort of grunt, contortions of the face and singular gesticulations of the arms. The Indians were dressed as those described in the feast of 1809, and, though Mr. Coulter could not understand their language, he thought it was either a recital of their history, or portended war. The ceremonies lasted two or three hours, when the provisions were handed around, and a general handshaking and congratulations followed, closing the feast. All the white men present at this feast gave it as their opinion that old Capt. Pipe was there. There were three or four hundred Indians present. Dr. Hill thinks, from all the evidence he can gather, Capt. Pipe was at this feast, and that soon

after he left for the war, which soon followed.

Concerning the murders committed by the Indians in Richland County, their narration will be deferred to that part giving the history of the pioneer settlements, as they more properly belong there. The Indians did not all disappear from this part of Ohio for many years after the advent of the whites. During the war of 1812 they were rather troublesome, and about that time the murder of the Zimmer family, the militia at the Copus cabin, Martin Ruffner and Levi Jones, occurred. After the war closed, the Indians found their town destroyed, as has been narrated, and from that time until their removal from the country they had no fixed habitation. They often came to Mansfield to trade. Dr. Bushnell says he has often seen them come to town, gather under the forest trees in the public square, and there talk, smoke, trade, or idle away their time as suited their fancy. He says they were sometimes the finest physical specimens of mankind he has ever seen. "Tall, straight as an arrow, unexceptional physique, clad only in leggins and breech-clout, they exhibited a physical body," says the Doctor, "I could not tire contemplating." Sometimes they would get drunk, when they were a little dangerous. They traded peltry for hatchets, powder and ball, and trinkets of various kinds. By practice they became as sharp in bargains as the white traders and peddlers. Experience taught them to rely on their own judgment in all such matters.

By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Delawares were deeded a reservation on the south of the Wyandot reservation, both in Marion and Wyandot Counties. When this was done, Capt. Pipe, son of "Old Capt. Pipe," was the principal Delaware chief. The Delaware Indians remained on their reservation until about 1829, when they ceded their reservation to the United States for $3,000, and moved west of the Mississippi. The Wyandots ceded theirs in March, 1842, and left for the Far West in July of the next year. At that date they numbered about seven hundred souls, and were the last Indian tribe to relinquish their claims to the soil of Ohio.

CHAPTER XXI.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SMITH AND HIS CAPTIVITY—MAJ. ROBERT ROGERS AND HIS MILITIA—THE OLD SANDUSKY TRAIL—GIRTY AND OTHER WHITE RENEGADES—MORAVIANS AND THEIR MISSIONARIES—CRAWFORD'S MARCH THROUGH THE COUNTY—CAPTIVITY OF CHRISTIAN FAST—EXPLORERS AND HUNTERS.

"Dressed for travel, armed for hunting."

AS far as is now known, James Smith, a native of Western Pennsylvania, was the first white man to set foot on the land embraced in "Old Richland." He was captured near Bedford, Penn., when about eighteen years of age, by three Indians on a marauding expedition in the spring of 1755, a short time before the defeat of Gen. Braddock. He was taken to the Indian village on the Alleghany opposite Fort Du Quesne, and compelled to run the gantlet, where he nearly lost his life by the blow of a club from a stalwart savage. After his recovery and the defeat of Gen. Braddock, he was taken by his captors on a long journey through the forest to the village of Tullihas, on the west bank of the Muskingum River, about twenty miles above the forks. This village was occupied by Mohicans, Caryhnewagas and Delawares. Here he was adopted by the Indians into one of their tribes. The ceremony consisted in first plucking all the hair from his head except the scalp lock, which they fixed according to their fashion; in boring his ears and nose and placing ornaments therein; in putting on a breech-clout and painting his body and face in fantastic colors, and in washing him several times in the river to wash out all the white blood in his veins. This last ceremony was performed by three young squaws, and, as Smith was unacquainted with their usages, he thought they intended to drown him, and resisted at first with all his might, to the great amusement of the multitude on the river's bank. One of the young squaws finally made out to say "Me no hurt you," and he gave them privilege to souse and rub him as they desired. When brought from the river he was allowed other clothes, and in solemn council, in an impressive speech, he was admitted to full membership in the nation. He says in his journal, he always fared as they, no exceptions being made.

He remained at this town till the next October, when he accompanied his adopted brother, Tontileaugo, who had a Wyandot wife on the shores of Lake Erie, on a visit to that nation. "Their route," says Dr. Hill, "was up the Lake Fork to near the present village of Tylertown, thence up the Jerome Fork, through the townships of Mohican, Montgomery and Orange, to the south borders of Sullivan, and across the same to the head branches of the Black River, called by the Indians, Canesadooharie. Then they journeyed across Medina and Lorain Counties, following the Canesadooharie to where it falls into the lake, some distance north of Elyria, where they found a large camp of the Wyandots, and the wife of Tontileaugo."

Smith remained among the Wyandots, Ottawas and Mohicans about four years, traversing all parts of Northern Ohio. He undoubtedly hunted over this part of the State, as the streams here afforded good hunting-grounds. He was probably the first white man who saw these valleys in their pristine beauty. At any rate, he is the first one known to have been here. If any preceded him they were French

traders, of whom no records or legends exist, in this part of Ohio. At the end of four years he escaped, and made his way to Pennsylvania, where he published a memoir from which the above facts are obtained.

About two years after his escape, "Mohican John," a noted chief, with a band of Connecticut Mohicans, emigrated to Ohio, and settled on the west side of the Jerome Fork, on the site subsequently covered by the farms of Elijah Yocum and Judge Edmund Ingmand, in Ashland County. Soon after Baptiste Jerome and his Wyandot wife came and located. This was, however, just east of the original boundary of Richland County; yet the village was so intimately connected with the early history of this locality, that it well deserves a place in the county's history.

The next white men to see Richland County were Maj. Robert Rogers and his band of rangers. It is noticed in the history of the Northwest in this volume, in the account of his expedition to take possession of the post at Detroit, in November, 1760. As the narrative is given there, only that portion relating directly to this county need be noticed here.

After providing for the garrison, he began his return trip by land December 23, for Pittsburgh, following the Indian trail from Sandusky Bay, where he arrived January 2, 1761. It is not known just how many rangers he had with him on this journey, but good authority places the number at more than one hundred. Dr. Hill thinks there were 120, or more, men. He accounts for the number by the fact that Pontiac's intentions were none of the best, and that, as many of the Indians in Northern Ohio had given only a reluctant consent to the rule of the British after the close of the French and Indian war and the cession of Canada and the Upper Mississippi Valley to the "Red Coats," Maj. Rogers, knowing the dangers that beset the route through the country, would not trust himself, unless a sufficient force accompanied him to render safety comparatively sure.

Different opinions concerning his exact route have prevailed, only one of which, however, has stood the test of inquiry. He undoubtedly followed the old Indian trail from Sandusky Bay to Fort Du Quesne. This trail crossed the northeastern parts of Richland County. It entered Richland County on the north, near the division line between Plymouth and Cass Townships, probably a little to the east of it; proceeding thence southeasterly, it passed over the site of Shiloh, on down over the site of the old village of Richland; thence over Blooming Grove Township, over the sites of Rome and Shenandoah, and Olivesburg in Weller Township; through Milton Township, through Montgomery, a little south of the site of Ashland, and thence southerly through the northeast corner of Vermillion Township, where it emerged from "old Richland," continuing in a southeasterly direction to the forks of the Ohio. A public highway follows the old trail over much of the ground above described. Do the people of to-day, as they pass over it in wagon or carriage, know they are traveling a highway centuries old?

This little army, the first ever seen on the soil of this county, stopped once or twice by fine springs found here, rested, and secured game for food while on the journey home. They were unmolested while on the way, and reached the forks of the Ohio in safety.

Following Maj. Rogers and his rangers, the next whites to see Richland County were the missionaries of the Moravian Indians, who dwelt at their towns on the Muskingum River, whither they had come to escape their enemies in Western New York and Pennsylvania. In the history of Ohio, in this book, the narrative of their persecutions, their removal and their settlement in Ohio, is given. It will only be necessary to notice that part of their history relating to their removal from their prosperous

towns on the Muskingum to the Sandusky River. The British were jealous of the power of these missionaries over the Indians; the traders hated them because they stood in their way in selling rum to other Indians, and the Americans feared them because they were neutral, refusing to aid either side. The British were the main ones in causing their removal. Through the notorious Girty and Elliott, two renegade whites, well known in border history, the command for their removal was given. They were ordered to leave their peaceful homes, their schools, their churches, their fieldsof vegetables and grain, and repair to a colder part of the territory and there begin anew.

They were commanded to move September 10, 1784, and, abandoning all that was dear on earth to them, they set out on their perilous journey. Their route was up the river, thence up the Waldhoning, and on north by a little west, through the townships of Hanover, Green, and northwesterly through the county, turning west near the western boundary, went on to the site of Bucyrus, where they established their camp. Among the company was Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, John Heckewelder, supposed to be the first white female child born in Ohio. She thus describes the march:

"Our journey was exceedingly tedious and dangerous; some of the canoes sunk when on the creeks and rivers, and those that were in them lost all their provisions and everything they had saved. Those that went by land drove the cattle,—a pretty large herd. The savages now drove us along, the missionaries with their families usually in the midst, surrounded by their Indian converts. The roads were exceedingly bad, leading through a continuation of swamps. We went by land through Goseuchguenk [Coshocton] to the Waldhoning, and then partly by water and partly along the banks of the river to Sandusky Creek." From the nature of the ground, Dr. Hill thinks the Black Fork is meant.

Not long after the removal of these Indians occurred the raid by Col. Williamson and the brutal massacre of many of these peaceful sons of the forest as they were gathering their corn. This was the next March, and the act stands unequaled on the annals of war for brutality and wickedness. This is also narrated in the history of Ohio. The act aroused the animosity of all other Indians, who, though not agreeing with the Moravian converts in their attitude, yet, because many of them were Delawares and Wyandots, felt called upon to revenge the deep injury done to their relations.

Capt. Pipe and other warlike spirits at once took the war path, determined to revenge the injury. News of the impending uprising of the Indians reached the borders of Pennsylvania, and excited great fear. Another expedition was at once raised, to again go against the Moravian Indians, a second time wrongly supposed to be the cause of all the trouble. Nearly five hundred men gathered at the deserted Mingo town near the site of Steubenville, and, electing Col. William Crawford commander, started across the country for the old Moravian towns on the Muskingum, thinking there might still be Indians there, and also the towns being nearly on a direct route to the new settlements on the Sandusky River.

They found the Indian towns deserted of inhabitants, and, gathering sufficient corn to feed their horses, pushed on for the towns on the Sandusky.

Mr. C. W. Butterfield, of Bucyrus, has made "Crawford's campaign" an especial study, and given the results of his study in an excellent and exhaustive work of nearly four hundred pages. It is not the intention here to note the campaign any further than it relates to Richland County. As a campaign, its history is given elsewhere.

Speaking of the route of the army after it left the Muskingum, Mr. Butterfield says:

"The march was continued on the morning of the 29th. [May, 1782]." The guides, taking a northwest course through the wilderness from the Muskingum, brought the army to the Killbuck, some distance above the present town of Millersburg, the county seat of Holmes County. 'Thence, says Dunlevy, in his application for a pension, 'we marched up the Killbuck.' At not a great distance, the army reached a large spring, known at the present time as Butler's or Jones' spring, near the line of Wayne County, ten miles south of Wooster, where, on the evening of May 30, (Thursday), the army halted.

"At this spring one of the men died and was buried. His name was cut on the bark of a tree close by his grave.

"From this point the army moved westward, along the north side of Odell's lake—'passing between two small lakes, where they found the heads of two large fish, freshly caught, lying on the ground, which awakened a suspicion that Indians were near.'* Thence they passed near the spot where was afterward the Indian village of Greentown."

This brought the army to Richland County. It will be observed they entered near the northeast corner of Green Township, near where old Helltown existed and thence proceeded northwesterly through it. Mr. Butterfield's account continues:

"From this point — Helltown — they struck across to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which stream they traveled until a fine spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands."

This spring, almost undoubtedly, was what is now known as the "Big Springs," on Fourth street, in the city. Here, then, an army camped nearly one hundred years ago, and white men gazed on these then densely wooded vales and hills. Perchance they thought of the numbers of their race that were then making their way westward, driving the lone Indian slowly toward the setting sun.

Leaving Big Spring, the army went northward "to a fine spring, five miles farther on, in what is now Springfield Township, a place now known as Spring Mills, where, on the evening of June 1, the army halted and encamped for the night.

"The army had now reached, as was supposed, the head of streams flowing north into Lake Erie. This, however, was an error; these, in reality, flow into the Mohican. A short distance traveled on the 2d of June brought the cavalcade to other small streams, having a northern trend, which were, in fact, affluents of the Sandusky. The army crossed into what is now Crawford County at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and about an hour after reached the Sandusky* River, at a point immediately east of what is now the village of Leesville, at the mouth of a small creek called Allen's Run, when a halt was called and the volunteers took a half-hour's rest on the banks of the stream for which they had been for some time very anxiously looking."

The army was now about three miles west of the present city of Crestline. The next day it came to the Plains, now embraced in Crawford, Marion and Wyandot Counties. Of its subsequent marches but little need be said here. As has been stated in the State history, the campaign ended in defeat and disaster, the army being attacked two days afterward and defeated, at what is known as "Battle Island," a grove of timber in Crane Township, Wyandot County, and, after two days' fighting, the Americans were driven away in a sadly demoralized condition.

Crawford was lost when the retreat began, and was seen by the main body no more, as it

* Recollections of William Smith.

* The Sandusky River rises in "Palmer's Spring," in Springfield Township. Several small streams, commonly known as its heads, flow into it before it reaches Crawford County. The word "Sandusky" is of Indian origin. It was pronounced by them "*San-doos-tee*," or "*Sa-undustee*," meaning "clear, cold water," or "at the cold water."

hurriedly retreated over the route by which it came. He was captured, in company with Dr. Knight, Lieut. Ashley and Capt. Biggs, as they were endeavoring to escape, about a half-mile south of the site of the former camp at Leesville. The band of Delaware Indians were under command of a chief named Wingenund, to whose camp Crawford and the Doctor were taken, where they found several other prisoners, stragglers like themselves.

Capt. Pipe was among the warriors, and was the chief instigator in the cruel death of Crawford, which ended the ill-fated expedition, Dr. Knight making his escape and saving himself from a horrible death.

It should be stated, to the credit of Capt. Pipe and other Indians, that, had Williamson been captured, Crawford would doubtless have been spared. As it was, he was put to the most cruel death they could devise, at the Delaware village of Capt. Pipe, situated a short distance northeast of the present town of Crawfordsville. Almost all other prisoners were horribly tortured in one form and another, but none so fearfully as the "Big Captain," as the Indians called Crawford, on whom all the hate of their passions was expended.

The failure of the expedition excited the fears of the borderers, none of whom cared to venture far into the Indian country. A few venturesome spirits made the attempt along the Ohio River, but the danger was too great, and, moreover, the validity of claims not well established. Not till 1788, when the "Ordinance of 1787" had secured freeholders in their rights in the "Territory northwest of the Ohio," was a permanent settlement made in the State.

Another captive among the Indians before the settlement by the whites was Christian Fast, Sr., afterward one of the earliest settlers in Orange Township. He often narrated the incidents of his capture and captivity, which Mr. Knapp preserves in his "History of Ashland County." Mr. Knapp says:

"When a boy of sixteen, Mr. Fast was captured by the Delaware Indians near the Falls of the Ohio. He had enlisted in Fayette County, Penn., in a company of 200 men, organized for the purpose of chastising the Indians for depredations committed upon the frontier settlements. Such expeditions were of frequent occurrence in those times. This force descended the Ohio in boats, and, some distance above the falls, became separated into two parties, young Fast being among those in the rear. The advance party had driven posts in the river, upon the top of which they placed written directions, addressed to those who were following them, indicating the point where they would find the anchorage of the party, who would be in waiting for them. These written directions, it was supposed, fell into the hands of the Indians, who had whites among them competent to read, and who thus became informed of the movements of their foes. Before the latter could form a junction of their forces, the rear party, a short distance above the falls, was attacked by parties of Indians on both sides of the river, while the men in the boats were making toward the shore to cook a heifer they had killed. The largest boat in the fleet, in which was Mr. Fast, had landed, and the others were making preparations to do so when the attack commenced. The smaller boats immediately put up stream, but the larger one was hard aground and could not get off. Of the one hundred, all but about thirty were killed. Young Fast jumped into the water, receiving, at the same instant, a flesh-wound in the hip, and swam to the opposite shore, where he was met by three Indians, who demanded that he should surrender, assuring him of friendly treatment. He declined their request and again plunged into the current, the three Indians firing at him as he swam, one of the balls grazing his cheek, momentarily stunning him.

Reaching the middle of the stream, he took observations to determine the course of safety, and concluded to strike the shore several rods below where the large boat was grounded; but, on approaching the shore, he again encountered the bullets of the Indians, and again made for the middle of the river. Some distance below, he discovered a horse-boat belonging to his party, and at once resolved to reach and board it. Just as he had succeeded in getting aboard, the Captain received a wound in the arm, and waved his hand to the Indians in token of surrender. The boat was immediately boarded by the Indians, and the whites taken prisoners.

"An old Indian took charge of Fast, by whom he was taken to Upper Sandusky. The prisoners were divested of their clothing, and, as their march led through a rank growth of nettle-weeds, it was indescribably painful. Fast, becoming maddened with pain, at length refused to go forward, and, baring his head to his captor, demanded that he would tomahawk him, and thus put an end to his sufferings. The Indian took compassion on him and restored his clothing. During the remainder of the journey, he was treated with marked kindness. At Upper Sandusky, he was adopted into a distinguished family of the tribe. He visited the lamented Col. Crawford after the failure of the expedition and during his imprisonment, and was within hearing of his cries during the horrid cruelties he suffered at the stake.

"About eighteen months after Fast's capture, an expedition left Upper Sandusky for the purpose of attacking the white settlements and fortifications at Wheeling. Connected with this expedition was the notorious James Girty. Fast, who now possessed the full confidence of the Indians, was also of the party. The expedition reached its destination, and had besieged the fort at Wheeling three days and two nights. On the third night Fast determined upon an attempt to effect his escape. Approaching his adopted brother at a late hour of the night, he awoke him, complaining of thirst, and urged his brother to accompany him to a place where they could procure a drink of water. The Indian pleaded weariness, and urged his brother to go alone, insisting that no harm would befall him. Thereupon, Fast, taking his camp-kettle, steered directly for his father's house in Fayette County, Penn., about thirty miles distant. The night being excessively dark, he made slow progress, and at daylight was yet within hearing of the guns of the besiegers and besieged. As soon as daylight appeared, he pushed forward, and soon discovered, by a fresh trail, that about thirty Indians were in advance of him, making for the white settlements in Washington County, Penn. On reaching the spur of a ridge, he discovered that the trails separated, and that the Indians had formed two parties, each pursuing parallel lines through the valleys. He hoped, by vigorously pursuing the middle and straighter course, to get in advance of the Indians, and in this effort he was successful. Before night he reached the margin of the settlement in Washington County, the Indians being but a short distance in his rear. A few rods in advance of him and advancing on his own trail, he discovered a white man, with a couple of bridles on his arm, evidently in search of horses. Placing himself behind a tree, Fast waited until the white man was within a few feet of him, when he suddenly placed himself in his path, and gave a hurried explanation of his name, object, and the immediate danger that threatened the white settlement. The man was paralyzed with fear; he could not believe that the savage-looking man before him, with his painted face, his ears and nose filled with brooches, his hair (all except a tuft in front, which was passed through a silver tube) nearly plucked from his skull, was anything else than a veritable Indian. Mechanically, however, the man obeyed his directions, and each, seizing and mounting horses, which were near at hand, made for the settlements with all practicable speed. They gave the alarm to

all the families in the neighborhood, and succeeded in securing all in the fort except one boy, who was killed at the instant he reached the gate, which was thrown open for his ingress.

"After the beleaguered fort was relieved by the retirement of the Indians, he sought his father's house; but was so completely metamorphosed by his Indian costume that his parents could not, for a considerable length of time, recognize him. At length his mother, recalling some peculiar spots near the pupils of his eyes, gave a scrutinizing look, and at once identified her son. She sprang forward to embrace him, and would have fainted in his arms, but he repulsed her, exclaiming that his person, as was the case with all the Indians, was covered with vermin. He retired from the house, committed his Indian clothes to the fire he had made, purified his body as best he could, and then clothed himself in garments furnished by his father.

"On the very day of his arrival in Orange Township, in 1815, he met with Tom Lyons, a chief, and one of his original captors, and a party of Indians by whom he was recognized. The Indians, who had not suspected that he had deserted, but who believed that he had been drowned in the river, evinced much joy at the discovery of their lost "brother," and ever afterward offered numerous tokens of their friendship."

Following Crawford's campaign, and the captivity of Mr. Fast, the next member of the white race was the renegade Thomas Green, who came to the site of Greentown in 1783, and established that village. He was a Tory from the bloody Wyoming Valley. There he had been associated with the cruel Mohawks in the wanton murder of his countrymen, and, to escape their vengeance, fled with Billy Montour, Gelloway, Armstrong, Thomas Lyons and others, to the wilds of Ohio, and founded a town among the Delawares, which, in honor of this renegade, they called Greentown. The village became well known in Northern Ohio annals, and is fully noticed elsewhere.

The rapid encroachment of the white race on the domain of the red men, and the arrogant manner of many of the borderers, coupled with British gold, stirred up the tribes of Ohio to an endeavor to exterminate the on-coming flood of emigrants. The savages persisted in their barbarous mode of warfare, and the expeditions of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne were the result. The former two proved disastrous to the whites, and ended in the route and almost total ruin of the armies. Their defeat caused wide-spread alarm, and effectually checked emigration to all parts of the territory. Washington selected the best man at his command, Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony"), and sent him to command the Western army, and subdue the savages. His campaign ended in 1794, and the peace of Greenville, in 1795, secured comparative freedom on all the frontiers.

Emigration began again to pour in. The survey of the public lands, practically stopped, like all other advances of the whites, was now resumed, and gradually extended northwesterly. The surveyors were kept in advance of the settlements wherever it could be done, and land offices established for the sale of land. At the date of the survey here, Richland had not a single pioneer in its limits. Indeed, no white men, save hunters, are known to have been over her hills and vales between the date of the campaign of Crawford and the beginning of the survey.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SURVEYORS.

ORDINANCE FOR THE SURVEY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—RANGES—TOWNSHIPS—JAMES HEDGES, MAXFIELD AND WILLIAM LUDLOW AND JONATHAN COX—DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SURVEYORS' FIELD NOTES, ETC.

How canst thou walk these fields and woods? Who measured them for thy feet?

THE advance of settlements into the Northwest Territory forced Congress at an early day to prepare for the survey of the lands. In May, 1785, that body passed an ordinance prescribing the mode of such a survey. In 1787, the Territory was accepted by the General Government, and Gen. St. Clair was appointed Governor in October, and soon after came to Marietta, to perform the functions of his office.

The ordinance prescribing the mode of the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio River, stipulated that a corps of surveyors—one from each State—should be appointed by Congress, and placed under Thomas Hutchins, Geographer of the United States. This corps of engineers was to divide the Territory into townships, each six miles square, by running lines due north and south, and crossing these by other lines running due east and west, the squares thus formed to constitute the townships. This was to be the rule over the entire Territory as far as practicable. It will be observed, however, that it was not followed in many parts of Ohio, the Western Reserve being surveyed into townships five miles square.

The point of beginning the survey was at the Ohio River, at a place due north from the western termination of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. From this point lines were run north and west, extending through the Territory. The townships, whole or fractional, were to be numbered from south to north, from a certain base line. What that line is in the survey of Richland County, Mr. John Newman, the present Surveyor, says he cannot determine. It is some irregular line, as the numbers of the townships differ very materially. The ranges were numbered progressively westward. Had the same base line been used for all ranges, the townships would have all had the same number in corresponding ranges, as they progressed from east to west.

After the county was surveyed into townships, these were to be divided into thirty-six sections, of 160 acres each, each township having 640 acres. Since the survey was first made, the sections have been divided into quarters, eighths and sometimes sixteenths.

The first range of townships in Richland, as originally created, was range numbered sixteen. This included the townships of Hanover, Green, Vermillion, Montgomery and Orange. These were numbered 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. The next range, 17, included—following the numbers, as the townships were then not named—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Range 18 includes Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; Range 19 contains also the same numbered townships. The three ranges, 16, 18 and 19, were evidently numbered from the same base, as their numbers are all the same. Range 20 includes Townships Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

The county was surveyed in 1807, by James Hedges, Jonathan Cox and Maxfield Ludlow. Gen. Hedges was a citizen of Virginia, and was a Deputy United States Surveyor under Mr. Hutchins. He was born in Ohio County, Virginia, in a family of eleven children—nine brothers and two sisters. His parents were

from Eastern Virginia. He came to Ohio about 1800, and settled in Belmont County, but in a short time returned to Virginia and studied surveying, then an excellent employment for young men. He received an appointment as Deputy Surveyor, and, returning to Ohio, entered on active field work. The labor was very arduous, not to say dangerous, and required not only bodily strength, but nerve and discretion. Gen. Hedges assisted in the survey of this county, as will be observed from the description of the survey, and while here entered three quarters of land now covered partly by the city of Mansfield. He was the prime mover in locating the city. After the location of the village destined to be the county seat, he returned to Belmont County, where he was elected Sheriff. When the war of 1812 broke out, he received the appointment of Captain of cavalry in the regular army, and served with distinction during the war, under the immediate command of Gen. Harrison. Soon after the close of the war, he resigned his commission and returned to Mansfield to look after his interests here, and those of the town identical with his own, and remained here in the active pursuits of life until his death, October 4, 1854. For many years he was Register of the Virginia Military Lands, then a very important office. He also served a term in the Ohio Legislature. He was always a prominent man in the State military operations, and became a Major General of militia.

"Gen. Hedges was, in all respects," says one who knew him well, "a man of mark. In person, he was over six feet high, and well proportioned; a man of iron frame and nerve. He was also a man of extreme modesty, and strong attachment to his friends. He was an open-handed, generous-hearted man, and was universally popular among the people. He was continued in office under all administrations, and was one of the foremost men among the pioneers of Ohio."

The survey began at the southeast corner of the county—Range 16 and Township 19. The plat of the survey is now in the Surveyor's office, and from it the annexed facts are gleaned:

The first township (19) in this range was surveyed by James Hedges, in March, 1807. In his field-notes he gives the quality and quantity of timber he found, the character of the soil, the surface of the country, the water-courses, the springs and whatever else interested him as he passed over the land. This township, afterward named Hanover, is noted as having on the east boundary much burnt woods. On the fifth mile, going south, the surveyors came to the old Indian boundary line, "perhaps," says Dr. Hill, "the north line of the Gelloway Reservation, in Knox County. The line runs southwest across the township, passing out nearly in the middle of Section 31." Between Sections 1 and 2, Armstrong's Creek, running southwest, was crossed. It was so named from Capt. Thomas Armstrong, an old Indian chief, who resided at Greentown, eight miles above. The Indian trail running north, and to the Gelloway settlement on the Waldhoning, is mentioned. The land of Hanover is noted as rough and poor, covered with stunted timber, much burnt on the northeast part of the township. Green Township was also surveyed by Gen. Hedges, in April, 1807. "In running the south and east boundary, Gen. Hedges seems to have been much embarrassed," says Dr. Hill, "over the variations in his compass. In order to test the accuracy of the survey, the lines were resurveyed. He could not determine the cause of the variation." Magnetic ores may have existed in the earth on the line and influenced the needle. On the south line of this township, the timber was much burnt; underbrush was plenty. On the west boundary, Mohican John's Creek was crossed, and on the fourth mile to Muddy Fork of Mohican John's Creek, they crossed the stream and came to the Indian village of Greentown, which

at that date contained fifty or sixty families. The village occupied rolling land, in Section 18. A number of well-used trails led in various directions from the town. The surveyors drove a section post in a corn field, which they mention as being well cultivated. The village and graveyard were estimated to contain five or six acres. The Indians offered no resistance to the survey. In fact, they hardly comprehended its significance. The land in this township, down the valley, is regarded as prime, other portions, poor. The varieties of white oak, burr oak, ash and other hard timber are noticed.

The next township in this range, No. 20—Vermillion—was surveyed by Jonathan Cox, while Gen. Hedges was surveying Green. The southern boundary was run by Gen. Hedges, in October, 1806, soon after he received his commission and orders from the Surveyor General of the United States. Gen. Hedges experienced considerable difficulty in running this line, owing to the variations of his compass. He resurveyed it three times, and observed, "I am at a loss to know to what cause to attribute the increased length of the south boundary of this township." On the third survey, he says: "I find the chaining correct; I am now much perplexed to know the cause of my westing or turning south. The variation must operate very partial, or my compass must have been unluckily altered." He then resurveyed the west boundary, and, coming to the southwest corner, observes: "Here I experience troubles of a new kind. Having already spent two days and a half waiting on an Indian chief, who appeared hostile to our business, I also labored under the difficulty of a hand being absent thirteen days on a tour for provisions; in the mean time having lived eight days on parched corn. I now find my camp robbed of some necessary articles, and two hands that I left to keep the same, revolted and run away. These difficulties increased; my range and town lines not being finished—expecting other surveyors after me to subdivide—all conspire to make me unhappy. No alternative remains but to proceed to Owl Creek, and get hands and provisions, this being the 20th day of October, 1806." This suspended operations on this township until the following April, when Jonathan Cox subdivided it into sections. The land is described as gently mountainous; the timber of oak, hickory, ash, and other forest trees. On the eastern boundary several Indian trails were found, the majority leading to Greentown.

The range boundaries of Montgomery Township, No. 22, were surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow, in October, 1806. In running the southern boundary of this township, seventeen chains west of the southeast corner, he crossed the famous trail leading from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It is described in the notes of the survey as a well-worn trail or path. It was the well-known trail followed by Maj. Rogers and his rangers in 1761, on his return from establishing the station at Detroit. It was afterward followed by Gen. Beall in his expedition to Sandusky. The eastern boundary of this township is described as "low, wet and marshy, with bottoms subject to overflow." The timber was of the kind found in all parts of the county, the principal varieties already mentioned. The eastern part of the township is noted as good land; the middle and western parts as rolling and good. Jonathan Cox surveyed the township into sections in November, after Mr. Ludlow had completed the boundary survey.

The next township, No. 23—Orange—was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in October, 1806. He surveyed both the boundaries and the sectional lines. On the south boundary, about three miles west of the starting corner, they came to an Indian trail, bearing northwest and southeast. Its course was one leading into Mohican John's Town, and was surveyed in 1816, by Rev. James Huney, to Rowsburg

and on to Wooster, and opened as a road. It was the common highway for the pioneers of Orange and Clear Creek Townships, and adjacent country, who for many years traded in Wooster.

"The evidences of Indian occupation in Orange Township," says Dr. Hill, "at the time of its occupation by the whites, were very numerous. The aborigines, it seems, were accustomed to assemble annually in the spring, in large numbers, to make sugar and hunt. They were here as late as 1816, and were accustomed to get Mr. Peter Biddinger, a gunsmith, to repair their broken gun-locks."

The next range of townships—17—now lies partly in Ashland and partly in Richland County, as it now exists. The first township in this range, No. 21—Worthington—was surveyed by Gen. Hedges, after his return from Owl Creek, where he had gone, as has been stated, in search of hands and food. What time in the autumn he surveyed the township is not given on the records in the county, but it is probable he completed all the townships in this range, save the north one, No. 25, before the close of the year, or before the following spring. It is certain he began Township 23—Mifflin—October 28, as two of his note-books are yet preserved, and are in the hands of the present County Surveyor, Mr John Newman. This note-book states, that, after an absence of six days, Gen. Hedges returned from Owl Creek, having procured hands and provisions. This would imply that he surveyed Mifflin before Worthington and Monroe. As no records exist, the exact date of the survey of these two townships cannot now be ascertained. Gen. Hedges continued the survey of Mifflin until December 2, when he completed the township. His field-notes of this township state that the southern boundary passes over steep hills, and crosses the Black Fork, near the center of the line. He also notes the same of part of the eastern boundary. He notes the varieties of beech, hickory, ash, oak, etc. He was troubled again with the variations of his compass, which he was at a loss to account for, but which was probably disturbed by metallic ores in the earth. In Section 21, he noted the existence of a small lake—Petersburg Lake—into and out of which he found a stream of clear water flowing.

The next township north, No. 24, comprising part of Weller and all of Milton Townships, was surveyed by Gen. Hedges, late in the fall of 1806. The southern boundary was found uneven and hilly; the land, second rate; the timber, mostly beech, oak and hickory. The eastern boundary was generally level; soil good, and the timber the same as in the south, save maple, dogwood and wild cherry are also found. The land of the township is described as "of gentle ascents and descents, some places level, soil good for farming, and, generally, more or less clayey. It has abundance of clear water flowing from never-failing springs." In the neighborhood of the "Short farm" is found one of the strongest springs in the county.

The last township in this range, No. 25, now Clear Creek, in Ashland County, and part of Butler, in Richland County, was not surveyed and subdivided until the next autumn—1807. The work was performed by Maxfield Ludlow. The land of the township is described in the surveyor's notes as level and second rate in places, and in others as rich and well adapted to farming. On Sections 13 and 24 he found an excellent lake of pure water, which Mr. Ludlow found to be twenty chains wide from east to west. Several Indian trails are mentioned, generally leading to Greentown, or to the main Sandusky trail below.

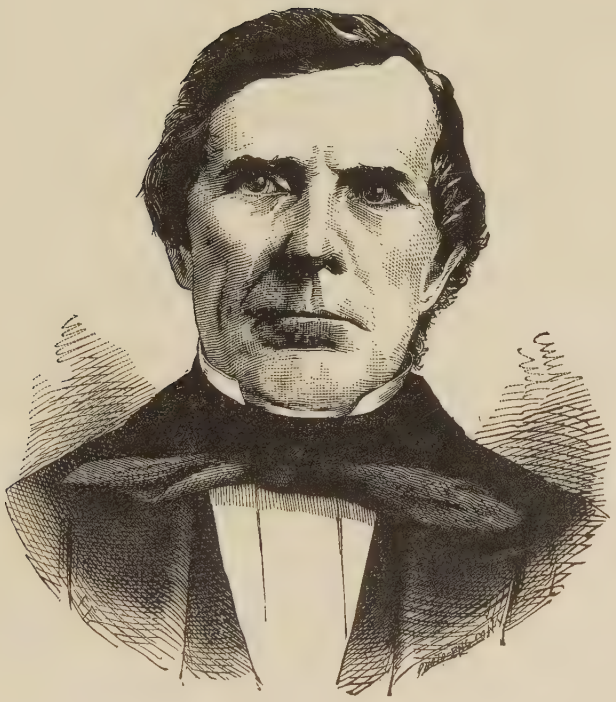
This township was found to contain more archæological remains than any in the county. An excellent field is here open for the student of the extinct tribes that once inhabited this region of Ohio. The remains are noted elsewhere in the chapter on that subject, and need not be repeated here.

The next range, 18, was surveyed entirely by Maxfield and William Ludlow, in 1806 and 1807. The records in the County Surveyor's office show but very little regarding this range. Many of the townships have no record of any returns. They were evidently made directly to the State Capitol or to the Surveyor General. After much inquiry by mail, the year of the survey of each of the remaining ranges was ascertained, but the field-books could not be found. In this range, William Ludlow surveyed Townships 21 and 22, and Maxfield Ludlow, Township 23, while together they surveyed Townships 19 and 20.

Range 19 was surveyed entirely in 1807. Maxfield Ludlow surveyed Townships 19, 20 and 21; 22 and 23 were surveyed by himself and William. Range 20, the last one in the county, was all surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow, in 1807. It is evident that the survey proceeded from the east to the west, and that this range was the last one in Richland County (not then created), to be reached by the surveyors.

As was their custom, they carefully noted all peculiarities of timber, land, the springs, the topographical features, etc. Afterward, when travelers or persons came in search of land, these surveyors knew just where to take them. Gen. Hedges kept a man who had been on the survey, ready, in after years, to show settlers where desirable lands could be found. Other early settlers soon explored the country, and became, in their time, guides to those who came after them.

No better and more truthful accounts of the new lands in the West could have been published than the notes of the surveyors who traversed the county in advance of civilization. The same is true of the West of to-day, and, did people rely more on scientific observations, many a disappointment might be averted.



J. Weldon

CHAPTER XXIII.

DIVISIONS INTO TOWNSHIPS.

WAYNE COUNTY—FAIRFIELD COUNTY—KNOX COUNTY—RICHLAND COUNTY, ATTACHED TO KNOX—MADISON TOWNSHIP—GREEN TOWNSHIP—RICHLAND COUNTY—ACT FOR ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—FIRST DIVISION OF THE COUNTY—MADISON, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND VERMILLION TOWNSHIPS—TROY AND MIFFLIN—WORTHINGTON AND MONTGOMERY—BLOOMING GROVE, SPRINGFIELD AND WASHINGTON—ORANGE—MILTON—FRANKLIN—LEIPSIC (NAME CHANGED TO PERRY)—MONROE—PLYMOUTH AND SANDUSKY—HANOVER—CLEAR CREEK—SHARON—AUBURN—NORTH BLOOMFIELD—VERNON—CONGRESS—FORMATION OF CRAWFORD COUNTY—ASHLAND COUNTY—MORROW COUNTY—JACKSON TOWNSHIP—BUTLER—WELLER—CASS.

IT will be necessary, to give a clear explanation of the various divisions of Richland County, to go back to the original county formations into which this part of Ohio was divided, and trace their alterations, made from time to time as the settlement of the country required.

The present county of Richland was originally a part of Wayne County—the third erected in the Northwest Territory. Wayne was created by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, August 15, 1796, and embraced all of Northwestern Ohio, Northwestern Indiana, Michigan, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. This immense tract of country was then practically uninhabited by Americans, save a few settlements in the central part of Ohio. The Indian war had closed, however, and people were rapidly occupying all parts of the West, hence a division of the county soon occurred. December 9, 1800, Fairfield County, embracing a large tract of country now included in Licking, Knox, Richland and other counties, was created, and Lancaster made the county seat. Again, the increase of settlements rendered the formation of new counties out of Fairfield necessary, and, in compliance with the urgent petitions of the people residing in the interested localities, on the 16th of January, 1808, a bill passed the General Assembly of Ohio, creating the counties of Knox, Licking and Richland. By the provisions of this act, as expressed in its seventh article, Richland was placed under the jurisdiction of Knox County, "until the Legislature may think proper to organize the same." June 9, 1809, the Commissioners of Knox County declared "the entire county of Richland a separate township, which shall be called and known by the name of Madison."

This township of Madison, the original Richland County, was thirty miles in extent each way, save on the east line, which lacked a few miles of this length. This was occasioned by the southern boundary being made on the old northern boundary line of the Greenville treaty, which diverges slightly northward about the middle of Range 17. At the date of its creation there were very few settlers in the county, so few that at the election of 1809, but seventeen votes were polled in the entire township; the year following, this number was increased only two. The same year, several families moved into what is now Mifflin Township; a few came to the vicinity of Perrysville, near where the Indian town of Greentown existed, so that it was deemed expedient to divide Madison Township. January 7, 1812, Green Township was made by dividing Madison as

follows: "The division line of the township shall be one mile east of the center of the seventeenth range, in the lower township, and shall be known and designated by the name of Green." This gave the new township a territory eight miles wide and almost thirty miles long. The order for this division is on the records of Knox County, and seems to be the last official one regarding the division of Richland County while attached to Knox.

The original act for the creation of Richland County, passed in January, 1808, reads as follows: "And be it further enacted that all that tract of country lying north of the aforesaid county of Knox, and south of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and so far east as the line between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of Congress lands, and so far west as the west line of Range 20, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Richland, and shall be under the jurisdiction of Knox, until the Legislature may think proper to organize the same.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next."

As soon as the return of peace was assured, following the war of 1812, even before the war had actually closed, enough inhabitants resided within the limits of Richland County to justify its erection into a separate county with entire control of its own affairs. In 1809, the Legislature provided for the location of the county seats of Wayne and Richland Counties. The Commissioners located the seat of justice for Richland County at the town of Mansfield, and returned the same to the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne County, who gave it to the court in Knox County, who recorded the decision of the Commissioners. By this act the county had a seat of justice ready whenever the Legislature should "think proper to organize the same." Only a few years elapsed from the fixing of the seat of justice until the increase of population rendered the organization of the county necessary; hence, January 7, 1813, the following act was passed:

AN ACT FOR THE RECOGNITION OF RICHLAND COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the county of Richland be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate county.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That all suits and actions, whether of a civil or a criminal nature, which shall be instituted, and all crimes which shall here be committed within said county of Richland prior to the taking effect of this act, shall be prosecuted to final judgment in the county of Knox, as though the county of Richland had not been organized; and the Sheriff, Coroners and Constables of the county of Knox shall execute within the county of Richland all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments, and the collectors of taxes for the county of Knox shall collect within the county of Richland all such taxes as shall be levied and unpaid previous to the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That, on the first day of April next, the legal voters residing in the county of Richland, shall, without further notice than this act, assemble in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday of March next.

Richland County, as then organized, was one of the largest counties in Ohio. It should have always contained its original boundaries, but in later years a mania arose for county seats, resulting in the creation of other adjacent counties, which took from Richland County much of its territory. This will be noticed, however, in the chronological order in which it occurred.

The election of April 1, 1813, resulted in the choice of Samuel McCluer, Samuel Watson and Melzar Tannahill, Commissioners; Hugh Cunningham, Coroner, and John Wallace, Sheriff. The Commissioners met in Mansfield Monday, June 7, 1813, and appointed Winn Winship Clerk; Andrew Coffinberry, Recorder, and William Biddie, Surveyor. This was the first act of that body, and the county stood ready to enter upon its course.

The Commissioners granted petitions for roads, provided for the use of the block-houses as court house and jail, and such other business as came before them, from time to time, until August 9, 1814, when a division of the county was made in accordance with a request of a majority of the inhabitants therein. This was the first division of the county after its organization, and, as shown by the old Commissioners' records, was as follows:

"Ordered that said county be divided into four townships, and that said townships be bounded as follows, to wit: The range line between Range 17 and 18 to be the division line north and south, and that the second township line from the south boundary of the county be the division line east and west between said townships. Ordered further, that the northwest township in said county retain its original name, to wit, Madison Township; and that the name of the southwest township in said county be Jefferson Township; and that the southeast township retain its original name, to wit, Green Township; and that the northeast township in said county be named Vermillion Township, and that they are hereby named as above."

This division gave Green Township a boundary of twelve miles each way; Vermillion and Jefferson, twelve by eighteen, and Madison, eighteen, the southeast corner of the present Madison Township being the point from which the division lines between each of the townships radiated.

The line defining the western boundary of Green and Vermillion Townships was made by this last division four miles west of the line established by the Commissioners of Knox County in 1812. Whether these officers failed to understand the proper township lines, or made the division as indicated by the settlements, is not stated; probably, however, the latter cause was the reason of its establishment. This division seems to have sufficed but a very short time, for, on September 5, Jefferson Township was divided on "the first township line from the southern boundary of the county," the southern township retaining the original name, Jefferson, while the northern one was called Troy. Each of these new townships was six miles wide from north to south, and eighteen miles long from east to west. December 5, Vermillion Township was divided in like manner, on a north and south line, making a new township of its western half, called Mifflin, the eastern part retaining the original name, Vermillion. This left Richland County, at the close of the year 1814, with six townships, one of which, Madison, was eighteen miles square; another, Green, twelve, and four others, Vermillion, Jefferson, Troy and Mifflin, six by eighteen in extent.

The opening of the season of 1815 brought a fresh arrival of settlers to the county, necessitating a new division of the townships. June 6, the Board divided Green Township "on the range line running through the center of the said township," enacting that the part "lying east of the said line, retain the original name, to wit, Green, and that the part lying west of the line be named Worthington."

They further "ordered that the township of Vermillion be divided in the following manner, to wit: That Township No. 21 of Range No. 16 be and hereby is set apart a separate and distinct township, which shall retain the original name, to wit, Vermillion, and that all the residue of said township constitute one other township, and that the same be and is hereby named Montgomery."

This last division left Vermillion Township six miles square, or the same as a government township, it being the first to be reduced to its final limits; the division left Montgomery six miles wide, from east to west, and twelve miles long. These were the only changes made that year.

The spring of 1816 brought large numbers of settlers, and hence more changes were

necessary. March 4, the County Commissioners, Michael Beam, Samuel Watson and Melzar Tannahill, "Moved to the division of Madison Township, out of which the township of Blooming Grove is erected, containing the original surveyed townships, No. 22 and 23 of Range No. 18 and Townships No. 22 and 23 of Range No. 19; and Townships 21 and 22 of Range No. 20. Also, Springfield Township is erected of Township No. 20 of Range No. 20; and Township No. 21 of Range No. 19; reducing the township of Madison to the original surveyed lines of Township No. 20 of Range No. 18." This division made Blooming Grove twelve by eighteen miles in extent, or two townships wide by three long. Springfield Township was made six miles wide and twelve long.

On the same day, the Board divided Troy Township, by "erecting the township of Washington, consisting of Township No. 29, of Range No. 18, only."

This division lasted only till June, when "on application of the inhabitants of Township No. 23 in Range No. 16, it is ordered that the said township be set off as a new township by the name of Orange." This township was six miles square, and was taken from Montgomery, leaving that one the same size.

The next day, June 4, Mifflin Township, heretofore six miles wide and eighteen long, was divided, and Milton created out of its north two-thirds, reducing Mifflin to a Congressional township's limits, and making Milton six miles wide and twelve long.

It is very evident from succeeding records that Franklin Township was erected the same day with Milton. Almost the last entry in the first book of the Commissioner's records—a little, square, unruled book of ninety pages—is that of the creation of Orange Township. When the next book was purchased, a much larger volume was procured, which in the lapse of time became very much worn. Auditor Ward, recognizing the necessity of preserving these old records, a few years ago had them securely rebound. In this second book, commencing June 4, 1816, two leaves—pages one two, three and four—are lost; and, as succeeding pages do not record the erection of Franklin Township, but do mention it among the others as taxed in 1817, it is very safe to assume it was created on the date given, and the record lost with the leaves mentioned. At least, such will be assumed in these pages, leaving others to ferret out the mystery. Assuming such to be the case, Blooming Grove was left with five Congressional townships, an inference succeeding facts will develop to be true.

At the next term of the Commissioner's Court, held September 3, it was "ordered that the original surveyed townships, numbered 19, in Range 19, and 18, in Range 20, be set off and created a new township, to be known and distinguished by the name of Leepsic." This name, for some unexplained reason, does not seem to have been very satisfactory to the people, for, October 11, it was "ordered that the township heretofore set off and established by the name of Leepsic, be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of Perry." This township was then twelve miles long and six miles wide, and, by its construction, Jefferson was left its present size. Perry was the last township erected in 1816, the year closing with Richland County divided into fifteen townships.

February 11, 1817, at a meeting of the Board, it was "ordered that the original surveyed township. No. 22, in Range 17, be set off and created a new township, to be known and distinguished by the name of Monroe." By its creation Worthington was left its present size—each one six miles square. Monroe Township was the only one erected that year.

On the 12th of February, 1818, the court "ordered that the two townships by original survey, No. 23, in Range 19, and No. 22, in

Range 20, be set off and established a new township, to be known and distinguished by the name of Plymouth." Also, "that the two original surveyed townships, Nos. 21 and 20, in Range 20, be set off and established a new township in said county, to be known and distinguished by the name of Sandusky." It will be observed that each of these two townships included a territory six miles wide by twelve in length, or two Congressional townships.

October 4, 1818, the minutes record that "on application of the inhabitants of Township 19, in Range 16, which formerly comprised part of Green Township, be set off and established a new township, to be known by the name of Hanover." This new township was made six miles square, and left Green, one of the first made, the same dimensions.

The next day an order was passed "that the original surveyed township, No. 25, in Range 17, formerly making part of Milton Township, be set off and established a new township to be known by the name of Clear Creek." This division brought both to same size, six miles square. At the close of 1818, there were twenty-one townships.

February 9, 1819, "on application of the inhabitants of Township 22, in Range 19, according to the original survey, it was set off from Blooming Grove Township, and established a new township, to be known by the name of Sharon." This division left Blooming Grove six miles square.

April 3, 1820, the limits of Auburn Township were defined, as the "original surveyed township numbered 22 of Range 20, which has hitherto stood attached to Plymouth Township," and that township created, leaving Plymouth six miles square.

For two years no other changes were made. An increase of settlers in Sharon by that time necessitated its division, and, March 4, 1823, it was "ordered that Township 19 in Range 20 be set off a separate township, to be known by the name of Bloomfield." This left Troy six miles square.

Another interval of two years occurred, when it was deemed best to complete the division of the county into Congressional townships. March 9, 1825, Township "No. 21, in Range 20, was set off and declared a separate township by the name of Vernon." This reduced Sharon to the required limits, leaving only one division to be made. This was done June 6, when "Township No. 18, in Range 20," was organized into an independent township, "to be known by the name of Congress."

This last division completed the work of the County Commissioners in this direction until new counties were formed, which took some of the territory from Richland, and made necessary new divisions. As it was, there were twenty-five townships, each six miles square, save Hanover, whose southeast corner lacked a little of being complete; in all nearly nine hundred square miles of territory. Richland County should have remained in this shape. Practically square, with the county seat as near the center as it could be located, it made one of the best counties in Ohio, and, had no changes been made, would, to-day, be still in the advance lines.

The county remained intact until early in 1845. At the session of the Assembly that year, February 3, Wyandot County was created largely from the western part of Crawford County. In order to compensate the inhabitants of Crawford for the territory taken from them, a portion of Richland, four miles wide and nineteen miles long, two-thirds of the townships of Auburn, Vernon, and Sandusky, and one mile in extent of the north part of Bloomfield, were attached to Crawford. Soon after this was done, the Commissioners of Richland County ordered the remainder of Auburn and Vernon Townships, left in their county, to be attached to Plymouth and Sharon. Sandusky was left the same width as the others, but the

change made it seven miles long, hence the Board thought best to organize it into a separate township, and did so. Its shape remains the same at this day.

A year from this date, the Legislature again listened to the appeals for new county seats, for which new counties must be created, and, February 18, 1846, erected Ashland County, thereby making a seat of justice of Ashland, the principal town in Montgomery Township. This act took from Richland the entire tier of the most eastern townships, two-thirds of Clear Creek and Milton, and a little over one-third of Mifflin; in all about 240 square miles of territory. March 17, the County Commissioners met, and ordered that the remainder of Clear Creek Township, in Richland County, should constitute a separate township, and retain that name; also the same with Mifflin, while what remained of Milton should be attached to Franklin.

Two years after this was done, Mount Gilead, an enterprising town near the southwest corner of the county, asserted her claims to a county seat so strenuously that the new county of Morrow was created, of which Mount Gilead was made the seat of justice. This new county took from Richland all of Congress and Bloomfield Townships—the latter known as North Bloomfield, since the creation of Bloomfield in Knox County, now also a part of Morrow County—the west half of Perry and the west half of Troy, save Sections 28 and 33. This last act reduced Richland to its present size, an area of 485 square miles.

The creation of these new counties, it will be observed, left again irregularly shaped townships, some of which contained only twelve sections. No act of the Commissioners seemed to have been passed regarding the portions of Troy and Perry in this county. They seem to have been simply allowed to retain the original names, and as such yet exist. In the northern part of the county, however, the inhabitants soon expressed a desire for new divisions, and, in compliance there with, the next year after Ashland County was created, the citizens of the eastern part of Sharon petitioned the court for the erection of a new township. March 2, 1847, the request was granted, and Jackson Township was created.

In the spring of 1849, the citizens of Clear Creek and the eastern part of Blooming Grove requested a similar organization, and, March 5, 1849, Butler Township, comprising two miles in width of the eastern part of Blooming Grove, and all of Clear Creek, in all four miles wide by six in length, was erected. June 5, in response to a request from the residents of the eastern part of Franklin Township, four miles in width of that township were erected into a new township, and named Weller.

When Butler was organized, it left Blooming Grove an equal extent of territory. Plymouth was now left with its original six by six miles in extent, and that part of Auburn remaining in Richland County, when Crawford County was created. The residents of the eastern half of Plymouth asked for a separate organization in the autumn of 1849, and, December 6, the Board granted the request, creating Cass Township. The erection of Cass completes the list of divisions in the county, leaving it with its present organizations. In all there have been about thirty divisions of the county made since 1807, each division until 1845 marking an increase in population.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR EXTENSION.

THE TERRITORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY—FIRST SETTLER AND SETTLEMENT—THE NEWMANS AND BRUBAKERS—THE NEWMAN CABINS—"POLE" CABINS—CATHARINE BRUBAKER—FIRST SAW-MILL—ARRIVAL OF MICHAEL NEWMAN—THE FOUNTAIN CABIN—EARLY SETTLERS ON THE BLACK FORK—FIRST GRIST-MILL—LAYING OUT A TOWN—JACOB NEWMAN—MICHAEL AND "MOTHER" BEAM—SECOND SETTLEMENT IN THE COUNTY—THE MCCLUER SETTLEMENT—FIRST ROADS—SETTLEMENTS IN 1809—SETTLEMENTS IN 1810 AND 1811—OPENING OF THE COUNTY BY THE ARMY IN 1812—SETTLEMENTS IN 1814 AND 1815—WAGON TRAINS AND OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION—PRODUCTS AND PRICES—"TAVERNS" AND TOWNS—SOCIAL MATTERS—RING FIGHTS—WOOD CHOPPINGS, QUILTINGS, CORN HUSKINGS, ETC.—WOLF PENS—FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER—FOURTH OF JULY AND MILITIA MUSTERS—AX PRESENTATION—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—HEALTH—CONGRESSMEN FROM RICHLAND.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot
An' never brought to min' ?"—*Old Song.*

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."—*Whittier.*

WHEN Gen. James Hedges was sent West to "spy out the land," the territory now embraced in Fairfield, Licking, Knox, Richland, and parts of Morrow and Ashland Counties, constituted one county, called Fairfield, with the county seat at Lancaster. But few settlers were then in Knox and Licking (1805-6), and none whatever in the others. This territory was then covered thickly with the original forest, and was the favorite hunting-grounds of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. Hedges began the survey in 1806, and in February, 1808, "Old Richland" came into existence, not as a county proper, but as a township called "Madison," not having a sufficient number of votes within its limits to entitle it to a county organization. It therefore remained under the jurisdiction of Knox County until 1813, and included nearly all of Ashland, and part of Morrow, within its limits. The question of who was the first permanent white settler within this territory, has been settled beyond any reasonable doubt. The man was Jacob Newman. Several white men were here before Jacob Newman, and some of them became, afterward, permanent settlers. Gen. Hedges himself was here a year or more before Newman, and afterward became a permanent resident of Mansfield, but he was not here as a settler in 1807, when Jacob Newman came—he was simply in the employ of the Government as surveyor; and the same may be said of his employes. Thomas Green, who established the Indian village of Greentown, might have been called the first settler in Richland County, had he been considered a settler at all in the proper sense of that term; but, although here years before Mr. Hedges, he was looked upon as a renegade, and not a settler, though he lived many years at Greentown, and his name is perpetuated in the history of that village, and the name of the township, which is now within the limits of Ashland County. Other renegade white men, may, and probably did, occupy the village temporarily. Just what date Abraham Baughman and John Davis came, has not been ascertained; but they came to the neighborhood of Greentown at a very early date; it might have been before 1807, but there is no evidence of it. They are mentioned in Knapp's history as

being here before Peter Kinney, who arrived in 1810. The evidence is very conclusive that Jacob Newman came to the Rocky Fork within the present limits of Richland County, in the spring of 1807, making him the earliest permanent settler. Mr. Newman was then living near Canton, Stark County, whither he had moved from Pennsylvania. He may have been here to visit his kinsman, Gen. Hedges, once or twice before he located his land or built his cabin. He, however, sold out at Canton, and, in the spring or summer of 1807, built his cabin on the bank of the Rocky Fork, three miles southeast of the present city of Mansfield, near the present site of Goudy's mill. Here he preempted three quarter-sections of land, and three brothers, by the name of Brubaker, came out with him and assisted in building his cabin. He may have been assisted by Gen. James Hedges and his employes, who, no doubt, made his cabin their headquarters, while surveying portions of the county. At this time Mr. Newman was a widower, his wife having died in Pennsylvania; and Catharine Brubaker, a sister of the three brothers, and a niece of Jacob Newman, was his housekeeper. The settlers of Richland County then, during the year 1807, can be numbered on the fingers of one hand; viz., Jacob Newman, Catharine, Isaac, Jacob and John Brubaker. The Brubakers were from Paint Creek, Ross County, Ohio. Mr. Newman's children (four in number) were yet in Pennsylvania, except the youngest, Henry, who remained near Canton. The nearest neighbors of these hardy pioneers, were, on the east, at Wooster, and on the south at Fredericktown, Knox County, the distance to either place about twenty-five miles. They erected a small cabin on the bank of the beautiful Rocky Fork, near a clear, sparkling spring that yet gushes from the bank, emptying its waters into the first mill-race in Richland County. The cabin is fairly represented in the upper right-hand corner of the accompanying sketch. The sketch of these cabins was made from a description given by Henry Newman, one of the children of Jacob Newman, who is yet living at Bryan, Ohio, a hale, hearty, well-preserved old gentleman, who was here before Richland County was formed, and has lived



FIRST CABIN BUILT IN RICHLAND COUNTY.

to see it peopled by its thousands; its well-cultivated farms take the place of its dense forests; its thousands of cattle and other domestic animals, in place of its wolves and bears; its beautiful towns and farmhouses, in place of the wigwam of the savage. He was a boy of nine or ten when this cabin was erected, but remembers it well, and says it was a little log pen, with a roof over it; a wide fireplace occupying nearly all of one end, with a stick and mud chimney running up on the outside, no floor but mother earth; windows made of a little twelve-by-twelve piece of oiled paper, put in where a log was sawed off for the purpose. It contained but a single room with a loft overhead; was made of rough, round beech logs with the bark on; chinked and daubed with sticks and mud to keep out the wintry blast. The door was so low that a man of ordinary height must stoop to enter; but the latch-string always hung out, for these pioneers were men of large and open hearts, warm hands, and no stranger was turned away empty. Indian or white man, it mattered not, he was welcome to unroll his blanket by the great log fire, and partake of the homely fare of venison and corn bread, served upon a table of puncheons.

The Newmans lived in this little hut about two years, when, by hard work, having accumulated some means, they began to feel aristocratic, and erected a new cabin. This cabin is also shown in the sketch. It was of hewed logs, was built about eight or ten feet from the old one, and a covered porch extended from the old one over this space. By the time they were ready to erect this larger and better cabin they had a saw-mill in operation, and this enabled them to put a board floor in it, and, as it was a half-story higher than the old one, a board loft was put in, which was reached by a ladder and used as a sleeping-room. The doors and window frames were made of sawed lumber; the logs were nicely hewed and fitted, and they were able to procure glass for windows. The usual great cheerful fireplace occupied the end, and the never-to-be-forgotten iron crane was suspended therein, with its numerous hooks upon which to hang the iron cooking kettles.

It was not often that an early settler of Richland County was found who could afford to have a cabin like this hewed-log one of the Newmans. The earliest settlers often lived for weeks and months, with their families, in what was called a "pole cabin;" that is, a cabin made of small poles and sticks, and covered with brush and bark. These could be erected by the head of the family, without assistance, in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and during the summer season were not unpleasant habitations. Hundreds of these brush cabins were erected. The settlers generally arrived in the spring, and the first consideration was to put in a crop of corn or wheat, and establish a "truck" patch; therefore they put off building their permanent cabins until fall, or until the spring crop was attended to, and in the mean time these temporary brush structures were erected to shelter the family. Sometimes they brought tents which they pitched upon the bank of some beautiful stream, and lived in them until they could make a little clearing in the great woods, and put in the spring crop; at other times they camped out without shelter except such as their covered wagons afforded. They did their cooking by a fire in the open air and used their wagons for sleeping-rooms.

It may be imagined what these five pioneers at the Newman cabin did during the long summer, autumn and winter of 1807, occupying their solitary cabin far in the deep, dark woods, surrounded by wild animals and wilder men. There was much more to do than could be accomplished in one season; indeed, years must elapse—years of the hardest kind of pounding—before a home could be shaped out of this wilderness. Catharine Brubaker, the pioneer woman of the county—the first white woman to settle in Richland County, so far as known—

had enough to do to cook for those four brawny backwoodsmen, with their appetites sharpened by labor and the pure air of the woods. It is not on record that they raised a crop that first summer, they were too late for that, and the woods were to be cleared away and buildings erected. Their provisions were brought from Canton, to which place Mr. Newman frequently returned. But four of them could get through with a good deal of work, and, knowing they would soon be followed by other pioneers, who would need lumber for their cabins, they made preparations to erect a saw-mill. This saw-mill was not finished, however, until the spring of 1809, and was the first mill of any kind in the county. It was not until the spring of 1808, that an addition was made to the settlement—then Michael Newman came—a brother of Jacob's. He brought his wife with him from Canton, and went into that little cabin with one room. Upon his arrival Catharine Brubaker returned to her home, and Michael Newman's wife became the housekeeper. The location of this first cabin was upon the right bank of the creek, back several hundred yards from it, near the present dwelling of H. L. Goudy, a few feet west of his barn. The spring is a short distance west of the site of the cabin. The saw-mill they erected stood almost on the exact spot where Goudy's mill now stands.

The spring of 1808 opens with six settlers in this little cabin. People may now wonder how so many could be accommodated, and it must be remembered that, in addition to these, Gen. Hedges and his employes were frequently there a day or two, so that without doubt, eight or ten people or more were often crowded into this cabin. During this summer the men worked upon the mill race, and put in crops of corn and wheat in the clearings they had made during the winter. In the fall of this year Jacob Newman brought his son Henry, from Canton, and he constituted the seventh permanent occupant. This was not enough, however; the cabin must have looked very empty and cheerless to Jacob Newman, for he went back to Pennsylvania and married again, bringing his bride out, on horseback probably, to occupy and render cheerful the vacant places in that cabin, which now contained but eight people.

It is not remembered whether the Brubaker boys remained at the Newman cabin during the winter of 1808-9, but Michael, his wife and others, occupied it, and Gen. Hedges made it his headquarters.

In the spring of 1809 the saw-mill was in operation, and they probably had an addition to their settlement during this year. A family by the name of Fountaine came, and erected a cabin near the Newmans. Other pioneers were by this time coming in along the Black Fork, a few miles further east. The Copus and Zimmer families, Martin Ruffner, Samuel Lewis, Henry McCart, James Cunningham, Mr. Schaffer, Archibald Gardner and Andrew Craig, arrived and settled near the Indian village of Greentown, in Green Township, now Ashland County.

The saw-mill erected by the Newmans was a rude log affair, and had all the business it could do from the start. It worked very slowly.

In the spring of 1810, Michael Newman moved out of Jacob Newman's cabin and into the one erected near, by Moses Fountaine, the latter having moved away, probably east to his former home.

About this time the Newmans saw the necessity and began the erection of a grist-mill. Thus the first grist-mill in the county was established; and a mill is yet in operation on its site, though nearly all evidences of the first mill have disappeared.

There is little doubt that James Hedges and Jacob Newman thought, when Mr. Newman entered his land on the Rocky Fork, that it was near the center of the territory which they knew would soon be erected into a county, and they desired to make their fortunes by establishing a county seat. With this in view

they laid out a town near the mill. They soon changed their minds, however, regarding this location, and went further up the Rocky-fork where Gen. Hedges had entered land, and nearer the center of what afterward became a county, where they established the present city of Mansfield. In 1811 Jacob Newman sold his possessions on the Rocky Fork, and moved to the present site of Mansfield. Mr. Newman was in all respects a superior man. He is described as an imposing-looking man, over six feet high, well proportioned and of light complexion. He was of a social disposition and very popular among his associates. He was temperate in his habits, never using intoxicating liquors of any kind or tobacco in any form. He was always a friend to the poor, and had many of them about him dependent on him. He was a man of the highest character in all respects, and died greatly beloved and regretted. In the winter of 1812, he acted as guide to Gen. Crooks, contracting a disease from which he died. Thus passed away the first settler in Richland County. His remains were among the first to occupy the old cemetery that had been established on the southwest corner of the town plat. They were removed about twenty years since, and now rest in the new cemetery, in Lot 100.

Michael Beam purchased the Newman place on the Rocky Fork, finished the grist-mill, which became celebrated and widely known as "Beam's mill." It was a crude water-mill, the buhrs being made of "nigger-heads," which did poor work, but it was a great deal better than no mill, and was patronized by the early settlers, who came from great distances, from every direction through the unbroken forest. Mr. Beam was often compelled to turn away patrons, being unable to do all the grinding that came to him. His wife, familiarly known as "Mother Beam," was largely instrumental in bringing custom to the mill. Settlers were often compelled to wait several days for their grinding, meanwhile boarding with Mother Beam, who was celebrated for the excellence of her corn-cakes, corn-dodgers, and her general superiority as cook.

Mr. Beam remained here many years, and, in 1812, erected a block-house near the mill, well known as "Beam's block-house," where squads of soldiers were stationed at different times during the war, and to which the settlers looked for protection from the Indians.

The second settlement in Richland County, so far as known, was on the site of the city of Mansfield, in the fall of 1808, made by one Samuel Martin, from New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Martin was somewhat of an adventurer, had followed the current of the pioneers westward, stumbled upon the Newman settlement, heard of the new town which had been laid out in June, 1808, came up, and, with the help of Jacob Brubaker, one of the employes of Gen. Hedges, erected the first cabin and became the first settler in Mansfield. The record is silent as to whether Martin brought his family with him; but he lived in this cabin during the winter, and sold whisky to the Indians, which, being against the law, compelled him to leave the country. When he moved out, the cabin was occupied by James Cunningham, in 1809. From this date, the settlement at Mansfield began a steady and permanent growth, the details of which will be found in another chapter.

The next settlement in the present limits of Richland County was upon the present site of Bellville, in 1809, and was known as the "McCluer settlement."

James McCluer seems to have wandered up the Clear Fork in 1808, entered land and erected a cabin thereon, but did not bring his family until the spring of 1809, from which time, therefore, the settlement must be dated.

At that time there were no roads in Richland County, nor anything resembling a road more than an Indian trail. McCluer was a small

man, but one of those bold, daring spirits that always stand ready to act as the picket-guard of civilization. He walked up through the woods from Mount Vernon, then a little hamlet and frontier town, and erected his cabin far in advance of all others. Probably the first road that entered the county came from the east at Wooster and ended somewhere about Greentown, and was probably soon extended to the Newman settlement, and thence to Mansfield. The next road was the one leading from Mount Vernon north through the McCluer settlement. A settlement existed at the mouth of Huron River, and this road connected Mount Vernon and other frontier towns with that settlement, and was opened through Richland County in 1811. McCluer was so well pleased with the country and his prospects that he induced some of his relatives, among whom was Jonathan Oldfield and Samuel McCluer, his nephew, to accompany him and his family in the spring of 1809, and make a permanent settlement. Thomas McCluer also came, and worked as a hired hand, helping to clear up the land.

This James McCluer afterward became prominent in the affairs of the county, being one of its first Associate Judges. When Mansfield began to grow, he left his farm, at Bellville, and resided in Mansfield a few years, occupying a cabin on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets (present site of the savings bank), and afterward moved to the vicinity of Leesville, in Crawford County, where he had previously purchased a piece of land, and where he resided until his death, occupied with farming pursuits.

During this year (1809) settlements were made in different parts of the county, mostly, however, along the tributaries of the Mohican, the Black Fork, Clear Fork and Rocky Fork. They came partly by boat up these streams, and partly by the Indian trails. David Hill made the first settlement at Lucas, in this year. A number of his kinsmen followed, and constituted quite a settlement of Hills in this neighborhood. Samuel Lewis settled in the northern part of Worthington Township, and afterward erected the "Lewis block-house" on his premises. Settlements were also made in Green Township, in what is now Ashland County, and in Mifflin Township, within the present limits of Richland. Mansfield also received two or three additional settlers during this year.

During the year 1810, the road before mentioned, from Wooster to Mansfield was opened, and settlers came more rapidly; none, however, settled west or north of Mansfield. A few were added to each of the settlements already made; and the same may be said of the year 1811, except that Archibald Gardner, and, perhaps, one or two others, pushed on up the Black Fork, settling near the present site of Windsor; a settlement was made in the vicinity of Lexington, another in Vermillion Township (now in Ashland County), east of Hayesville; one in Monroe and one in Worthington Township. The war of 1812 checked emigration somewhat, but after it ended the tide began again to flow in greater volume than ever. The passage of the armies of Gens. Crooks and Beall, as well as the presence and passage, at different times, of smaller bodies of troops, served the purpose of opening roads in different directions, as well as introducing into the new country thousands of men who would never otherwise have known of its beauty or advantages, and who, when they were at liberty to do so, returned and settled in it. The county, no doubt, settled far more rapidly than it would had there been no war of 1812.

The march of Beall's army opened up the county to the north, hence, in 1814 and 1815, quite a number of settlers followed "Beall's trail," and settlements were made at Trucksville, Plymouth, and in different parts of Montgomery, Milton, Weller, Franklin, Blooming Grove, Plymouth, Cass and other townships in

the northern part of the county. The march of Crook's army opened the road west of Mansfield through to Upper Sandusky, and settlers followed this road, settling in Springfield and other townships west.

The road from Mansfield to Ashland, or a point near Ashland—Treckle's cabin—was cut in 1813. Samuel Lewis cut six miles of it, beginning at Mansfield, and Capt. Ebenezer Rice the remainder, beginning at the cabin mentioned. It was ten feet wide, and they received $9 per mile, and went to Chillicothe to draw their pay.

Where no roads existed, numerous "blazed" trails led off through the woods in every direction, from the different settlements to the home of the solitary settler in the great woods. One of the most important and most used of the early roads was the one north and south from Mount Vernon to the lake. From Mansfield this road bore directly north to Brubaker Creek, in Franklin Township, thence northeast through what is now Shiloh, to Plymouth and New Haven, in Huron County, thence to the mouth of Huron River. At Plymouth it intersected Beall's trail, which is followed from that place to the lake.

This road was the great outlet for grain and produce in the rich and older settled counties of Knox, Licking and others. Great covered freight wagons, with tires seven or eight inches broad and an inch thick, drawn by six horses or mules, made regular trips from Baltimore and Philadelphia over the national road to Zanesville; thence over this mud road, stopping at the little stations on the way to receive and discharge freight. Many of those teamsters were men of high character, standing and credit, and, in transacting their business, would require persons who shipped goods by their wagons to make out three bills of lading, all properly signed, with as much regularity as a ship at sea or the freight trains of to-day; one bill to accompany the goods, one to be retained by the shipper, and one to go by mail to the consignee. One of those teams would to-day be a greater curiosity than a steamer or a train of cars. They are yet to be found on the great prairies of the West, transporting freight to points not yet reached by the iron horse.

These wagons did most of the carrying trade of the country. The merchant who wished to purchase goods in the East, sent his order and received his goods by these wagons, and, in order to pay for the goods, often intrusted large sums of money to these teamsters. The products of the country, received by the merchant in exchange for goods, consisting mostly of wheat, whisky, furs, etc., were also shipped by these wagons, going, generally, to the lake, where they were sold, or shipped on a vessel for some point east, and months would often elapse before returns could be received.

Another source of outlet for the produce of the country was by the water-courses, which were then untrammeled by mills, or bridges, and, by reason of the swampy condition of the country and the consequent abundance of water, were navigable for small boats to points which would seem incredible at this time. Flat-boats were built, carrying from twenty to fifty tons. These were loaded with pork, flour, whisky, the products of the chase, etc., and taken to New Orleans, where the cargo and boat were sold, and the pioneer, with his money in his pocket, would return across the country, walking perhaps the entire distance, or may be, purchasing a mule or horse by the way, or taking occasional advantage of the well-remembered stage coach for short distances. In this primitive way, the early pioneers of Richland County communicated with the outside world. Nearly forty years elapsed from the time of the first settlement before these means of transportation were superseded by that great civilizer—the railroad.

The products of the country, for want of a market, brought very low prices: The average being, for wheat, 35 cents per bushel;

oats, 12 cents per bushel; corn, 20 cents per bushel; whisky, 15 cents per gallon; pork, $1.50 per cwt.; cows, $8 to $10 each; horses, $30 to $40 each. Coffee bought from 75 cents to $1 per pound; salt, from $4 to $6 per barrel; calicoes from 50 cents to $1 per yard, etc. Money was the exception, traffic and trade the rule. The great wagons carried the produce to Portland (now Sandusky City) and Huron, and returned with salt, fish, etc.

In trading with the Indians it was customary to set a bottle of whisky on each end of the counter, that the purchasers might help themselves gratuitously, and thus facilitate the business. These cabins for the purposes of trade and traffic sprang up along the new roads, and were occupied by some hardy pioneer and family, who procured his living partly by hunting, partly by trading whisky, tobacco, blankets, knives, tomahawks and trinkets with the Indians and settlers, and, as travel on the roads increased, by keeping travelers over night, finally converting his cabin into a "tavern." Frequently these taverns were the means of starting a town, which afterward grew and prospered, or became extinct. Establishing a town was like investing in a lottery ticket, which might draw a prize or a blank. Nothing now remains to mark the site of many early towns platted on the soil of Richland; others are marked by small clusters of partially deserted houses.

One of the earliest settlers thus writes: "Our social parties consisted of cabin-raisings, log-rollings, quilting parties, corn-huskings, etc. Our sports were various gymnastic exercises and shooting matches. There was no punctilious formality, nor aping after fashions. The rich and poor were dressed alike. The clothing of the men consisted of coarse material for hunting shirts, and pants made of buckskin. The women were also attired in coarse fabric; if a young damsel wanted a magnificent wedding dress, she would have her highest aspirations in this respect gratified by obtaining a suit of American cotton check, which then cost from 50 cents to $1 per yard, but which can now be obtained for one shilling. Silks, satins and other varieties of fancy goods, which now infest society, were never thought of. Our drink was whisky toddy, which we thought was good enough for a king. The woods furnished us with abundance of meat, and corn-pone supplied the place of the present dyspeptic-producing pastry."

This pioneer might have added that, in addition to their gymnastic exercises and shooting matches, they frequently engaged in ring-fights by way of variety. Mr. John M. May, the first lawyer in Mansfield, thus describes one of these affairs:

"Every neighborhood had its bully or chief fighter, and these were pitted against each other like game-cocks. These fights often ended in a general melee, in which whole neighborhoods were sometimes engaged against each other. I remember one fight of this kind which took place on the public square in Mansfield, between the Clearforkers and Blackforkers. The Clearforkers were the fighting men living in the southern portion of the county, in the valley of the Clear Fork, and the Blackforkers were from the northern and eastern portions of the county, living along the Black Fork. These two regions were always at enmity, and always getting up fights with each other.

"Among the Blackforkers were the Prossers, Burrels and Pittengers, noted fighting men. Jonathan Prosser was their champion man. Among the Clearforkers were the Brodies, Slaters and Driskells. Of these Stephen Brodie was the champion.

"At the time referred to, I noticed Stephen Brodie and Bill Slater riding up to the North American corner.

"They hitched their horses, and there I noticed Burrell and two of the Prosser boys ride up also.

"Jonathan Prosser jumped off his horse and told Brodie he was going to whip him. I saw there was to be a fight, so I and Sylvenus Day mounted a big stump on the square to see the fun. A crowd gathered and joined hands, forming a ring around the champions. Prosser and Brodie stepped into this ring, stripped and prepared for battle. They looked like giants.

"The fight soon commenced, and was going on in due order, according to the rules of the ring, when suddenly Bill Slater, who was outside, made a rush to break through the ring. As he came up, Burrell let go and knocked him down like a beef. I thought he was dead.

"The ring was re-formed, and the fight continued as before. Pretty soon, however, Slater came to, and, raising up, caught Burrell by the leg, threw him down, and, getting on top of him, began pounding him. This brought on a general fight, and all hands went in with a will. The result was, the Clearforkers came out ahead."

The early settlers were a rough, hardy set of backwoodsmen; and, if they were always ready for a fight, they were also always ready to help each other on any and all occasions, and for this purpose would put themselves to great inconvenience and go great distances. Did one of them want a cabin raised, he had only to let his neighbors (and all were neighbors who lived within a circle of five or ten miles) know they were wanted on a certain day, and they would be there, the only compensation asked being a generous supply of whisky.

Log-rollings were almost an every-day occurrence; every settler would have one or more of these gatherings every year. Settlers would come for miles around, with their handspikes, oxen and axes; the logs were cut, hauled together and piled in great heaps, to be set on fire after drying. The younger members of the community, girls and boys, piled the brush and smaller sticks in immense heaps; and boys, not very old, can remember when these heaps were set on fire at night, and how all the young people for miles around gathered, and played "goal" and "round-town" by the light of the cracking brush.

Then there were "wood-choppin's" and "quiltin's," where everybody, old and young, would go—the men with their teams and axes, the women with their needles. Aunt and Uncle Somebody would get wood enough in a few hours, delivered at their cabin door, to keep the great fireplace roaring the whole winter; and enough quilts and things to keep them warm in spite of the snow that drifted through the clapboard roof upon their beds. The delightful part came in the evening, when the older people went home, and the younger danced the happy hours of the night away to the music of the violin and the orders of some amateur cotillion caller.

The red man of the forest was often the silent and amazed spectator of these happy gatherings. In the simplicity of his heart, he did not dream the white people were "like the leaves of the forest," and that they would soon overrun and possess all the soil that for centuries had been the hunting-grounds of his tribe. He could not realize the fate that awaited him, so beautifully expressed in Longfellow's verse—

"Wrapt in thy scarlet blanket, I see thee stalk through the city's
Narrow and populous streets, as once by the margins of rivers
Stalked those birds unknown, that have left us only their footprints.
What, in a few short years, will remain of thy race but the footprints?"

In later years, when Johnny Appleseed's orchards began to bear fruit, "parin' bees" were in order, and also "corn-huskin's." These were gotten up on the principle that "many hands make light work," and, in addition to the work accomplished, they furnished excuses for social gatherings. Fashionable calls, were, of course, unknown; work was the order of the day, and, all feeling the necessity of continual labor, they

varied its monotony and made it lighter by assembling together and getting through with a large amount of it at one time, at the same time enjoying the social advantages thus offered.

A moonlight night was selected for the corn-huskings. Sometimes the corn was husked as it stood in the field, and large fields were thus cleared of corn in a single evening. At other times, the owner of the corn field would go through it a day or two before the husking was to take place, jerk the ears from the stalk, and haul them to some dry place in the meadow, where they were piled in a huge circle. About this circle, on the outside, the men would gather in the evening, and, amid the rattle of husks, and the general hilarity, the yellow ears would flow toward the center of the circle in a continual stream, while the huskers buried themselves deeper and deeper in the husks, until after a time they emerged and stood upon the inner line of the circle, with a great pile of corn in front and a pile of husks in the rear.

Occasionally the corn was, as nearly as possible, equally divided into two heaps; captains or leaders were chosen by the men, who, choosing their men, arranged themselves in opposition. Each of the opposing captains endeavored to finish his pile first, the bottle being passed frequently, each one helping himself to as much of the contents as he desired. The successful captain was elevated upon the shoulders of his men, amid prolonged cheers, and carried around the pile. Sometimes the beaten party were aggravated until knock-downs ensued, after which they would repair to the house of the host and partake of the good things prepared for the occasion.

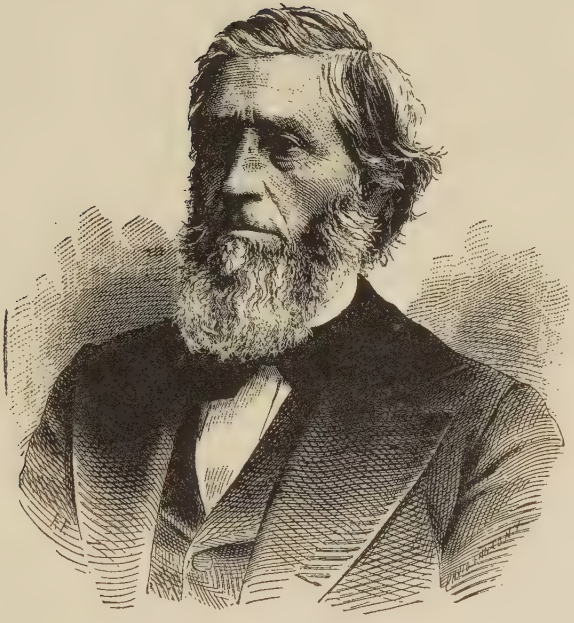
A good deal of ingenuity was exhibited among the early settlers in making traps to secure the wild animals of the forest. At one time it seemed utterly impossible for the pioneers to raise sheep or hogs, on account of the depredations of wolves and bears: the latter invariably preferred pork to mutton, but the wolves always attacked the sheep in preference. The State offered $6 each for wolf scalps; this and other considerations stimulated the settlers in the work of capturing and destroying them. Many of the young men devoted their time almost exclusively to this business. For the purpose of trapping them, a "wolf-pen" was "constructed of small logs, six feet long, four feet wide and three feet high. It was formed like a large box, with a puncheon floor. The lid was made of heavy puncheons, and was moved by an axle at one end, made of a small round stick. This trap was set by sticks placed in the shape of a figure 4, and baited with any kind of meat, except wolf meat, the animal preferring any other to his own. Upon gnawing the meat the lid fell, inclosing the unwary native for the benefit of the trapper."

The continual and common use of whisky among the pioneers, received its first check in Richland County, on the 29th of March, 1828, at which time the first temperance society was organized, at the house of Samuel Smith, in Monroe Township, near the east line of Washington. This society was entirely indigenous to the soil of old Richland, none of its members having had any previous knowledge of such an organization. On this occasion, Thomas Smith was called to the chair, and Samuel Ritchey appointed Secretary. Thomas Smith, Alexander McBride and Samuel Smith were appointed a committee, and presented the following as a basis of action:

Whereas, The common use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is injurious to the health of the consumer, and ruinous to the morals of the community,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society to be known by the name of the Washington and Monroe Temperance Society, and that we adopt the following pledge for our guide:

We, whose names are hereunto attached, do pledge ourselves to dispense with the common use of ardent spirits in our families, and at our gatherings and frolics; and, as far as our influence extends, use all laudable means to discourage the use of it in others.



J. R. Smith

This was adopted after considerable discussion, in which many expressed their fear that they could not get along with their raisings, rollings and harvestings without liquor. The pledge was signed by Thomas Smith, Sr., Henry Mosar, Lambert Larnee, Joseph Coe, Jedediah Smith, Robert McDermot, Levi Tarr, David Newlin, Thomas Smith, Jr., Samuel Smith, John Conwell, Joseph Reed and Alexander McBride. Thus began a crusade in this county which has not yet ended. The pledge was for one year, but at the end of that time it was renewed, and continued gaining in strength until more than five hundred names appeared on its list. This was a society of earnest workers. They met on the 1st day of January, yearly, and continued the organization more than thirty years.

This curse of intemperance permeated all classes and conditions of society. Even the children of the early schools, when they barred out their teacher on New Year's Day, as was the custom of the time, frequently demanded a certain amount of whisky, among other things, as the price of admission. The children could hardly be blamed, since both teachers and parents, perhaps, as a rule, indulged more or less in strong drink. In this connection, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, in his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new court house, tells an anecdote characteristic of the times.

"I have told you who was the first tavern-keeper in Mansfield. Now, among his successors in that hospitable employment, was a Mr. Moore, whose weakness it was to entertain what were then deemed extravagant notions of the future prosperity and glory of the town of Mansfield.

"The village school was taught or rather kept by an Irish schoolmaster, who, before crossing the water, had kissed the blarney-stone, was always ready to make free use of the gift thus derived, and well aware of the 'powerful weakness' of Mr. Moore.

"In those days to keep a tavern was to sell whisky, carefully measured out at a fippenny-bit a gill, and it happened that the schoolmaster's weakness for whisky was quite equal to that of Mr. Moore, for the future of Mansfield. And the cases were not infrequent, that, when the ardent spirit was most ardently desired, the requisite fippenny-bit would be wanting and the blarney would be the only available substitute. And so he would begin—'Ah! Mesther Moore, there are few gintlemen in this wilderness counthry that have your sagacity—your gifts of foresight. I tell you what it is, Mesther Moore, Mansfield is predestined to be a great say-port yit some day!' No sooner would this prediction be uttered than the heart of Mesther Moore would soften, and then would follow the coaxing question—'Mesther Moore, couldn't yees trust us for a gell of whisky, this blessed mornin'?'

"The coveted potation would at once appear, and go where so many of the like had gone before—to cheer the heart and thaw the blood of the 'poor exile of Erin,' as he went forth to the arduous labor of dusting, with his hickory rod, the buckskin breeches of boys, who, in those days, were not always ruled by moral suasion alone."

The great days among the pioneers were the Fourth of July and those upon which the militia assembled for muster. These were the holidays, when the people ceased from labor and turned out *en masse*, and when plenty of fun and whisky were expected. The place of assembling was generally in some clearing, near some "tavern," the landlady of which had the reputation of being a good cook. There was plenty of drumming, fifing and noise, and somebody was always found who could readily perform the duties of President of the meeting; somebody who could read the toasts, and somebody who had been under Harrison or Van Rensselaer as Orderly Sergeant, to act as marshal. Plenty of men were ready to read that

wonderful document, the "Declaration," for among the settlers were not only many excellent scholars and gentlemen, but here and there could be found a veritable graduate of Yale College. When no minister was present to act as chaplain, a good pious man was called to that post. If the meeting did not end with a grand ring fight, the people went home disappointed.

At a meeting of the pioneers of the county in 1858, of which Mr. Jabez Cook was President, an ax was presented to each of the following persons, they being the oldest pioneers then living in the county; Jacob Stoner, who settled here in 1807 or 1808; Michael Newman, who settled in 1808; Jonathan Oldfield, 1809; Thos. McCluer, 1809; Henry Nail, 1810, and John Coulter. Uriah Matson was also presented with an ax in consideration of his having cleared more land than any man in the county.

Richland County is only seventy-two years of age—yet in its infancy. What mighty changes! The human mind can hardly comprehend it. Yesterday, a wilderness, full of wild animals and wild men; to-day, rejoicing in the bright light of the highest civilization.

"I ask myself, Is this a dream?
Will it vanish into air?
Is there a land of such supreme
And perfect beauty anywhere?"

There are over three hundred thousand acres of tillable land in the county, valued at about eleven millions of dollars; property in city and villages valued at about four millions, and chattels and personal property, nearly twenty millions; all in seventy-two years.

Statistics prove that Richland County is one of the best in the State for agricultural purposes, generally. Almost everything grown in the Northern States can be grown on its soil. It does not largely excel in any one thing, but in some things stands first among the best.

Out of eighty-eight counties in the State, only nine raised more wheat in 1878 than Richland, and these were generally larger counties, with more acreage sown. The average yield was a little more than fifteen bushels to the acre; the average in the State, for twenty-eight years, being a little more than eleven bushels per acre.

In the same year, only two counties in the State raised more oats than this; these were Stark and Wayne, in both of which the acreage was greater. The average is in favor of Richland, it being a little more than forty bushels per acre, while both Stark and Wayne averaged a little more than thirty-nine bushels. The yield of wheat was 488,641 bushels, and of oats, 982,993 bushels.

The average yield of corn in the State for twenty-eight years was a little over thirty bushels per acre; Richland, in 1878, averaged over thirty-five bushels, the yield being 1,063,045 bushels.

These are the principal crops, and it will be seen that Richland excels. In all other crops her standing is high.

For a healthful climate and the longevity of its citizens the county stands almost unrivaled. The purity of its water and air, and the general intelligence of its citizens, have tended to lengthen their days. There are a number of hale, hearty pioneers who have passed the threescore and ten allotted to man; a few who walk with comparatively firm step under the weight of eighty or ninety, or more years, and one at least—John Wiler, Esq.—who, in this year (1880) completes a century of existence.

The political history of the county is not unlike that of other counties in the State. Its first member of Congress was Mordecai Bartley, who was elected in 1823, to the House of Representatives, serving four terms, or until 1831. The second, William Patterson, was elected to the Twenty-third Congress in 1833, serving as a member of the House until 1837. The third was Jacob Brinkerhoff, elected to the House in 1843, serving two terms, or until 1847. The

fourth was John Sherman, elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, in 1855, serving as a member of the House until 1861, when he was called to the Senate to take the chair vacated by Salmon P. Chase, who became Secretary of the Treasury. The county was honored by the presence of Mr. Sherman in the Senate from that time until called to the cabinet of President Hayes. The fifth man elected to the House of Representatives from this county was William Johnson, who served one term, from 1863 to 1865. The present member, George W. Geddes, resides in Mansfield, and was elected in 1879, making the sixth furnished by this county to the councils of the nation.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Cabins and their Furniture—Early Educational Facilities—Clothing and its Manufacture—Superstitions—Salt—Hominy Blocks—Meal—Distilleries—Whisky and its Use—Singing, Spelling and Dancing Schools—Camp Meetings—Modes of Emigration—Emigrants' Trials—Observance of the Sabbath—Marriages—Deaths—Incidents—Mills and Milling—Flat-Boats on the Black Fork—Militia Drills—Pioneer Jokes—Johnny Appleseed's Nurseries—Old Indian Landmarks.

"Which naming no names, no offense could be took."
—*Sairy Gamp.*

THE primitive log cabins built by the early pioneers, as long ago as from 1809 to 1820, were rarely double. They were generally 14x16 feet, covered by clapboards held on by weight-poles placed on each tier, a ridge-pole in the center. The floors were made of puncheon, split out of logs, and roughly hewn with a broad-ax. The windows were square or long holes, made by sawing through one or two of the logs; slats were nailed across, and the orifice made into a window by covering it with greased paper, which was pasted over. Instances are well remembered in which there was no flour of which to make the paste, and burnt fingers and scowling brows attested to the inefficiency of corn-meal for that purpose. Bedsteads were improvised of rough dogwood poles, with the bark left on, and bottomed very serviceably with strips of elm bark, woven in and out skillfully; or, they were made fast to the wall, requiring only two posts. A substitute for chairs was found in small benches, hewn out roughly, as were the puncheons. The cupboard, or "dresser," was made by boring holes in the wall, driving wooden pins therein, and placing boards on them. A row of wide shelves, made the same way, was likewise necessary, and considered an article of furniture, furnishing a place to store bed-clothes. If the family had not a square, four-legged table, they constructed one after this same fashion of bedstead, cupboard and wardrobe.

The chamber, or "loft," was reached by a ladder from the outside; or, if the family could spare the room for it, the ladder was placed inside, and if, from lack of skill or thrift, this necessary manner of ingress was wanting, a row of stout pegs, placed equidistant apart, could be climbed with wonderful agility. The rosy, bright-eyed nieces of Johnny Appleseed never appeared so beautiful and graceful as when they ran, hand over hand, with twinkling feet, lightly touching the smooth pins that served them well for a stairway.

The fireplace occupied the greater part of one end of the cabin. Sometimes it had "wings," that came in reach of the hand. In the more modern cabins, jambs were built on the hearth. The trammel and hooks were found among the well-to-do families, as time progressed. Previous to this, the lug-pole across the inside of the chimney, about even with the chamber floor, answered for a trammel. A chain was suspended from it, and hooks were attached, and from this hung the mush-pot or tea-kettle. If a chain was not available, a wooden hook was in reach of the humblest and the poorest. When a meal was not in preparation, and the hook was endangered by fire, it was shoved aside to one end of the lug-pole for safety. Iron ware was very scarce in those days. Instances are related where the one pot

served at a meal to boil water in for mint tea or crust coffee, to bake the bread, boil the potatoes and fry the meat. By fine management this was accomplished. Frequently the kettle had no lid, and a flat stone, heated, and handled with the tongs, was used instead of one when a loaf, or pone or pumpkin pie was baked. A short-cake could be baked by heating the kettle moderately, putting in the cake, and tipping it up sidewise before the glowing fire. Bannock, or board-cake, was made by mixing the corn-meal up with warm water, a pinch of salt and a trifle of lard, into a thick dough, spreading it on a clean, sweet-smelling clapboard, patting it into shape with the cleanest of hands, and standing it slanting before the fire, propped into the right position by a flat-iron behind it. Baked hastily, this made a delicious cake, sweet and nutty and fresh, and the pretty stamp of the mother's dear, unselfish, loving fingers was plainly detected in the crisp crust. There was little in the way of ornament in the homes of the pioneers. The looking-glass, with a snow-white towel ironed into intricate folds and checks, hung under it against the bare mud-daubed wall; a pin-cushion, that puzzled the novice by its points and corners, made out of gay pieces of plaid and bombazine and bombazette and camlet; a row of tiny pockets; a black cloth cat with a rickety head disproportionate to its size, and a comb-case, completed the list of embellishments. If the family owned a Buckeye clock, abundant room for the ample sweep and swing of its pendulum was granted, but generally the time was marked by the sunshine on the puncheon floor, the cracks measuring off the hours with a tolerable degree of certainty. The pouch and powder-horn held the place of honor beside the clock; the gun rested on two wooden hooks, secured to a joist overhead. The saddle, wheels, reels, quilting frames, beds, "chists," meal-bag and a few rude, splint-bottomed chairs completed the furniture. From the joists depended dried herbs, dipped candles, little pokes of dried plums, blackberries, hazel nuts, yarn, ginseng roots and golden-seal, hops, stockings, and generally an old pair of white linen breeches stuffed full of dried pumpkin.

One would presume that the weeks spent by pioneers in block-houses where they fled for safety, would have been doleful in the extreme, but assurances are frequent that they were not so. The poor old cracked voices laugh heartily yet over the fun they experienced in those times. In the twilight the roll would be called, and men and boys would answer in different voices, so that if Indians were prowling about meditating an attack, they would be surprised at the vast number ready to confront them in a fight. Names would be called and responded to, of men living away back in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts, or perhaps they would be names made up for the occasion. This constituted an immense amount of fun.

Girls would steal out some of the horses and run races and chase one another up and down the hills, recklessly, excusing themselves before angry parents, "I didn't think!"

A heedless lad, given to wandering along the trail out of sight of one of the forts, was suddenly scared by one of the men hiding behind a tree, who gave a piercing yell imitating an Indian. The boy flew back to the fort screaming piteously, "Oh! mam, they're a-comin', they're a-comin!" "Who is it coming, son?" said the mother; but he only cried the harder, "Oh! mam, they're a-comin', they're a-comin'!" In after years when the boy became a man and held offices of trust, his laugh was a dry, little abashed sniff when reminded of the incident.

Education was not neglected. Books were few, but to those who longed to improve their opportunities the way was not hedged up entirely. They could study spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography at all

times. Instances are related of the father teaching spelling and geography while at work out in the clearing with his boys. He could drill them on the geography of other countries while they sat nooning, and eating their corn-bread and butter, and boiled turnips, under the trees and beside the brook. In the evenings they could study the multiplication table and the rules, and have good times spelling aloud. Once a week the young men in some localities met to compare writing and see how much or how little they had improved. Paper was very scarce, and narrow strips only were used. It was no disadvantage to the eager boys of those days to browse among the few old books that had been their father's and their grandfather's. One boy, after he had mastered the alphabet, which was pasted on a smooth, board paddle, set traps and caught rabbits, and sold the skins for one cent apiece, and bought a new spelling-book with a nice wooden back.

Any kind of a book was a school-book in pioneer times. The large reading class was the History of the United States, the lesser ones read in the Life of Capt. Riley, English Reader, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Book of Martyrs, Encyclopedia, Introduction, etc. Teacher's wages in the winter were $8 or $10 a month and boarding round—the pay raised by subscription and left at any of the mills within a dozen miles. More than usual was the preparation made for the master's week—the time when the family expected the teacher to board with them a week. If they all slept in the same room, the teacher and his host, or one of the big boys, "sat close to the fire and patted in the ashes," until the women retired, then the embers were buried, the room in darkness, and he could retire. In the morning he lay biding his time, with one eye open. The pounding or grinding of the coffee was the signal bell that intimated it was time to "face the music." When the women went out to get the sausage in the lean-to, or to cut the meat, the delay was favorably lengthened, and he availed himself of the opportunity.

Then, if he pulled down his vest, cracked his knuckles, milked his beard, or did anything else that betokened his embarrassment, his host understood, and, giving his head a side-wise jerk, said, "down to the brook"—then down to the brook, where there was plenty of water, went the master, and washed openly, and under the canopy of heaven, where there was no stint of accommodations, and where the oxygen was fresh and free. Nowadays, people dignify the calling, and don the teacher, professor; but then, wherever he went, a stranger and unknown, the parents of his pupils invariably, and away ahead of Young America, jovially called him "Jimmy," or "Johnny," or "Georgie," or "Billy." He was fortunate if he escaped a nickname. They liked him. They wanted to prove it by making him "one among 'em," and very often he was called "Nosey," or "Boots," or "Parson," or "Blinkey." It was not uncommon for the teacher to be obliged to sleep with a couple of little scratching boys—all packed into one bed, like sardines in a box. A treat was expected on or about Christmas. Sixty years ago the treat was the bona-fide one of good whisky. Sometimes the master and the boys held their pow-wow in the schoolhouse, but generally, perhaps on account of the girls, they adjourned to a fence, where they sat like a row of rooks on the top rails, and passed the grog from one to another, with bits of jokes and repartee following the bottle in quick succession. An instance is recalled in which the teacher, a confirmed smoker, lighted his pipe, and passed it round among the boys and girls, inviting all to partake of the treat. Candies and raisins formed the staple of the more modern treat. If the teacher ignored the custom, or was too stingy to conform to it, he was "barred out,"—the windows were fastened securely, the benches piled high against the door, and his entrance was impossible, unless some

stipulations were made which proved satisfactory to all.

This foolish and barbarous custom was such an engrafted and fixed one that it has not become entirely rooted out yet, after all these years. Even parents and school officers smile half-approvingly, still, when their boys threaten to "bar out the master."

The best men on American soil once belonged to this profession, and among their older memories and reminiscences they treasure the recollections of "keepin' school and boardin' 'round;" of grandfather's stories of the Revolution, told from his seat in the warmest corner; of the suppers of mush and milk; of the farmer's rosy, robust daughter, toward whom they cast "sheep's eyes;" of the nightly feast of walnuts and doughnuts and cider; of the country singing-schools, and of the jealous swain in gay wamus; of the first love that only survived one winter; of the money they earned all themselves, and of the pride that swelled them when the school officers said "Well done." The venturous boy of a few months before stood up, strong in his new manhood, full of a sound, sweet faith in himself, feeling the force of the poetaster's creed, when he sang:

> Better lore did never Science
> Teach to man than self-reliance.
> 'Tis the law of Him who made you—
> Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

The spinning and weaving and clothing of large families comfortably, as did the thrifty pioneer mothers, is to the women of nowadays a marvel beyond their comprehension. How could they do it, those nursing mothers with large families! They rose early and worked late, and improved every moment of time. They did nothing by halves. When they went visiting they took their work, not embroidery, or migniardise, or crocheting, as of present times, but substantial sewing or knitting. The minister's wife, for an afternoon's employment, one time, took a bed-tick and a pair of pantaloons, both new linen, and made them with her deftly flying left hand too. She was the woman who hurriedly told her day's work, saying, "I've washed an' baked an' ironed six pies to-day."

Linen for Sunday clothes was made of copperas and white, checked or striped, and when bleached was very pretty and soft. For very choice wear it was all flax; for every day or second best, the warp was flax and the filling tow. Linsey-woolsey, or linsey, was wool and cotton, very much the same as water-proof or repellent is now, only that it was harsh and not finished. Dye-stuffs in early times were in reach of all—butternut or walnut hulls colored brown; oak bark with copperas dyed black; hickory bark or the blossoms of the golden-rod made yellow; madder, red; and indigo, blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, and then dipping into blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown or blue; and, for very choice stockings, strips of corn husks were lapped tightly in two or three places around a skein of yarn, and dyed blue. When the husks were removed, whitish spots were found, and the rare "clouded yarn" was the result. The little tub of blue dye, with close-fitting cover, stood in the warm corner in every well-regulated household, and it made a very convenient seat, and the cover was always worn smooth. Many a lad inclined to matrimony has sneaked slyly along and seated himself on the dye-tub as soon as the old folks retired. When carding machines came and lessened the labor of the toiling women, one of the first indications of anything as fine as "store clothes" was the soft, pressed flannel, grand enough for any uncommon occasion, called "London brown." The folds lay in it, and it shone to eyes accustomed to look upon nothing finer than home-made barred flannel, like lustrous satin. It smelt of the shop, however; the odor of dye-stuff and grease and gummy machinery clung to it for a long while. About this time a better quality of men's wear appeared in the same

wonderful color of London brown; and, to young men coming of age, who had been indentured boys, the beautiful "freedom suit" was valued higher than the horse, saddle and bridle. Previous to this, the suit was often home-spun jeans, or home-fulled cloth in the rough, dyed a dark yellow or a snuffy brown; coat, pants and vest cut and made by the handiest woman in the vicinity. The wamus was the common garb of the pioneer; in color red, blue, brown, yellow or plaid, and not unfrequently, plain white flannel, made in a hurry, at the sudden approach of cold weather, and worn temporarily, which meant only until the time came in which the over-busy wife or mother could concoct a simple dye and give it a solid color. Long before this period of fulling-mills, the ingenuity of the pioneer and his thrifty wife had devised a novel method of thickening the texture of flannel so as to make it suitable for men's winter wear. It may not have been a practice everywhere. The web of goods was stretched out and held loosely at each end, while men with bare feet and rolled-up trousers sat in rows on each side of it. Then the women poured strong hot soapsuds on the web while the men kicked it with all the vigor possible, making the white foam of the suds fly all over their persons. It proved a very good substitute, and caused an immense sight of fun and laughter. This was always done in the evening, was a "bee" the same as a husking bee or a chopping bee; and, if the work was done by the beaux, the belles poured on the hot suds and shared in the fun and witnessed the agility of the contestants, and afterward refreshed themselves by a dance on the wet puncheon floor. This way of fulling cloth was called a "kicking bee," and was a feature of those times of privation and exigency. The stiff new linen shirts, trousers and sheets could hardly be ironed into smoothness in those days, when no family owned more than one flat-iron, and there was not much time to be given to unnecessary work. Garments were generally drawn back and forth, briskly, over the top of a chair-back, to take out the big wrinkles and give them a tolerable degree of softness, while plain wear, such as bed and table linen, and petticoats and aprons, were folded down as smoothly as possible on a chair, and the woman who spun at the little wheel sat upon them a day or two. A new tow-linen shirt could be compared to nothing else than a very guilty conscience by the man who wore it. The shives sticking in the linen pricked into the flesh continually, and were a source of great annoyance.

In every neighborhood there were a few families who had brought with them the superstitions of their forefathers, and the result was that some poor man or woman was reputed to be a witch. Not much proof was required. If a woman had very black eyes, or stepped stealthily, or spoke in a low tone of voice, and the gossips said she was in league with the prince of the black art, it did not take long to fasten the reputation upon her, and the ignorant looked with awe and fear upon the poor hunted, watched creature. And so they greased their broom handles, and laid dead snakes head foremost in the paths, and hung horse-shoes over the cabin doors, and were careful to spit in the fire, and not look over their left shoulders when they passed the abode of the doomed one. But sometimes her wrath fell upon them, and the oxen would lie down in the furrow, and no power could move them, not even hot coals, nor boiling soap, when poured upon them. One time, when the family of a poor man rose in the early morning, one of them lay still, and slept heavily and breathed noisily. On examination it was discovered that he had been witch-ridden; his sides were black and blue from the kicking heels that had urged him on to his best paces, and the corners of his mouth were torn from cruel bits guided by jerking hands. People who were objects of the witch's spite found

a brood of downy young chicks in their chests, and piles of sprawling kittens under the half-bushel; and they overheard deep, cavernous voices, and fine piping ones, in conclave at midnight up in the air and the treetops, and under the dead leaves, and beside the chimney, and tracks, with a cloven hoof in among them, were discernable. Think of the misery of a poor creature reputed to be a witch, met in her own lowly cabin by a weeping mother beseeching her to remove the spell of incantation that her sick child might recover! No denial of the absurd charge could avail her; no sympathy offered was accepted; and the foolish mother could do no more than return home, burn some woolen rags to impregnate the out-door air; stand the child on its head while she could count fifty backward; grease its spine with the oil of some wild animal; cut the tip hairs off the tail of a black cat, and bind them on the forehead of the persecuted one, while she repeated a certain sentence in the Lord's Prayer. Then, in her own language, "If the child died, it died; and if it lived, it lived."

One very singular old man, a soldier of the Revolution, known to all the early settlers of the county, was remarkable for his peculiarities, his drolleries, and his fund of big stories. One of his little boys was a very good child, and he accounted for it from the fact that the prospective mother had read a book of sermons, and the result had made a favorable impression upon the mind of the boy. Relating this to a neighbor, he said: "Oh, he's the piousest little cuss you ever saw!"

Hauling logs out in the clearing one day with his hired man, the two sat down to rest, and make plans for brush and log heaps. In an idle way the man said he would be satisfied if he had as much money as he wanted—say, a wagon loaded with needles, and every needle worn out with making bags to hold his money.

"Poh!" said the soldier; "now, I wish I had a pile so big, that your pile wouldn't be enough to pay the interest on mine so long as you could hold a red-hot knitting needle in your ear!"

He used to say to his nephew, in his strange, weird way, "After I'm dead, I mean to come back, an' set round on the stumps, an' watch you, an' see how you're gittin' along. I'll set in the holler yonder, in the gray o' the evenin', an' obsarve you; see 'f I don't." And, though a half-century has elapsed since the old man was gathered to his fathers, the pioneer or his children never pass the "holler," a round, scooped-out basin in an old roadside field, without thinking of the words of the old man; and involuntarily they turn their gaze upon the few gray stumps remaining, and they seem to see him sitting there with his queer, baggy breeches fastened by a wide waistband, his shirt collar open, and his long white locks tossed by the dallying breezes from the south.

Another superstitious old man used to divine secrets, tell fortunes, foretell events, find the places where money was buried, cure wens by words, blow the fire out of burns, mumble over felons and catarrhs, remove warts, and, with his mineral ball, search out where stolen goods were hidden. The "mineral ball" to which the superstitious ascribed such marvelous power, was no less than one of those hairy calculi found in the stomachs of cattle, a ball formed compactly of the hair which collects on the tongue of the animal while licking itself. This man, one of that class whose taint infects every neighborhood, could not from any consideration be prevailed upon to leave a graveyard first of all. "Why, drat it!" he would say, "it's sure and sartin death; never knowed a fellow to leave the graveyard fust but what he'd be the next 'un planted there!" When an old neighbor of his died suddenly, this man said, with his thumbs hooked into his trousers' pockets restfully: "W'y, drat him, he might a knowed more'n to leave the graveyard fust man! As soon as I seed him do it, I says to myself, says I, "Dan, you're a goner; you're

done for; they'll tuck you unter next time, an' nobody but your booby of a self to blame for it!"

In very early times one of the sorest privations that the poor pioneer encountered, was the scarcity of salt. Mush, hominy and corn-bread without a savor of salt was very insipid food. It was very precious, and when they had a little, they dealt it out generously to all, even though a teacupful was a man's allowance to carry home to his family. Women used to borrow a "mite of salt," and a "settin' o' butter." The workingmen—and they all belonged to this class—nearly starved at first for meat victuals. They wanted pork. Turkey and bear and venison did not seem to touch the right place. In 1811, a few of them joined in killing a large hog which had been lost so long in the wilderness that he had become wild, and was a ferocious creature, with over-jutting white tushes and standing bristles. After several ineffectual rifle and musket shots, he was brought to the ground. The meat tasted well to the poor men, and the hide made good sole leather.

Inthose early times, say before the pioneer had raised crops, and when mills were distant, they lived on mush and corn-bread made from the meal of corn that they had pounded in a hominy-block. The block was made by burning out, or hollowing out, a stump. By placing wood in the center of it, and laying on stones to become red-hot, a hollow could be made deep enough for use. The corn was pounded by an ax, or an iron wedge in the end of a stick. When sifted, the finest of the meal made bread, the next mush, and the third grade was grits or hominy. This, with butter and milk, constituted the daily food. Without salt, one can imagine what the living of the poor pioneer amounted to; and it must not be forgotten that many of them owned no cow. One of this class of men when interviewed not long ago said, "Yes, times were pretty hard for new-comers, but I want you to remember that there was a smart sprinkling of Virginians ahead of us here in Richland County, and the Lord never made better people. If they killed a deer, or a beef, they always shared liberally with their neighbors, and especially with those in need. I mind the year after we came, my father took down with the ague, and things looked dark enough for a while; but, when old Billy Slater, on the Clear Fork killed a fat cow, he loaded a lot of the choicest on to a horse and brought it to us; and old John Davis, another Virginian, looked after us as though we were his kindred. The hospitality and good will and courtesy of the Virginia pioneer were without a parallel; they were so kind and cordial, so much ahead of the thrifty, selfish Yankees, in their gracious deeds and their generous conduct. That phrase, 'the latch-string is always out,' is full of meaning"—the quivering old voice grew husky with emotions that overpowered him, and he was left alone with his thoughts and olden memories.

Salt was obtained at Zanesville and Sandusky, and, as there were no roads, it had to be packed on horses, following the trail, one behind another. At one time, Andy Craig, in company with two other men, brought a barrel of salt—280 pounds—from Sandusky, on the back of one horse. Andy had a daughter, a fair, fat girl, a young woman toward whom Johnny Appleseed was somewhat attracted, and for a time Johnny frequently spoke of "Hanner Craig." Boys and girls laughed slyly, but they did not venture to joke the kind old man.

Distilleries were common. In one township alone there were no less than six in full blast at one time. Whisky was currency for which grain was exchanged. It was a common beverage among all classes, a social habit, and its use was not abused over-much. It helped men at log-rollings and raisings and gatherings, kept their spirits up, and made them friendly and chatty. Sometimes it was the incentive to fights

and quarrels, but the verdict invariably was, "the whisky was to blame." Where stood those six seething still-houses, near beautiful springs and never-failing fountains, now stand churches and schoolhouses, and the pure waters are not polluted to base uses.

Singing schools were a source of enjoyment in early times—healthful, pleasurable and instructive. The music was better, no doubt, than it is now, judging from the pioneer's standpoint, although fine culture was wanting. Those stalwart lads with sound lungs, and the rosy girls with strong, sweet voices, untrained as now, made excellent music. As with spelling schools, the young people went far and near, night after night, some of the young men following the singing master through his week's round of appointments and not missing a week-day night in a month. Some of them went eight miles and returned home the same night. The rivalry at spelling schools went beyond all bounds. Brothers, proud of their little sisters, took them on horseback behind them, eager to "show off sis;" parents studied the spelling-book with their children, and pronounced to them, encouraged them by cheering words, and were strong incentives in their laudable and zealous efforts.

Dances and dancing schools were one of the sources of entertainment in the long ago. In very early pioneer times, and quite before the heroic and enthusiastic Methodist preacher had pushed his way into the wilderness of the Far West, heads of families sometimes hurried through with their day's work, made a kettle of mush for the children, gave the elder one his orders about caring for the little ones, told him to bury the embers carefully at bedtime, and, if remiss, would give him a good scutching, and then mounted the same horse from a stump at the door, and hied away on lively gallop to the dance, perhaps five miles distant. But, when the "still, small voice of conscience whispered of a wiser and a better way, and of the mysteries of life and death, and that—

"There'll come a day when the supremest splendor
Of earth, or sky, or sea,
What e'er their miracles sublime or tender,
Will make no joy in thee,"

then the men and women were ready and willing and eager to seek and find that pearl of greatest price.

These people had all the warmth and fire in their souls of which to make active Christians. At their camp-meetings in the beautiful wildwood, with their frank, honest, unstudied manners, their native intelligence, and their cordial, winsome ways, religion was attractive and lovely, and they could not help being zealous workers.

One poor woman, in giving her experience, years afterward, unconsciously drew an exquisite picture for the pencil of the beauty-loving artist.

She said she was working near the roadside, poorly clad, when the sound of singing came to her ear—sweet singing of men's and women's voices mingling together. It came nearer, and her surprise increased, when, in glimpses among the dense branches of the trees, she saw a procession on horseback. Abashed, she hid herself behind a tree and peeped around. It was a company of men and women returning home to the southern part of the county (Richland), from a great Methodist camp-meeting that had been held at "the springs." The class-leader and his wife rode foremost; her bonnet hung by the ribbons down her back, her light brown hair lay in loose curls on her shoulders. Her face was lighted up beautifully, it seemed the glorified face of an angel; all their faces glowed with a joy such as she had never known in her life, and, as they rode, some horses carrying double, in and out among the low hanging branches, their voices blent in harmony and sweetness as they sang that old hymn:

"What is this that casts you down,
What is this that grieves you?
Speak, and let the worst be known,
Speaking may relieve you."

As the music died away in the grand arches of the wildwood cathedral, the poor woman cried aloud from the great burden of unrest that filled her poor soul, and she sank upon her knees and wept out her first prayer. She wanted to walk in the light, to know the joy of a soul redeemed, to share in the blessedness with those who love the Lord, and, loving Him, find peace. Religious meetings were held in groves and barns and beside woodland springs, and the hospitality of Christian people was heavily taxed, but they were never cognizant of the fact. They enjoyed it; they longed for it; they were the gladdest when the brethren lay crowded in a great "field-bed," on the floor, so crowded that perhaps the host and hostess had to sleep sitting with their backs against the jambs all night, each holding a restless, slumbering child, while the sisters lay in the "loft," on the loose, clattering clapboards. What must the few remaining pioneers think of nowadays, when the mistress of the house keeps a caller waiting while she arranges her clothing or the dear bangs on her pretty forehead!

The early pioneers in Richland County came from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Many of them were poor, and, like Jack in the story, "came to seek their fortunes." A few came with ox teams; some with horses, two, three or four of them; some in two-wheeled carts, while others packed all their worldly possessions on a couple of old "critters." Instances are related of a bag on top, or snugged down in among the bundles, made somewhat after the fashion of a double knapsack, and a couple of babies poked their little bronzed faces out of the slits in this novel conveyance, and rode along like little "possums." The grandfathers will tell how knapsacks were made, if the uninitiated will inquire, and they will tell how, with their own white-muslin knapsacks slung upon their shoulders, they went back to visit the old homes of their early boyhood, with hearts aching and sorrowing, and hungry to look upon the beloved scenery that was so indelibly stamped in their memories. This they did, ten or twenty years afterward, on foot, staff in hand, like pilgrims going to Mecca.

From fifteen to fifty-five days were required in making the toilsome journey to the Far West, by the first pioneers. Streams had to be forded frequently. It was not unusual for a team to give out on the way and cause a delay of a fortnight or a month to one of the families. The joy was very great when the team hove in sight and the family rejoined the party who had found "the end of the road," or stopped until the men looked for a suitable location. The noisy joy of Paddy in America, meeting Micky, fresh from Ireland, would be a suitable comparison to the welcome given to the new arrival.

The Sabbath day was observed in very early times by the pioneer families. They met at the largest cabin, some one read a sermon, and they had prayer and singing. Whenever a preacher came, an appointment was made and word sent out to all the families for many miles around.

The first marriages were solemnized by "Parson Scott," a minister living near Mount Vernon. They were conducted as became the solemnity of the occasion. There was no fun, no "running after the bottle," and no undue or rude merriment at weddings in one part of the county, at least. An incident connected with one of the first deaths, in 1812, is touching. It was agreed upon that if the sick man was in danger of death before morning, the musket was to be fired off. Just after midnight the report of the gun was heard, its echo reverberated among the hilltops until the ominous sound died mournfully away. Men sprang from their humble beds, hardly waiting to clothe themselves entirely, hurried through the thicket path, crossed the creek in the canoe, and when

they reached the cabin on the beautiful hillside, they found their neighbor, dead.

When the first grist-mills were made the early settlers felt that they would begin to enjoy a luxury in bread made of good ground corn-meal. Going to mill meant riding off from fifteen to thirty miles on horseback, in a path through the woods, not wide enough for a wagon. A boy, bundled up in the spare clothes of his "daddy and mamma," with a chunk of corn-bread in his pocket, generally made the trip in two days. At night he lay in the mill, or in the miller's cabin, on the floor, with his feet to the fire. If it was at Beam's mill, Mother Beam invited the lad to eat mush and milk with her family. The fame of "Mother Beam's good mush" lives yet, and the pioneer boy remembers how she made it, and he can give no higher meed of praise to that article of food nowadays, than to say, "Oh, it tastes just like Mother Beam's did! carries me away back to my boyhood! You must have cooked this three or four hours, slowly, like she used to!" There are instances of the bag of meal falling off the horse, and of the boy crying and despairing; but, like the good ending to Sindbad's stories, a woman, a willing, tender hearted woman, with cheery words came bareheaded and bare-armed from the nighest cabin, and flopped the heavy bag back where it belonged and swung the lad in place upon it, and patted his shoulder and sent him on his way thankful and rejoicing

In 1820 Judge Thomas Coulter, of Green Township, devised the plan of constructing a large flat-boat, capable of carrying three or four hundred barrels, and taking produce to New Orleans. This opened a new branch of trade, and was successful, and was a means of exchanging surplus produce for money. The boat was made large and strong, framed together, and the plan was feasible during the early spring months, or the breaking-up of winter, when there was a freshet. This trade was kept up for several years; perhaps twenty or twenty-five boats went from Perrysville, though they were nearly all loaded at Loudonville, below the dam. The Legislature had declared the Black Fork to be navigable to Truxville—now Ganges—and some men taking advantage of this decision loaded a boat at Perrysville and ran over the dam at Loudonville, carrying it with the boat. In the letter of the law it was an obstruction.

The boats were loaded with pork, flour, beef and whisky. One very enterprising young man took a load once of thirty barrels of good whisky pickles, of his own raising and making. He raised the cucumbers on one acre of rough ground, and tended them himself. He took the boat to New Orleans, sold at good figures, sent the money home, went away into the mountains, was abundantly prospered, hired a tutor for his five brothers at home, bought farms in time for all of them, struck into the territories bravely, and at last was shot by the Indians, and, Smith was his name.

"And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply."

After the Ohio Canal was made, there was a dam at Roscoe, but, previous to this, no obstruction was found save the dam at Loudonville. After boats reached the Muskingum River they could travel all night. In the tributaries they fastened to the bank at night. They floated with the current, and men with long poles guided when necessary.

Ninety days were required to make the round trip. The man or men were obliged to walk home. If they had purchased part of the boat load on credit, the notes were given payable at ninety days. One man took a boat on to Richmond, Va., sold out there and walked home. Judge Coulter took one to New York once. They were at no expense going down the rivers, and not much on their way back. Judge Coulter was the leading man in the

southern part of the county. He was a good friend to boys and young men; he was enterprising, conscientious and a sound, honest Christian. His good deeds live after him. He often remarked to his special friends that he was so ashamed one time during court in Mansfield, when he was Associate Judge. His son-in-law, the Sheriff, lighted candles at mid-day, and went humming around like an old bumblebee. He had been looking "upon the wine when it sparkled in the glass."

The military drill, in pioneer days, was *the* grand occasion. General muster, or regimental drill, was for a long while held twice a year at Mansfield. At that time, the militia of the whole county came together; old friends met, and new acquaintances were formed. They assembled in parade on the square, marched through the streets and then went down to the "meadow" to drill. If they had arms, they carried them, if not, they used canes or mullein stalks. If one of the fathers was sick, one of his boys took his place—by permission of the Captain—with gun, cartridge-box and scabbard, answering to the name of his father when the roll was called. The men met at 10 o'clock, and were dismissed at 4, some of them walking to their homes, a distance of sixteen miles. Somewhere between the years 1820 and 1822, a very severe storm came up, and the Colonel rode down the lines shouting. "Dismissed! Dismissed!" The Captains repeated the order, and the crowd ran for shelter. Some new buildings just roofed gave shelter to a great many, but there was not room for all in town, and many started home. Some rushed to the "taverns" for something to drink after such a wetting, and then a few good fights ensued, as the natural result. Old pioneers remember the funny fights these occasions afforded.

It was common among rude boys, who had disagreements to settle, to fix the time for adjustment on the Fourth of July, the last day of school or next general muster.

The nearest mails were at Mansfield and Mount Vernon. Postage was high, and not many letters were written. Later, the mail was carried to villages once a week by a boy on horseback, who tooted a horn as he rode in on a gallop. The sound of the horn was the gladdest music known to the hills and valleys. A man who took one newspaper was called a large-hearted, liberal man; generally two or three men joined together and subscribed, and took turns reading it. Some people refused to take a newspaper, for fear of spoiling the children, and making them lazy. The mail-boy, who rode on the gallop and tooted the horn, was as attractive to imaginative little boys then, as the circus-rider is now, and more than one little man-child looked longingly forward to the time when he could ride, and toot, and carry the mail-bag, and enjoy the delectable freedom and honor of this enviable place.

Some old jokes among the pioneers were really funny, and they still have the pith and point that they had when the old boys in tow shirts and deer-skin breeches laughed over them, sixty years ago. One was of a good-feeling young fellow, who, in singing schools, always sang the line, "Cover my defenseless head," as "Cover my *deficient* head."

Another was of a woman who prided herself on her systematic housewifely accomplishments; she never did anything slovenly or carelessly, and, one time when making mush, stirring it pompously, she stopped and squinted into the pot, and then, lifting out a little shoe, she said: "Lawful suz! who'd 'a thought Maudy's shoe 'd got lost in the mush! But, then, I might 'a knowed 'twan't lost, for *I never lose anything!*"

And one, too, of an old man whose child was drowned in the creek, and the body not recovered. The neighbors sought in vain for it many days. One morning, the old man, with his great red, meaty nose, his fishing-tackle over his shoulder, his trousers harnessed on by

one suspender, started off, saying: "Well, I'll go an' sarch, myself, an', if I don't find the body, *I'll try an' git a good mess o' fish.*"

One of the saddest sights that comes to the old pioneer now, is to see the old orchard trees that Johnny Appleseed nurtured and cared for, cut down as worthless, and used to fill up ditches at the roadside. This is a common occurrence in different sections of Richland County. And yet it is a law of Nature; with her there is no death, no decay, everything lives anew in one form or another.

It is related of an apple-tree planted on the grave of Roger Williams, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, who died in 1683, that the roots of the tree struck down and spread out into the shape of the man, following his legs, and arms, and trunk, so that learned men declare that Roger Williams passed into the apple-tree, and lived again on this earth in another form—that of luscious, red-cheeked apples. Indeed, the question has been asked, "Who ate Roger Williams?"

The statue of Sir Robert Peel, a very eminent British statesman, was melted over to make one for Lord Palmerston. We need not shudder at these things, for Nature first set the example. When Hamlet spoke of turning the clay of Alexander into the bung of a beer barrel, he spoke the naked truth. The heathen gods vaguely penetrated this great mystery.

A year means a hundred-fold more now than formerly. History is made rapidly in these days. The red men's trail across the valley, and over the hills, and along the river's bank, could be traced by the fewest number in this day; their favorite haunts and play grounds are shorn of their primal charms in the sweeping aside of the grand old woodland. The cattle upon a thousand hills roam over the land that they loved, and quench their thirst in the brooks and pools, that long time ago mirrored their dusky features. The plowman with stolid face upturn in the brown furrow the relic that their fingers deftly fashioned, and the mattock and scraper bring forth to the glare of day and the gaze of the curious, the crumbling brown bones of the chieftain and his squaw. And the contents of the Indian's grave, the moldering clay, will live anew in a pavement to be trodden under the foot of men. Ah, these old Indian graves on breezy knolls and reedy river banks—who knows but the site was selected by the sleepers therein! Who knows but they dreamed in their moody moments that the tide of civilization was slowly coming nearer and nearer, to crowd aside their people and intrude upon, and finally possess, their vast and beautiful hunting grounds?

It is hard to be reconciled to this natural order of things; to see the pioneers passing away; to see them stand leaning on their staves, dim-eyed, and with white locks tossed in the winds, dazed at the change that has stamped its seal upon the wilderness whose winding paths they once knew so well. They beheld it slowly laying off its primeval wildness and beauty, and its grandeur of woods and waters, until now it blooms like unto the garden of the gods. How beautiful the labors of their hands! How much we owe them! But the olden time is passing away and bearing on its bosom the dear old men and women whose "like we ne'er shall see again." The glory of one age is not dimmed in the golden glory of the age succeeding it. And none more than the pioneers of Richland County can comprehend its growth and its change, or more fully appreciate the sad words of the poet when he sang in mournful strain—

"And city lots are staked for sale,
Above old Indian graves."

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

THE MEETING AT HEMLOCK FALLS—THE ORGANIZATION AT BELLVILLE—THE ORGANIZATION IN 1869—CONSTITUTION—THE CENTENNIAL MEETING—THE MEETING IN 1879—GEN. BRINKERHOFF'S ADDRESS—A LIST OF THE PIONEERS.

FROM time to time, for many years, efforts had been made to organize a pioneer association for the purpose of preserving from oblivion important facts connected with the history of Richland County. Meetings for this purpose were occasionally held in different parts of the county. An impetus was given to this movement many years ago by Rev. James R. McGaw, who published an historical romance in the Mansfield papers, and by Gen. Brinkerhoff, who, from time to time, urged the necessity of it in the public prints. About the year 1856, one of the first, if not the first, pioneer meeting in the county, was held at Hemlock Falls, in Worthington Township. This meeting was probably an informal one, but the matter of rescuing the early history of the county from oblivion was earnestly discussed. The meeting was attended by Dr. Bushnell, Gen. Brinkerhoff, Rev. James R. McGaw, Dr. J. P. Henderson and other influential and interested parties. In 1858, Messrs. Cook and Robinson, manufacturers of axes, offered a certain number of axes to the oldest pioneers then living, and a meeting of these pioneers was held in Mansfield for the purpose of awarding the axes thus offered.

It was not, however, until September 26, 1860, that a pioneer society was duly organized at Bellville, at a fair held in that place. This organization, of which the temporary officers were John Redding, of Morrow County, President, and Miller Moody, of Richland County, Secretary, included the veterans of the war of 1812 and the pioneers of Richland, Knox, Erie, Huron, Morrow, Holmes, Wayne and Crawford Counties.

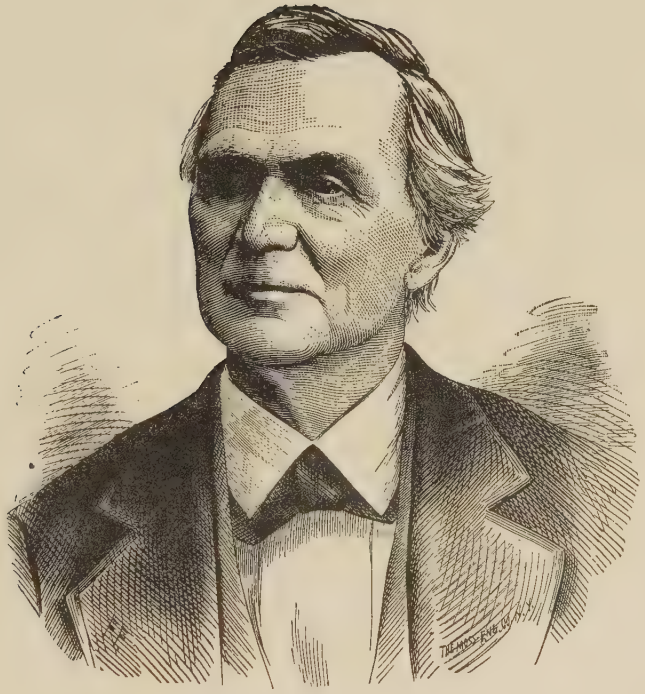
A committee, consisting of H. B. Curtis, T. W. Bartley and William Larwell, was appointed to report a constitution and names of officers for a permanent organization.

The meeting was addressed by Hon William Stanberry, Thomas H. Ford, H. B. Curtis, James Purdy and others.

The permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Gov. Mordecai Bartley, of Richland, as permanent President; Eli Miller, of Knox; Amos A. Coffer, of Licking; John Shauck, of Morrow; Nathan Haskill, of Ashland; Jabez Cook, of Richland; Daniel Riblet, of Crawford; William Larwell, of Wayne; Abijah Ives, of Huron; Elutherus Cook, of Erie, and D. P. Leadbetter, of Holmes, as Vice Presidents; Miller Moody, of Richland, Secretary, and Fred M. Fitting, of Richland, as Treasurer.

The Executive Committee were: Charles T. Sherman, of Richland; Henry B. Curtis, of Knox; William Stanberry, of Licking; Gen. E. W. Benson, of Morrow; Charles Tannehill, of Ashland; William Musgrave, of Crawford; Martin Welker, of Wayne; Platt Benedict, of Huron; George Reber, of Erie, and Joseph Ankeny, of Holmes.

A committee was also appointed to draft a constitution to be presented to the Society at a future meeting; and those present were requested to obtain the names of the pioneers in their respective neighborhoods, and to obtain



Reuben Edwards

and preserve all matters of historical importance.

Even, while this meeting was in progress, the mutterings of civil war were heard all over the land, and this, breaking out soon after, swallowed up all thought of everything save the safety of the country.

Upon the return of peace Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, and a few others in various parts of Richland County, again urged the formation of an historical society. This was again effected, as far as Richland County was concerned, in September, 1869, at the county fair in Mansfield.

This meeting was a success, between two and three hundred pioneers, who were residents of the county prior to 1820, being present.

The meeting was organized by calling Alexander C. Welch to the chair. Gen. Brinkerhoff then reported the following constitution, which was adopted :

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the Richland County Historical Society.

ART. 2. Its objects are to collect and preserve in proper form, the facts constituting the full history of Richland County, Ohio.

ART. 3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, eighteen Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, one Recorder and one Secretary.

ART. 4. The officers hereof shall be elected annually, at the annual meeting, and shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

ART. 5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Mansfield on the last day of the county fair of each year hereafter.

ART. 6. Any person may become a member hereof, by signing this constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of 25 cents.

ART. 7. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting hereafter, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following-named persons were then elected officers for the first year :

President—Alexander C. Welch.

Vice Presidents—John Woods, Butler Township ; Charles Savers, Blooming Grove Township ; J. E. Bevier, Cass ; Michael Keith, Franklin ; Calvin Clark, Jackson ; Reuben Evarts, Jefferson ; Calvin Stewart, Madison ; David Miller, Mifflin ; Daniel Snyder, Monroe ; James Doty, Plymouth ; John Steel, Perry ; John Finney, Springfield ; Dr. John Mack, Sharon ; James Reed, Sandusky ; James R. Gass, Troy ; Benjamin Dean, Washington ; Nathaniel Pittenger, Weller, and T. B. Andrews, Worthington.

Recorder—Henry C. Hedges.

Secretary—Gen. R. Brinkerhoff.

Each Vice President was requested to make out a full list of the pioneers of his township. Addresses were then delivered by James Purdy, Mr. Welch and others.

Notwithstanding the intention of the Society to have an annual meeting, for some reason the time went by, and for several years no regular meeting was held. The officers, however, held meetings occasionally, and kept the organization intact.

The centennial year, however, brought the matter again before the people of Richland, as well as other counties, and a large meeting was held on the Fourth of July. At this meeting General Brinkerhoff delivered an address of great value, the larger part of which has been incorporated in this history in various places. This centennial year gave a great impetus to the collection and preservation of pioneer history.

The concluding part of Gen. Brinkerhoff's address is the final verdict of all thoughtful students of pioneer times, and was as follows :

"The settlement of Ohio was a mighty work, and those who did it were men of iron nerve, of undaunted courage, and persistent force.

"God Almighty has so arranged and constituted the nature of things that nothing great or good, or strong in matter or in mind, comes to the earth except it comes through struggle and through storm. It is this law, and the struggle under it, which has made Ohio, of all the States

of the Union, foremost in war, and foremost in the councils of the nation.

"The original settlers of Richland County, for the most part, have passed away, but their children, nurtured in the wilderness, are largely with us yet, and to them we of the second generation owe a debt of gratitude which we can only repay by imitating their virtues, and by perpetuating in our children, and through them in the generations of the future, the free institutions and the Christian civilization which they have bestowed upon us. I say Christian, because our institutions are the outgrowth of Christianity, as much as the oak is of the acorn.

"The pioneers of Ohio, for the most part, were God-fearing, Christ-loving, serious-minded men; their courage was a Christian courage, rooted and grounded in the hope of a life that lies beyond. Wherever they went, churches went with them; and, wherever log cabins were gathered, there also was the meeting-house and the schoolhouse.

"Men and brethren, fellow-citizens, young men and maidens, each and all, old or young, who have gathered here to-day, as we stand this hour at the threshold of a new century, let us not mistake the cause of all our greatness, or the secret of its continuance. It is not in money; it is not in railroads, or telegraphs, or architecture, or art; it is not in the pride and pomp and circumstance of tramping armies; or in a vast array of iron-clad vessels, or cannon-mounted forts. These are all well enough in their place, provided they are the battlements and bulwarks and ornamentation of that faith in God and humanity, that heritage of liberty and law and righteousness, which our fathers have bequeathed to us from their struggle in the wilderness. So long as the Republic shall remember and cherish the faith of its founders it will live, but whenever it forgets it and shall recognize no God but the blind evolving forces of nature, and shall have no belief of life, or reward, or retribution beyond, it will die.

"Long before another centennial day shall be celebrated in this place, you and I, who are gathered here to-day, will have passed away; and our children also will have passed away; even our tombstones will be moss-grown and crumbling, but we may, if we will, keep our memory green by transmitting to that generation unimpaired the faith and liberty we received from our fathers.

"For myself, I desire to put on record now, in the full maturity of every mental and vital power, the convictions I have given as to the perpetuity of the Republic.

"In their lifetime but few men are judged rightly, and, therefore, when we die the wisest epitaph, perhaps, that can be written is, 'he was born and he died.' Still if a hundred years hence there are any living who care to remember me, and, in looking back through the perspective of a century gone, they can come to an honest conclusion that the facts will warrant it, there is nothing I can think of that I would desire more than that they would add to the inscription given, and grave it deeply in the granite, 'He loved his country; he endeavored in his day and generation to be helpful to his fellow-men: he lived and died in the faith of the Divine Nazarene.'"

The next meeting of the Society was held in September, 1878, at the fair grounds in Mansfield, and was largely attended and very enthusiastic. At this meeting J. H. Cook, James R. Gass, Thomas B. Andrews, Samuel McCluer, Calvin Stewart, E. W. Smith and Gen. R. Brinkerhoff were appointed an Executive Committee for the purposes of keeping up the organization and arranging for future meetings. Committees were also appointed for each township.

The next spring the Executive Committee met at the savings bank, and arranged for a meeting of the Society to be held July 4, 1879. This meeting was held accordingly, was largely attended and very interesting. Addresses were delivered by some of the aged pioneers present.

These meetings from year to year are very interesting. The gray-haired veterans are dropping into the grave one by one, and the time cannot be far distant when all those who first set foot on the soil of Richland County will have passed away forever. So it has ever been—so it will ever be.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marveling boyhood legend's store,
Of their strange ventures happed by land and sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be!
How few, all weak and withered, of their force,
Wait, on the verge of dark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse,
To sweep them from our sight! Time rolls his ceaseless course."

At the pioneer meeting in 1878, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff delivered an address which seems so pertinent to the objects of this chapter that it is inserted in full:

"We of this generation are most happy to meet so many of the generation which preceded us. We rejoice to know that so many of the pioneers of Richland County yet remain, and we extend to one and all a cordial welcome.

"It is now seventy years since the first white man made his home in Richland County, and the dozen years which succeeded his coming are those which we regard as 'the pioneer times.' During those years, the forests were subdued, roads were opened, houses were built, farms were inclosed, and the wilderness ceased to be the abode of wild animals and wilder men, and Richland County became the seat of an organized and permanent civilization. After 1820, the special trials and hardships of a pioneer life were ended, and society was orderly and comfortable. It is this heroic age, from 1808 to 1820, inclusive, that we celebrate to-day. It is an age of scanty records, and yet the deeds of those who lived in it were more influential in shaping the civilization which followed than all the other years combined. Pioneer times are fountains in the wilderness from which rivers are formed, and whose waters through all the coming ages will flow in the channels first selected.

"Richland County to-day, with slight variations, is what the pioneers made it, and it will thus continue through the generations to come, until by some catastrophe, chaos and the wilderness shall return again.

"That I do not exaggerate in this estimate of pioneer times, let us look at the facts of the case in the State of Ohio.

"1. Our constitution and laws, with all their peculiar differences from other States, are substantially what the pioneers made them, and, labor as we will, it is impossible to secure any large modifications. Take, for example, the restrictions upon our Governors, and the form of our courts—our best thinkers believe they ought to be changed, and a change has been attempted by constitutional amendments, but the people promptly vote them down every time.

"2. Our political divisions into counties and townships, with all their distinctive names and local combinations which so powerfully affect the daily associations and life of our people, were all substantially the work of the pioneers. The boundaries of Richland County, it is true, were altered in 1845 and 1848 by the creation of Ashland and Morrow Counties, but it was a temporary aberration which the people themselves of the districts cut off would to-day gladly rectify if they could.

"3. The location of cities, county seats, villages and roads, in which and through which the public and private life of our people must continue for the most part to manifest itself, remains almost entirely as the pioneers decreed. Suppose, for example, that Mansfield had been located at Campbell's Mill, where James Hedges and Jacob Newman first designed and staked it out, who can tell what its population and local life would have been to-day? Supposing those two men had been New England Yankees,

instead of Virginia and Pennsylvania Germans, Mansfield, instead of being platted with a market square in the center, with narrow streets radiating out in every direction, would have been laid out like a checker-board, with broad avenues toward the points of the compass, and who can tell what a difference it would have made in the whole internal life of our city.

"The religious institutions and tendencies are mainly as the pioneers made them. The most powerful element in the whole structure of society is its religion. Men in communities, or as individuals, develop according to their faith. Unlike an animal, a man's life is the outgrowth of what he believes, and what he believes is for the most part what he is taught in his youth. So a community develops according to its faith, and its faith in its fountain head is the faith of the men who founded it. In accordance with this law, the faith of Richland County, not only in religion, but also in politics, is stamped with the image and superscription of our hardy pioneers. Coming, as they did, in the main from Pennsylvania, it was but natural that orthodox Christianity should dominate the county, and that it should manifest itself most largely through the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, and so it did, and so it will continue to do for generations to come. The pioneers of Richland County were steady, honest and industrious farmers, who feared God and hated shams, and so to-day, we are unvexed with heresies in religion or politics, and John Wesley, John Calvin and Thomas Jefferson continue the guiding stars of action in church and State with a large majority of our people.

"5. The equality of our social life, with none very rich and but few very poor, we owe largely to the pioneers. They were mostly men of moderate means, and fulfilled the prayer of the Psalmist, who desired neither poverty nor riches. There were no large landed proprietors to absorb the public domain, and crowd our population into tenant houses, and the result is that to-day the average size of farms in Richland County is less than one hundred acres, and the great body of our farmers own the land they till, and non-resident farmers are few and far between. The advantages of this are immense, and will continue a subject of thankfulness for generations to come. So in every direction we look we have reason to rejoice in the legacies we have received from the pioneers of Richland County; they were wise and prudent in their generation, and it is just and fitting that we should render honor to those who remain among us.

"Our photographic friends are doing a good work in preserving their portraits, but a more important work should still be done in preserving a record of their deeds.

"The pioneers of Ohio were a different type of men from those who, for the most part, have settled the prairie States to the West of us. They were hardier and more adventurous; and for the simple reason that the dangers to be encountered, and the difficulties to be overcome, were greater. Ohio was a gigantic forest, which to subdue was a work in itself so enormous as absolutely to appal the average civilized man. It was only the strongest, the boldest, the most courageous, who dared to encounter it. The men in war who volunteer to lead a storming column in battle are honored for life when they survive. So it seems to me we should honor those who volunteered to charge upon the howling wilderness of Ohio during the early years of the present century. No wonder Ohio stands to-day the foremost State of the Union. Her people are the descendants of the mighty men of valor who conquered the wilderness.

"The time will come when the pioneers will be more appreciated than they have been heretofore, and our grandchildren will wonder why we of this generation have been so negligent

in preserving a record of their names and deeds. Every effort in this direction is praiseworthy, and even at this late day much can be accomplished.

"We welcome, therefore, the pioneers of Richland County. We give them greeting in the name of 40,000 citizens who inherit their labors, and bask in the sunshine of that civilization which they founded sixty years ago. We invite you to all the honors of this convention, and hope to hear from you of the days and doings of the years we celebrate to-day."

So far as the record of the Society shows, the following names comprise a list of the pioneers who settled in Richland County, prior to the year 1820. This list is very meager and incomplete, but in addition to this the reader is referred to the history of each township, in the gathering of which the compiler has been able to add a number of names to the pioneer list.

Butler Township—Maria Wood, 1818; Susannah Claberg, 1819; Jacob Claberg, 1816.

Franklin Township—Adam Linn, 1819; Mrs. E. Pettenger, 1816; Jacob Bradley, 1819; Samuel Stevenson, 1816; N. Pettenger, 1815; William Hagerman, 1817; Mrs. William Bradley, 1818.

Jackson Township—Henry Taylor, 1817.

Monroe Township—Jane Douglas, 1819; Mrs. C. Welty, 1819; H. Ritchey, 1815; Joseph Williams, 1815; Mrs. John Douglas, 1818; Daniel Cromer, 1815; William Stewart, 1815; Solomon Gladden, 1817; John Coulter, 1810; Mrs. John Coulter, 1810; I. Patterson, 1817; John Wolfe, 1815; Melzer Coulter, 1811.

Madison Township—Mrs. H. McLaughlin, 1816; William Niman, 1815; Stephen Welden, 1819; John Cline, 1815; Mrs. Jane Broill, 1815; Sarah Fleming, 1818; J. H. Cook, 1816; Mrs. A. Anderson, 1818; Robert Cairns, 1815; David Johns, 1812; John Weldon, 1810; Robert Larimer, 1815; E. Wilkison, 1817; Mrs. John C. Gilkison, 1810; Robert Maloney, 1818; James Weldon, 1810; Eliza Grant, 1815; Mrs. Jane Newman, 1819; William Garrison, 1815; Mansfield H. Gilkison, 1811; John Neil, 1815; Harriet Newman, 1817; Henry Newman, 1810; Michael Keith, 1817; Mary Crall, 1814; Mrs. William Garrison, 1819; Mrs. Sarah Finney, 1816; Margaret Niman, 1819; William Darling, 1814; Henry Cook, 1815; Nathaniel Mitchell, 1815; Calvin Stewart, 1816.

Mifflin Township—John Vantilburg, 1815; Nancy Tagart, 1814; D. M. Snyder, 1815; James Raitt, 1814; John Yeamon, 1818; Elias Kissling, 1817; Charles Young, 1815; Thomas Starritt, 1816; Mrs. Rebecca Mann, 1814; David Miller, 1817; James Church, 1817; James Starr, 1816.

Jefferson Township—Mrs. Nancy Sargeant, 1816; Mrs. Mary Hardesty, 1817; Lewis K. Leedy, 1811; Samuel Shaffer, 1817; J. F. Lewis, 1815; George Coon, 1811; Richard Oldfield, 1810; William Robinson, 1815; J. Flaherty, 1817; Reuben Evarts, 1816; William Weaver, 1815; Mrs. Catharine Garber, 1811.

Perry Township—John Steel, 1818.

Plymouth Township—Solomon Loffland, 1810; Silas Morris, 1818; Alexander Ralston, 1815; James Ralston, 1814; James Doty, 1815.

Sharon Township—Mrs. Jane Kingsborough, 1816; Dr. John Mack, 1818; Harrison Mickey, 1819; Hiram Wilson, 1818; S. Tucker, 1818.

Springfield Township—Mrs. Mary Ann Barrett, 1815; Jeremiah Post, 1816; Mrs. Jane Marshall, 1813; James Marshall, 1817; Joseph Welch, 1815; Alexander C. Welch, 1815; John Finney, 1819; Julia Dougal, 1816; Mrs. Ellen Douglas, 1817; Jeremiah Post, 1815; Mrs. Jane Williams, 1813; Thomas Ferguson, 1817; A. Mitchell, 1816; Charles Ensell, 1819; J. C. Dougal, 1817; Mrs. Mirinda Casebar, 1812; J. Dougal, 1817; E. Mitchell, 1816; J. Proctor, 1819; Mrs. Sallie Welch, 1816; Mrs. M. Dougal, 1815; Mrs. Jennette Welch, 1816; Mrs. J. C. Barr, 1815; Mrs. Eliza Finney, 1818; Mrs. Martha Day, 1816; Mrs. Ann Condon, 1814;

R. H. Mitchell, 1816; James Finney, 1819; Mrs. Rosanna Welch, 1818.

Troy Township—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, 1815; Mrs. Jane Craycraft, 1815; Isaac Gass, 1819; Mrs. Rachel Dickey, 1814; Amos Day, 1815; William Gass, 1812; U. C. Day, 1815; James Craycraft, 1815; Charles Craycraft, 1815; William Post, 1818; Benjamin Gass, 1812; John Meredith, 1818; Samuel McCluer, 1809; James R. Gass, 1811.

Washington Township—Mrs. Hamilton Bell, 1815; James Sirpless, 1815; E. Clark, 1815; Thomas Smith, 1816; John S. Smith, 1816; Thomas Pollock, 1817; William Stewart, 1815; Martha C. Riper, 1818; Hannah Pulver, 1819; Mrs. Mary Flint, 1819; Mrs. Ellen Stevens, 1817; Mrs. Margaret Stewart, 1815; Mrs. Martha A. Craig, 1816; Mrs. Ellen Smith, 1817; J. Ford, 1819.

Weller Township—Miss Sarah Dickson, 1814; John Ward, 1819; John E. Palmer, 1819; Mrs. Jane Newman, 1819; Mrs. John E. Palmer, 1819; Samuel Pettenger, 1815; J. S. Houston, 1814; John Taylor, 1818; J. O. Hagerman, 1815; Mrs. Abigail Taylor, 1817.

Worthington Township—John Bishop, 1817; Mrs. Thomas B. Andrews, 1815.

The following names appear in the Society report, unconnected with any township: Margaret Cunningham, 1809; George Dean, 1812; Hiram E. Gibson, 1818; Mrs. D. Dean, 1812; Henry Amsbaugh, 1815; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 1816; George Amsbaugh, 1814; George Mull, 1814; Mrs. Mary Bradley, 1818; Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, 1819; Mrs. Mary Shirley, 1812; Mrs. E. Zent, 1809; Mrs. C. Coates, 1819; Mrs. Harriet Hedges, 1815; M. Day, 1815; A. A. Richey, 1815; George Mitchell, 1817; Samuel Harmon, 1819; Alexander Robinson, 1814; Jonathan Peters, 1816; John Crawford, 1811; C. C. Coulter, 1818; Andrew Mason, 1814; William Bradley, 1819; John Doty, 1815; John Wiler, 1819; Priscilla Burns, 1817; Gavier Blair, 1815.



JOHNNY APPLESEED.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

A HISTORY of Ohio, and especially of Richland County, would be incomplete without some account of this very eccentric individual, known as Johnny Appleseed from the fact that he was the pioneer nurseryman of Ohio.

Johnny Appleseed deserves a place in history among the heroes and martyrs, for he was both in his peculiar calling. His whole life was devoted to what he considered the public good, without regard to personal feeling, or hope of pecuniary reward. Not once in a century is such a life of self-sacrifice for the good of others known. There has been but one Johnny Appleseed; it is hardly possible there will ever be another.

He was born, according to one or two authorities, in Massachusetts, about the year 1775; was first heard of in Ohio about the year 1801, and was known to have traversed Richland County for the first time about 1811. The date of his birth is shrouded in uncertainty. Mr. C. S. Coffinberry writes the following regarding this matter: "He was born in the State of Massachusetts, but at what period the writer never knew. As early as 1780, he was seen in the autumn, for two or three successive years, along the banks of the Potomac River, in Eastern Virginia." If this be true, he must have been born some years before 1775. Why he left his native State and devoted his life to the planting of apple-seeds in the West, is known only to himself. He may have been insane, he was generally so considered to a certain degree. He was certainly eccentric, as many people are who are not considered insane: it is hard to trace eccentricity to the point where insanity begins. He was certainly smart enough to keep his own counsel. Without doubt his was a very affectionate nature; every act of his life reveals this most prominent characteristic. From this fact alone writers have reasoned, and with good ground, that he was crossed in love in his native State, and thus they account for his eccentricity. This is only supposition, however, as he was very reticent on the subject of his early life. He was conscientious in every act and thought, and a man of deep religious convictions. He was a rigid Swedenborgian, and maintained the doctrine that spiritual intercourse could be held with departed spirits; indeed, was in frequent intercourse himself with two of these spirits of the female gender, who consoled him with the news that they were to be his wives in the future state should he keep himself from all entangling alliances in this. So kind and simple was his heart that he was equally welcome with the Indians or pioneers, and even the wild animals of the woods seemed to have an understanding with Johnny and never molested him. He has been variously described, but all agree that he was rather below the medium height, wiry, quick in action and conversation, nervous and restless in his motions: eyes dark and sparkling; hair and beard generally long, but occasionally cut short; dress scanty, and generally ragged and patched; generally barefooted and bareheaded, occasionally, however, wearing some old shoes, sandals or moccasins in very cold weather, and an old hat some one had cast off. It is said he was seen sometimes with a tin pan on his head, that served the double purpose of hat and

mush-pot, at other times with a cap made by himself of pasteboard, with a very broad visor to protect his eyes from the sun.

His diet was very simple, consisting of milk, when he could get it, of which he was very fond; potatoes and other vegetables, fruits, and meats; but no veal, as he said this should be a land flowing with milk and honey, and the calves should be spared. He would not touch tea, coffee or tobacco, as he felt that these were luxuries in which it was wicked and injurious to indulge. He was averse to taking life of any animal or insect, and never indulged in hunting with a gun.

He thought himself "a messenger, sent into the wilderness to prepare the way for the people, as John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way for the coming of the Savior." He gathered his apple-seeds, little by little, from the cider presses of Western Pennsylvania, and putting them carefully in leather bags, he transported them, sometimes on his back, and sometimes on the back of a broken-down horse or mule, to the Ohio River, where he usually secured a boat and brought them to the mouth of the Muskingum, and up that river, planting them in wild, secluded spots all along its numerous tributaries. Later in life, he continued his operations further West. When his trees were ready for sale, he left them in charge of some one to sell for him. The price was low—a "fip-penny-bit" apiece, rarely paid in money, and, if people were too poor to purchase, the trees were given them. One of his nurseries was located on the flats, within the present limits of Mansfield, near where once stood the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Depot. His residence in Mansfield covered the period of the war of 1812, and several years following it. From this, as headquarters, he would occasionally make trips further West, and return again after an absence of two or three months. On these excursions, he probably visited his sister, Persis Broom, who lived in Indiana.

Mr. C. S. Coffinberry, who was personally acquainted with him, writes thus: "Although I was but a mere child, I can remember as if it were but yesterday, the warning cry of Johnny Appleseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night—the cabin stood where now stands the old North American in the city of Mansfield. I remember the precise language, the clear loud voice, the deliberate exclamations, and the fearful thrill it awoke in my bosom. 'Fly! fly! for your lives! the Indians are murdering and scalping the Seymours and Copuses.' These were his words. My father sprang to the door, but the messenger was gone, and midnight silence reigned without. * * * John Chapman was a regularly constituted minister of the church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg. He was also a constituted missionary of that faith under the authority of the regular association in the city of Boston. The writer has seen and examined his credentials as to the latter of these." He always carried in his pockets books and tracts relating to his religion, and took great delight in reading them to others and scattering them about. When he did not have enough with him to go around, he would take the books apart and distribute them in pieces.

He was really one of the greatest benefactors of Richland County, as large orchards flourished in different parts of the county as the result of his labor. Besides the cultivation of apple-trees, he was extensively engaged in scattering the seeds of many wild vegetables, which he supposed possessed medicinal qualities, such as dog-fennel, penny-royal, may-apple, hoarhound, catnip, wintergreen, etc. His object was to equalize the distribution, so that every locality would have a variety. His operations in Indiana began about 1836, and were continued ten years. In the spring of 1847, being within fifteen miles of one of his nurseries ries on the St. Joseph River, word was brought to him that cattle had broken into this nursery

and were destroying his trees, and he started immediately for the place. When he arrived, he was very much fatigued; being quite advanced in years, the journey, performed without intermission, exhausted his strength. He lay down that night never to rise again. A fever settled upon him, and, in a day or two after taking sick, he passed away. "We buried him," says Mr. Worth, "in David Archer's graveyard, two and a half miles north of Fort Wayne."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

War of 1812—Alarm of the Settlers—Block Houses—Greentown Indians and their Removal—James Copus—His Influence over the Indians—Burning of the Indian Village—Captain Armstrong—The Killing of an Indian by Morrison and McCulloch—The Jones Tragedy—Search for the Murderers of Jones—The Killing of Ruffner and the Zimmers—Sketch of Ruffner—Battle on Black Fork and the Murder of James Copus—Removal of the Copus Family—Mrs. Sarah Vail—Killing of two Indians near Mansfield.

WHEN war was declared with Great Britain, in the spring of 1812, a feeling of uneasiness ran through the border settlements. The Indians had always been allies of the English as against Americans; and they would have been equally allies of any other power that would have assisted them in regaining the territory that was being rapidly wrested from them by the advancing pioneers.

Tecumseh, the brave and eloquent chief, was earnestly engaged in uniting the Indian tribes, inducing them to take up the hatchet, and, with the help of the British, drive the Americans from their country. Very few soldiers were then upon the border for the protection of the settlers; block-houses and means of defense were scarce. When the American commander, Gen. Hull, surrendered, this feeling of insecurity was increased to one of alarm. It was supposed that a British invading army would immediately cross the State of Ohio, and that the Indians would be let loose upon the defenseless settlers. Block-houses were immediately erected for protection—they sprang up, like mushrooms, almost in a single night. Two were erected on the site of Mansfield; one on Rocky Fork, at Beam's mill (now Goudy's mill); one on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, and one where Ganges now stands. Within reach of these rude works the pioneers felt comparatively safe. A few of them could defend themselves against quite a force of savages; and, as rapidly as possible, these works were occupied by soldiers.

There had been, for some years, a camp of Indians at Greentown on Black Fork—about one hundred of them. A few were Mohawks, but most of them were Delawares, under an old chief, named Armstrong. They had always been friendly and neighborly with the whites, and quite a settlement of white people had gathered around them. Fearing that Tecumseh would influence these Indians to engage in the war, and that they would suddenly fall upon the settlers and murder them, the military authorities determined to remove them. It was the policy of the Government to gather all the friendly Indians together as much as possible—to separate the sheep from the goats, as it were—that it might know who were its friends and who its enemies. This was the motive for the order removing the Greentown Indians. However unjust it might seem to drive them from their homes and hunting-grounds, it was in accordance with a general policy that seemed to be for the best. A great many friendly Indians were gathered near the present site of Piqua, Ohio, where they were under the protection and supervision of the military. To this place it was decided to remove these Indians, and that task was intrusted to Col. Samuel Kratzer, who had arrived in Mansfield with his

command from Knox County. His soldiers were scattered about the vicinity, building block-houses and doing garrison duty. One company, under command of Capt. Martin, was stationed at the block-house at Beam's Mill. In September, Col. Kratzer sent a company of soldiers, under Capt. Douglas, to bring the Greentown Indians to Mansfield. It was a delicate and disagreeable duty. When Douglas arrived at the village and reported his mission to the chief, Capt. Armstrong hesitated about obeying the order. He had eighty fighting men under his command, and could have made a vigorous resistance. It seemed cruel to remove these people from their homes, where they were living quietly, attending to their own business, molesting no one, living mostly in comfortable cabins, and surrounded by their families and the comforts of life; in a country wonderfully beautiful, which they had always called their own. What wonder is it that they hesitated to obey this peremptory order? These Indians were in a great degree under the influence of Christianity. Missionaries had visited them regularly for years, and preached in their council-house. They traded freely with the whites, and were more intelligent and further on the road to civilization than most other tribes. Their village site had been selected for the romantic beauty of its scenery; it is said by those who visited it at that period that no more lovely spot could be found; yet they must leave all this at the bidding of destiny. It seems as if it was ordained that this race should be ground to powder under the heel of civilization.

"Let them take the last look at the grass-covered grave,
Where rest the remains of their forefathers brave;
The hills and the valleys, the dark, waving woods,
The murmuring brooks and broad, rolling floods;
The bold, massive rocks which environ the shore
Where the bright waters dance and the wild torrents roar—
Bid a lasting farewell to each family spot,
And march to where destiny fixes their lot."

The Indians were thrown into a violent state of excitement upon the appearance of the soldiers for their removal. Capt. Armstrong trembled with suppressed emotion; so much so that he could hardly reply to Capt. Douglas. The camp was like a powder magazine—a spark would have caused an explosion—a word would have brought on a desperate struggle. Douglas, finding he would have some difficulty, concluded to go to Mr. James Copus, for his advice and assistance, desiring, if possible, to avoid bloodshed.

James Copus was the first settler in Mifflin Township. He was born in Greene County, Penn., about the year 1775; married in his native county in 1796; emigrated to Richland County, in March, 1809, and settled on the Black Fork of the Mohican. He first located about three miles east of the present site of Charles' Mill, on what has since been called Seymore's Run, where he erected a camp cabin of poles. In this cabin he lived eighteen months, when he moved down nearer to Black Fork, about three-fourths of a mile from that stream, where a beautiful spring gushes from the foot of a high rocky ridge or bluff. Here he built a permanent cabin on land he had selected, and began clearing off a farm. Meanwhile, he had become well known to the Greentown Indians; was on the most friendly terms with them, and was much respected by them. He was a man of strong religious convictions—a Methodist, and frequently preached for them in their council-house. He was a stout, fearless, industrious German, and soon had a small patch cleared about his cabin, fenced with brush and logs, and planted in corn. He possessed a yoke of oxen and a cow or two. A few white neighbors soon gathered around him, among whom were James Cunningham, Andrew Craig, David and Samuel Hill and Mr. Lambright. The settlement came to be known as the Black Fork or Copus settlement. The Indians soon learned to trust Mr. Copus, to believe in his honesty

and fidelity, and, in consequence, he soon acquired great influence over them. It was to this man that Capt. Douglas went, to secure, if possible, his influence in getting the Indians removed without a conflict. Mr. Copus entertained some peculiar views respecting human rights; his sympathies were with the Indians, and he was strongly opposed to their removal. He liked them as neighbors, believed they were inclined to peace, and could not see the necessity of driving them from their homes. He entered into a long conversation with the officer respecting the justness of his mission. He maintained that they had suffered the most shameful wrongs, and that a God of mercy would require restitution from the hands of the whites. He at first refused to assist the officer, declaring to him, that, if he would not disturb them, he would, himself, stand accountable for their conduct. All Mr. Copus' arguments were to no purpose. The officer stated simply that his orders were peremptory to remove them, and, however unjust it might be, he could not do less than obey orders. Mr. Copus saw that if he did not use his influence and persuade the Indians to go peaceably, there would be bloodshed, and, with this view, he at last agreed to accompany the officer to the Indian village; first stipulating, however, that, should the Indians quietly surrender, their lives and property should be protected. This Capt. Douglas promised; and, taking with him his three sons, Henry, James and Wesley, they proceeded to the village. Through Mr. Copus' influence, the Indians were pursuaded to go quietly away with the soldiers, after receiving assurances that their property should be protected and restored to them, and that they should be protected on the march. Prior to this, the Indians had assured Peter Kinney, a neighbor, that, if permitted to remain, they would surrender all their guns and warlike-like weapons, and answer to roll-call every day, but, as Capt. Douglas had no discretionary power, this could not be done.

A schedule of their property was taken by James Cunningham and Peter Kinney, and they took up their line of march across the Black Fork, turning their faces from a home they, as a tribe, were never to see again. They were taken across to the new State road, thence to Lucas, and from there to Mansfield, camping in the deep ravine, which now crosses the First Ward, above the bridge on South Main street. It is now called Ritter's Run. Some eight or ten soldiers straggled from Douglas' command, and remained behind at the Indian village. No sooner had Armstrong and his people disappeared in the forest, than these soldiers deliberately, to the surprise and distress of Mr. Copus, set fire to the village and burned it to the ground. Nearly everything the Indians left behind was consumed. The village contained some sixty comfortable log houses, a large council-house, and much personal property, which the Indians were unable to carry with them.

This is the statement of Mr. Wesley Copus, who was present. He is now dead, but the statement was written down in his presence, and by his dictation, some years before he died. He attributed the untimely death of his father to this act of perfidy on the part of Douglas' command.

After being joined by a few Indians from Jeromeville, Col. Kratzer and his command conducted the Indians through Berkshire and across Elm Creek, in Delaware County, to Piqua.

It is said the Indians discovered volumes of smoke rising over the treetops, surmised that their property was being burnt, and some of them vowed a terrible vengeance.

Capt. Thomas Steene Armstrong, chief of the Greentown Indians, whose Indian name was Pamoxet, was born in Pennsylvania, somewhere on the Susquehanna River. He was not a full-blooded Indian, but very dark skinned; the name Steene probably alluded to some white relative. In this country he first came into

notice at the treaty of Fort Industry, July 4, 1805. He was probably chief of the Turtle branch of the *Lena Lenape*, or Delaware tribe, and located at Greentown, about the time Capt. Pipe made his residence near Mohican Johnstown. He was often visited by the Moravian missionary Heckewelder, long before any white settlers made their appearance.

At the time these white settlers came, Capt. Armstrong appeared to be about sixty-five years of age; was a small man, slightly stooping, rather dignified and reticent, dressed in full Indian costume, and appeared to advantage. He had two wives—one an old squaw, by whom he had James and Silas, and, probably, other children. He married a young squaw in 1808, by whom he had children. He frequently visited the cabin of James Copus, and made sugar there the first spring after his arrival. James and Silas often shot at a mark, with bows and arrows, with James and Wesley Copus, in the sugar camp. They also amused themselves by hopping, wrestling, and other boyish sports. Armstrong had two Indian slaves, or servants, both deaf. They were of some other tribe. He was a harmless old chief, and treated every one very kindly. The favorite hunting-ground of his tribe was in Knox County, along Owl Creek and its tributaries, and they frequently had difficulty with the early settlers of that region. After their removal to Piqua, Armstrong settled in the Upper Sandusky region, among the Delawares and Wyandots, and never returned to Greentown; his boys, however, James and Silas, frequently came back. The chief was a good Indian Doctor, and could talk very good English. His descendants married among the Wyandots and Delawares, and, when these tribes were removed, went with them beyond the Mississippi, settling near Wyandot, Kansas.

During the short time the Greentown Indians were encamped in Mansfield, two of them, a warrior and his daughter, a little girl, escaped from the guards and made their way toward Upper Sandusky. This Indian's name was Toby; he did not belong to the Greentown Indians, but to another tribe located at Upper Sandusky. For some reason, his little daughter had been living with the Greentown Indians, and, when he found they were being removed by the Government, he came to take her home, and met her at Mansfield. Here he found her under guard, and, not being able to get her away openly, he succeeded in getting her through the guards, and they started for Upper Sandusky. At that time there was, in Col. Kratzer's command, a company of soldiers from Coshocton, and, among them, two men by the name of Morrison and McCulloch; the latter had had a brother killed by the Indians at the battle of Brownstown. These two men took their rifles and started in pursuit of the fugitives, on the Sandusky trail. Two miles out, they overtook and immediately fired upon them, wounding the father. They then returned to town. The Indian ran about forty rods, to a stream, and laid down in it. Morrison and McCulloch told what they had done; and a company of soldiers, under Sergt. J. C. Gilkinson, and accompanied by the two scouts, Morrison and McCulloch, went out to look for the wounded Indian, and found him still alive, lying in the stream. As they approached, he lifted his hands, imploring mercy, but there was no mercy for him. Morrison drew his tomahawk from his belt and handed it to McCulloch, saying, "Take revenge for your brother's blood." McCulloch walked deliberately up, and, in spite of the entreaties of Mr. Gilkison, sank the tomahawk into the Indian's skull up to the handle.

They then took the body out of the water, and, having piled some logs on it, left it for the present and went home, taking along the gun, tomahawk, and other articles belonging to the Indian. Some days after, they returned, cut off the head of the Indian, scalped it, brought it

to town and stuck it on a pole in the street, where it remained several days, when some one, becoming disgusted with the sight, took it down and buried it. Dr. J. P. Henderson, still living, adds to the above the following: "The scalp they filled with whisky, *handed it around and drank from it*, though *mixed* with blood."

The daughter escaped, and, after living nine days on berries, arrived safely at Sandusky. Nothing could be done to punish Morrison and McCulloch for this crime, as there was a standing order that all Indians found in the woods, outside the guards, should be shot.

About the same time the Indians were removed from Greentown. Levi Jones was killed, near Mansfield. On the 13th of August, 1812, John Wallace, and a man by the name of Reed, went out a half-mile east of town to clear off a place for a brickyard. In the afternoon, Levi Jones, who kept a grocery in the cabin on the Sturgis corner, went out where they were at work and remained with them some time. In returning, he took a different route from the one by which he went out, it being a trail through the woods. When he reached the vicinity of the brick block lately known as the Friendly Inn, and near the foot of the hill on the east side of North Main street, he was fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush. It is supposed this was a party of the Greentown Indians. They probably had some grudge against Jones, who sold whisky, and had trouble with them at different times on this account. One shot took effect, the ball entering the back of the left hand, passing through the hand and entering the right breast. The hand through which the ball passed was confined at his breast by a sling, in consequence of a felon on his thumb. Jones did not fall immediately, but, giving a yell of pain and alarm, started on a run for the block-house. He might have reached it, but unfortunately came in contact with a brush across the path, which threw him backward upon the ground. Before he could regain his feet, the Indians were upon him, and finished their work by stabbing him several times in the back. They then scalped him, and, having secured his hat and handkerchief, gave the scalp-yell and left.

John Pugh and Mr. Westfall were working a few rods from the place, and, hearing the yell, ran into town and gave the alarm. They returned, and found Jones lying dead in the trail, but, fearing an ambush, left him there and returned to the block-house. In a very few minutes everybody in the vicinity heard the news, and all immediately took shelter in the block-house. The excitement was very great; they momentarily expected an attack. During all this time, the supposition was that Reed and Wallace, who were clearing the brickyard in that direction, had also been killed by the Indians, and that the latter were still lurking in the neighborhood. The wives of Reed and Wallace were almost frantic, thinking their husbands had been murdered. It was now about sundown, and, as it seems there were no soldiers in the block-house at that time, it was determined to send immediately to Mount Vernon for help. Who would volunteer to go, was the question. It was a hazardous journey; whoever volunteered would stand a fair chance of losing his scalp. It happened that, just at that time, the eccentric but brave Johnny Appleseed, was present. He immediately volunteered to undertake the hazardous journey, and started about dark, bareheaded and barefooted, through the wilderness. He reached Mount Vernon in safety, and with such expedition that Capt. Garey, with a party of soldiers, was at the block-house by sunrise the next morning.

On this journey, Johnny Appleseed gave a warning cry at every cabin he passed, informing the inmates that Reed, Wallace and Jones were killed, and that the Indians were passing south. There was something awful, it is said, in Johnny's warning cry, as he pounded at the door of each cabin he passed, and shouted to

the inmates: "Flee! flee! for your lives! The Indians are upon you," and, before they could open the door, or fairly comprehend his meaning, this angel of mercy had disappeared in the darkness and night, on his way with the fleetness of a deer to the next cabin—

"And, pressing forward like the wind,
Left pallor and surprise behind."

Shortly after Johnny left, Reed and Wallace made their appearance at the block-house, safe and sound, to the great joy of all.

When the soldiers arrived in the morning, the body of Jones was brought in on a sled and buried, and a search made for any savages that might be lurking about. The place where the Indians had tied their horses was found near the foot of the hill upon which Judge Geddes now resides. The next day Capt. Douglas raised a company of fifteen volunteers, and started on the trail of the Indians, following it to Upper Sandusky. They came so near the fugitives on the second day, that they found their camp-fires still burning. At Upper Sandusky they found Gov. McArthur, with a company from Chillicothe, and remained there several days, searching in the Indian camp for the murderers of Jones, but did not find them. Some three hundred friendly Indians were encamped there. Douglas did not think it safe to return by the way he went, and came back by way of Fredericktown. The men were roughly dressed, and had handkerchiefs tied about their heads instead of hats. They looked more like Indians than white men; and, as they were going into Fredericktown, they fired off their guns by way of salute, and greatly frightened the inhabitants. Two women fainted in the street, and a general stampede for the block-house took place.

The murder of Jones must have happened a few days before the removal of the Greentown Indians, as at that time soldiers were already occupying the block-houses on the square.

Two weeks after the removal of the Greentown Indians, Martin Ruffner, and the Zimmer* family, living on the Black Fork, about five miles north of the site of the burned village, were murdered. The deed was supposed to have been committed by a portion of Armstrong's band, in retaliation for the injuries they had suffered, and it was also supposed they had a grudge against the Zimmer family, as members of that family had, on different occasions, tied clapboards to the tails of their ponies. Their ponies were allowed to run loose in the woods, and annoyed Mr. Zimmer by getting into his corn-field. Any insult to their ponies was made a personal matter, and resented accordingly.

Martin Ruffner came from Shenandoah County, Va., and settled in Pleasant Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1807. He was accompanied by his mother, brother Michael, and a sister, who married one Richard Hughes. Martin Ruffner returned to Virginia a year or two before he settled in Richland County, and married. In the spring of 1812, he and his relatives located on what is now Staman's Run, in Mifflin Township, half a mile a little north of west of the present village of Mifflin. He was of German origin, a bold, fearless backwoodsman, and an uncompromising enemy of the Indians, several of his friends and relatives having been murdered by them. On his arrival in Mifflin, he built a cabin on the brow of the hill, not far from the Black Fork, about five minutes' walk from the present residence of Mr. Jacob Staman, and on the latter's farm. While building this cabin and clearing around it, with the help of a bound boy named Levi Franghiser, his mother and brother Michael boarded with his brother-in-law, Richard Hughes, while he and Franghiser kept "bachelor's hall" at the cabin. They had just entered their lands at Canton, and were preparing for a permanent residence.

* This has generally been written "Seymour," but the correct name has been ascertained to be *Zimmer*. The settlers in that direction (including this family) were Germans, and their pronunciation of the name *Zimmer* sounds very much like "Seymour," hence the mistake.

Mr. Zimmer, with his family, came about the same time, located his land and built his cabin about two and a half miles southeast of Mr. Ruffner. His family consisted of his wife, a beautiful daughter named Kate, and his son Phillip, aged nineteen. He was an old man, not able to do much work, and, desiring to prepare some fifteen or twenty acres for corn, he employed Michael Ruffner to assist his son Phillip.

Early in September, one afternoon, while Michael Ruffner was walking along the trail leading from the cabin of Frederick Zimmer to that of his brother, he met a party of Indians,* who were well armed with guns, knives and tomahawks and appeared very friendly. They asked him if the Zimmers were at home, and, upon receiving an affirmative reply, passed on. Having his suspicions aroused, he hastened to the cabin of his brother Martin, and informed him of his meeting with the Indians. Martin's suspicions were aroused, and, taking down his rifle, he mounted a fleet mare, and rode rapidly down the trail to the Zimmer cabin. He arrived before the Indians; and after a short consultation it was decided that Phillip Zimmer should hasten to the cabin of James Copus, who lived about two miles further south, on the trail, give the alarm in that neighborhood, and return with assistance. Meanwhile the brave Ruffner was to remain and defend the family. Phillip Zimmer hastened to Mr. Copus' cabin, and from there to John Lambright's, two miles further south on the Black Fork. Lambright returned with him, and, joined by Mr. Copus, they all proceeded together to the Zimmer cabin, where they arrived in the early part of the evening. Finding no light in the cabin, and all being silent, fears were entertained that the inmates had been murdered. Mr. Copus moved cautiously around to the back window, and listened a moment; but, hearing no movement, he crept quietly around to the door, which, on examination, he found slightly ajar, and, pressing upon it, found some obstruction behind it. He at once suspected the family had been murdered; and, on placing his hand upon the floor, found it wet with blood. There was no longer any doubt. Hastening back to Phillip and Lambright, who were concealed a short distance from the cabin, he stated his discoveries and convictions.

Phillip became frantic with grief and excitement, and desired to rush into the cabin to learn the whole truth. In this he was prevented by the others, who feared that the Indians were yet concealed in the cabin, awaiting his return. Persuading Phillip to accompany them, they hastened back to the cabin of Mr. Copus, and, taking the latter's family, they all proceeded as rapidly as possible to Mr. Lambright's. This family was added to their numbers, and they pushed on to the cabin of Frederick Zimmer, Jr., Phillip's brother, and he and his family joined the fugitives. They hastened along an Indian trail, near where the village of Lucas now stands, and stopped at the cabin of David Hill, where they remained until the next morning, when, accompanied by the family of Hill, all proceeded to the block-house at Beam's mill. This fort was then occupied by a company of soldiers under Capt. Martin. A party of these soldiers, accompanied by Mr. Copus, Phillip and Frederick Zimmer, Hill and Lambright, all well armed, proceeded by the most direct route through the forest, to the cabins of Martin Ruffner and Richard Hughes. They found the cabin of Ruffner had not been disturbed, the boy Franghiser having slept there alone the night before; and the cabin of Hughes was also undisturbed. Ruffner had, a short time prior to this, upon the surrender of Hull, sent his wife and child to Licking County, to a Mr. Lair, or Laird, an uncle, who lived about one and a half miles from Utica. At Ruffner's cabin, they were joined by Franghiser, Michael Ruffner and Mr. Hughes, and all hastened down

*One account makes the number two, another three, another four, and still another, five.



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the trail to the Zimmer cabin. Entering it, they found the old gentleman, the old lady and Catharine, all dead upon the floor, and dreadfully mangled. The gallant Ruffner was lying dead in the yard. There was every evidence that he had made a desperate struggle for his life and that of the Zimmers. His gun was bent nearly double, and several of his fingers had been cut off by blows from a tomahawk. The struggle had finally ended by his being shot twice through the body. The details of this butchery could never be certainly known, as the prominent actors were all killed; all had also been scalped. It appeared that the table had been set with refreshments for the savages, and most of the food remained. Whether any of the Indians were killed, is not known; they would have taken their dead away with them, and destroyed all evidences, if such a catastrophe had happened to them. It is supposed that eight or ten Indians were engaged in this tragedy.

There is a tradition among the early settlers, that an Indian by the name of Kanotchy was taken prisoner some years afterward, and related the story of this massacre. It appears from this statement that the Indians entered the cabin and seated themselves very sullenly, while the terrified Kate was setting refreshments for them, as was usual. The heroic Dutchman was the only guard of consequence, as Mr. Zimmer was too old to make much resistance. The Indians made the attack very suddenly. Ruffner, not having time to fire, clubbed his rifle, broke the stock in pieces and bent the barrel double in the terrible fight. The odds were too much for him, and he soon went down before superior numbers. As soon as he was out of the way, they killed and scalped the old people. At the commencement of the affray, Kate fainted and fell to the floor, and, until aroused from this state of syncope, was unaware of the murder of her parents. When she came to her senses, she looked about upon a scene of blood and horror, and burst into a paroxysm of weeping. She begged the savages to spare her life, but all to no purpose. They first ascertained from her where her father's money was concealed, and then buried the tomahawk in her brain. While she was in a senseless condition, a consultation had been held over her, to decide whether they should kill her or take her prisoner. It was decided that her life should be taken, but still they hesitated, as no one wished to do the deed. At length it was decided that the one who should perform the deed, should be considered as possessing the greatest heart, whereupon this same Phillip Kanotchy stepped forward, exclaiming, "Me kill white squaw, me got big heart." When Kate saw the tomahawk descending, she raised a beautiful white arm to ward off the blow, which, falling upon the arm, nearly severed it in twain; a second blow did the work—one quiver, and the lovely life went out.

She was engaged to be married to Mr. Henry Smith, who was at that time in the East, attending to some business; they were to be married upon his return.

Martin Ruffner and the Zimmers were buried on a little knoll near the cabin, in one grave, where the remains still lie. The farm is now owned by a Mr. Culler. After performing the last sad ceremonies over the remains of the murdered pioneers, they returned to the block-house at Beam's, and Michael Ruffner, his mother, and Hughes and family returned to Fairfield County, where they remained.

The settlers were thoroughly aroused by the tragedy, and all fled to the block-house for safety.

When Mr. James Copus and family had remained about five days at the block-house, they became tired of staying, and, hearing nothing of the Indians, determined to return. Having always enjoyed their respect and confidence, and having always been their firmest friend, he felt that they could harbor no ill will

toward him or his family. Capt. Martin protested against his return, saying that in the present excited state of affairs he would be running great risk. As Mr. Copus insisted on going, nine soldiers were detailed to accompany him. Mr. Copus had seven children, mostly small. They all arrived safely at the cabin, and found everything as they had left it. In the evening, Mr. Copus invited the soldiers to sleep in the cabin, but, the weather being yet warm, they preferred to take quarters in the barn, which stood four or five rods north of the cabin, on the trail,* that they might have a better opportunity to indulge in frolic and fun, and be less crowded and under less restraint. Before retiring, Mr. Copus cautioned them against surprise by any Indians that might be lurking about. During the afternoon, Sarah, a little daughter of Mr. Copus, aged twelve, still living (November, 1879), went into the corn-field a few rods south of the cabin, and, while there, saw an Indian in the edge of the woods skulk behind a brush-heap, but, unfortunately, did not relate the circumstance to her father. This child, now Mrs. Sarah Vail, aged seventy-nine, says the reason why she did not tell her father of her discovery is that he was a very strict man in regard to truth, and, fearing she might have been deceived, did not wish to incur his displeasure by creating a false alarm.

That night the dogs kept up a constant barking, and Mr. Copus had many unpleasant dreams —sleeping but little. He was evidently impressed that danger was lurking near. Before daylight, he invited the soldiers into the cabin, telling them he feared some great disaster was about to overtake himself and family. He again laid down to rest, and, when daylight began to appear, the soldiers insisted on going to the spring, about three rods away, to wash. This spring is one of the finest of the many fine springs in Mifflin. It gushes from the base of a hill several hundred feet high, in a large, glittering current of pure soft water. Mr. Copus again cautioned the soldiers of impending danger, telling them that Indians were certainly in the neighborhood or his dogs would not have made such a noise, and urged them to take their guns with them to the spring. They promised to do so, but, on passing out, leaned them against the cabin and went on to the spring. Fatal mistake! The Indians, who had been lurking about the cabin all night, were watching for just such an opportunity as this. Swiftly, silently, stealthily, as a cat creeps upon its prey, they closed in upon the doomed cabin, and, before the soldiers were aware of their presence, were between them and their guns; then came the horrid war-whoop as a score or more of painted warriors rushed upon them with tomahawk and scalping-knife. It seems that only seven of the soldiers went to the spring to wash, the other two—George Luntz and another whose name is not given—were not probably just ready to wash, and were in the cabin when the attack was made. Of the seven at the spring, three were instantly killed. Three more, whose names were George Shipley, John Tredrick and a Mr. Warnock, finding retreat to the cabin impossible, fled to the woods. These were pursued by the Indians, and two of them tomahawked; the third, Mr. Warnock, being fleet on foot might have escaped, but could not outrun a bullet. They fired at him many times while running, one of the balls finally passing through his bowels. The Indians were not aware they had shot him, and gave up the chase. He only went a short distance, however, when, growing weak from loss of blood, he sat down by a tree, stuffed his handkerchief in the wound and died.

The only soldier who regained the cabin was Mr. George Dye, who broke through the mass of savages, and sprang through the cabin door just as it was opened by Mr. Copus. He, however, received a ball through his thigh as he entered. As soon as the attack commenced,

* A barn occupies the same spot still, and the trail is now a well-traveled road.

Mr. Copus sprang from his bed, seized his gun and rushed to the door. Just as he opened it, George Dye sprang through, and a volley of rifle balls came with him. One of these balls gave Mr. Copus a mortal wound, passing through his breast. Mr. Copus had raised his rifle, and, just as he was wounded, fired at an Indian but a few feet away, who fell. The ball that caused Mr. Copus' death passed through the strap that supported his powder-horn. This horn is yet in possession of the family; it is a large, handsome one, and a rare relic. Mr. Copus fell and was conveyed to his bed, where he breathed his last in about an hour, while encouraging the soldiers to fight the enemy, and, if possible, save his family. On the east of the cabin extended a range of hills several hundred feet high, covered with timber and huge rocks, which furnished an excellent cover for the enemy, and gave them a position from which they could fire down upon the cabin; they were not long in seeking this cover, and, from their secure hiding-places, poured down upon the cabin a perfect storm of leaden hail. The door and roof were soon riddled with bullets. The soldiers tore up the puncheons of the floor, and placed them against the door to prevent the balls from penetrating to the interior of the cabin. Nancy Copus, a little girl, was wounded in the knee by a ball that passed through the door. One of the soldiers, George Launtz, had his arm broken by a ball while up-stairs removing the chinking, in order to get a "crack" at an Indian. He soon caught sight of an Indian peering from behind a medium-sized oak that stood on the side of the hill about a hundred yards away, and, taking deliberate aim, shot the savage, who bounded into the air and rolled to the foot of the hill into the trail.

The firing became incessant on both sides; wherever the soldiers could make or find a place to fire through they returned the Indian fire with precision and effect. One savage fell mortally wounded directly in front of the cabin, early in the engagement, whether from the ball from the rifle of Mr. Copus is not known. During the battle he was endeavoring to crawl toward the trail, and, although moaning and evidently dying, he attempted several times to elevate his rifle in order to discharge it upon the cabin, but his strength failed him. A soldier, seeing him attempting to shoot, sent a friendly bullet to ease him of his earthly cares and anxieties. He was shot through the head.

The battle lasted from daybreak until about 9 or 10 o'clock, when the savages, finding they could accomplish nothing more, raised the retreating yell, gathered up their dead and wounded (one account says nine in number) and left; first firing upon a flock of sheep, which, during that eventful morning, had huddled together upon the brow of the hill, looking down in strange bewilderment upon this scene of bloodshed. The poor affrighted animals tumbled down the hill, one after another, until they lay in a heap at the bottom.

As soon as the Indians disappeared, one of the soldiers crawled out through the roof of the cabin, and made all possible haste to the block-house at Beam's for assistance. The day before, Capt. Martin had agreed to call at the Copus cabin the same evening with a number of soldiers and remain all night. But he and his soldiers, having been scouting all day and finding no signs of Indians, concluded that all apprehensions of danger were frivolous, therefore neglected to appear as agreed. He encamped above, on the Black Fork, and, on the morning of the disaster, moved leisurely down the trail from the direction of Ruffner's, reaching the scene of the fight too late to aid in the fearful struggle. On approaching the cabin, he and his soldiers were awe-stricken on beholding the work of death around them. They attended at once to the wounded, and the grief-stricken family of Mr. Copus, who were weeping over the murdered husband and father. Search was made for the Indians, but, from the trail through

the weeds that grew luxuriantly around the base of the hill, it was found that they had retreated around the southern brow of the bluff, gone up a ravine about a quarter of a mile away, and fled in the direction of Quaker Springs, in Vermillion Township, and hence pursuit was abandoned.

Mr. Copus and the murdered soldiers were buried by the command in one grave, at the foot of an apple-tree, a few yards south of the cabin, where their bones yet repose. Capt. Martin then took the family and wounded, and began his march to the block-house. Proceeding up the valley about half a mile, they halted for the night, placing pickets about the camp to prevent surprise. In all, there were about one hundred persons in this camp that night. The wounded were carried on poles, over which linen sheets had been sewed, making a sort of stretcher. The next morning the little army passed up the trail, near the deserted cabin of Martin Ruffner; crossing the Black Fork about where the State road is now located; that being the route by which Martin had advanced. The whole party reached the block-house in safety that evening. About six weeks after this, Henry Copus and five or six soldiers returned to the cabin, and, on their way, found Mr. Warnock leaning against a tree, as before stated, dead. They buried him near by. The two dead Indians, the one in the front yard and the one at the foot of the hill below the oak, were still there, and were, doubtless, afterward devoured by wolves.

Thus ends the last tragedy of the Greentown Indians. Their reasons for killing the Zimmer family have been noticed. Their reasons for killing Mr. Copus probably were that he had been instrumental in getting them removed; that is, fearing bloodshed, he had used his influence to get them away peaceably, on promise that their property should be protected. Finding their village destroyed, they entertained bitter and revengeful feelings toward Mr. Copus. As to the number of Indians engaged, nothing whatever is known. It was found on examination of the neighborhood of the Copus cabin, that forty-five fires had been kindled, just south of the corn-field, near where Sarah had seen the Indian. These fires had been kindled in small holes, scooped out of the ground to prevent their being seen. Mrs. Vail thought the Indians had feasted on roasted corn the evening before the attack. Some writers upon this subject have inferred from the number of fires that there were forty-five Indians engaged in the attack. This reasoning is erroneous, as Indians have frequently been known to build fires for the purpose of deceiving their enemies; and, on the other hand, half a dozen Indians might have used one fire.

Mrs. Copus and her family were removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, by Joseph Archer and George Carroll. They were hauled through the forest to Clinton, Newark, Zanesville and Cambridge, by a yoke of cattle, in an ordinary cart. The journey consumed many days, during which most of the family were compelled, on little food, to walk over a rough path, wade small streams, encamp by the wayside, and always in fear of being pursued and captured by the savages. They returned in 1815, and found their cabin as they had left it. A few of the Greentown Indians had also returned and re-erected their cabins, but peace had come by that time, and changed, somewhat, the savage nature of their Indian neighbors, with whom they ever after lived in peace and friendship.

There are yet a few mementos of that battle on the Black Fork remaining. A single log of the old cabin remains, and is doing duty in a smokehouse on the premises. The oak, behind which the Indian was shot, still stands on the hillside, its top partly dead. A neat frame house stands a few feet west of where the cabin stood, and is occupied by Mr. John W. Vail. The spot is a lovely one. To the east, the steep, precipitous

hill rises abruptly, and is yet covered with timber and great rocks. It is several hundred feet high, and from its base still gush the waters of the beautiful spring, just as they did on that fatal morning when its waters were dyed with human blood. Half a mile south, on the Black Fork, lives Mrs. Sarah Vail, in a cabin alone, which she has occupied fifty-five years. She and her sister, Amy Whetmore, now living in Seneca County, are the only surviving members of the Copus family, and were witnesses of the battle. Mrs. Vail was eighty years old January 1, 1880. Her mind is still clear and strong, and she has a vivid recollection of that fearful tragedy.

After the war, the Indians came straggling back, to occupy their old hunting-grounds, although but few of them had any fixed residence.

One day, two of them—young men—by the name of Seneca John and Quilipetoxe, came to Mansfield, became intoxicated and quarreled with some white men at William's tavern, before mentioned, which stood on the present site of the North American.

They left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, shortly after, were followed by the white men, who vowed vengeance. They overtook them a mile east of town, shot them down, and buried them at the foot of a large maple at the edge of a swamp, thrusting their bodies down deep into the mud. The skeletons are probably there yet. The place is known as "Spook Hollow."

CHAPTER XXIX.

WAR OF 1812.

War Preparations in the State—Condition of the Frontier—Hull's Surrender—Disposition of Troops—Erection of Block-Houses—Sketch of Gen. Beall's Life—Organization of his Army—Scarcity of Supplies—Beall's March—Camp Council—Meeting among the Troops—Gen. Harrison Arrives—His Speech—Gen. Beall's Difficulty with Gen. Wadsworth—Arrested, Court-Martialed and Acquitted—His Brigade Disbanded—The Expedition of Gen. Crooks and Col. Anderson—The Statement of John F. Rice regarding the Battle on Lake Erie and Death of Tecumseh.

THE difficulties which led to the war of 1812 need not be repeated here. Early in the spring of that year, it was evident to President Madison and the whole country that a war must ensue, and, more than two months before the declaration of war, the great State of Ohio was preparing for it. The command of Gen. Hull rendezvoused at Dayton in April, and, while on their march northward, war was declared on the 18th of June. The army was at the time passing through the Auglaize region.

Mansfield, a little hamlet in the wilderness, was at that time on the extreme frontier border. There were few, if any, settlers north or west of it. The line of the new settlements then extended through Canton, Stark County, and Wooster, Wayne County, to Greentown and Mansfield, the latter being the extreme outpost—located in the midst of savage tribes that had always been the friends and allies of the British, and which, it was reasonable to believe, would again join the British standard. Hence the uneasy feeling, the thrill of fear that ran through this region, when war was declared. Hitherto, for many years, the Indians had been peaceable and friendly, therefore the settlers had not thought it necessary to construct block-houses for defense, and, at the time war was declared, no block-houses were in existence on this extreme frontier line, where they were most needed. It was not until the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, that the pioneers began the erection of block-houses. Hitherto, the people had confidence in this army, feeling it would stand between them and their savage enemies, and the surrender came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Meanwhile, the militia of the State had been gathering in every direction; the Governor, Return J. Meigs, and other officers, were working hard to get the army into fighting trim and get forward supplies. Upon the news of Hull's surrender, all the militia in the State were moved forward to the frontier line. Col. Samuel Kratzer, stationed with his regiment at Mount Vernon, was ordered to move forward to Mansfield. A company of men from Coshocton, under Capt. Williams, had preceded him and erected a block-house on the public square; another block-house was erected at the same time on the square by Capt. Shaffer, of Fairfield County. These block-houses sprang up as if by magic all along the frontier line. One was erected on the Rocky Fork, three miles below Mansfield, at Beam's Mill; another by Samuel Lewis on Clear Fork; another by James Loudon Priest on Lake Fork. At the same time, or a little before, block-houses had been erected at Fredericktown and

at Clinton, Knox County; also at Bellville, and one (according to the recollection of Dr. Bushnell) east of Lucas, on the Rocky Fork, near the eastern line of Monroe Township; Thomas Coulter's cabin, near Perrysville, was converted into a block-house: there was a block-house at Wooster, then a small village, and Capt. Murray, of Gen. Beall's army, was sent to Jeromeville, where he erected a block-house for the protection of the settlers along the Lake and Jerome Forks. Many families, not near enough to get into these block-houses, or preferring to remain nearer their homes, collected together and fortified the strongest of their cabins. There was a good deal of fear and confusion along the frontier, the settlers fearing that the Indian hordes of Tecumseh would soon be upon them. However, in a few days after the cowardly surrender of Hull, the frontier line was fairly protected. On the west end, at Upper Sandusky, was Gen. Harrison, awaiting supplies and re-enforcements; at Mansfield was Col. Kratzer with several companies of militia and two good block-houses; at Wooster, Gen. Beall was collecting an army, and between Wooster and Mansfield the different block-houses were rapidly garrisoned by the troops of Beall or Kratzer. The line was very quickly complete, though weak in places. Roads had been cut between these points so that any part of this line could be speedily re-enforced. This was the condition of things in September, 1812.

Early in September, Gen. Reasin Beall began raising a brigade for the protection of the frontier and the assistance of Gen. Harrison. As it is necessary to give pretty fully the particulars of this expedition, a sketch of Gen. Beall's life may be appropriately inserted here.

Reasin Beall was born in Maryland, December 3, 1769; removed with his parents, while yet young, to Washington County, Penn., where they made a permanent settlement. In 1790, Beall served in Gen. Harmar's campaign against the Indians, as an officer in the Quartermaster's department, and was in the action under Col. Hardin, when that officer was defeated near Fort Wayne, by the Indians under Little Turtle. Beall then returned to his friends in Pennsylvania, and was not in the disastrous campaign of Gen. St. Clair; but, when Wayne took command of the army, and led it to victory over the Miami Indians, he accompanied him in the capacity of Ensign. In this campaign he became intimately acquainted with Captain, afterward General, Harrison, who was on Gen. Wayne's staff. In 1793, he resigned his position in the army and returned to his friends in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Rebecca Johnson. In 1801, he removed with his family, and settled, for a short time, in Steubenville; removing, in the fall of 1803 to New Lisbon, in Columbiana County. He was here when the war of 1812 began, holding the position of Clerk of the Court. He had served long enough in the army to give his mind a military turn, and to render his services desirable by the Government. Soon after his removal to New Lisbon, he was made Colonel of militia, and, a few years afterward, was promoted to Brigadier General, which office he held at the breaking-out of the war. When the news of the surrender of Hull reached him, Gen. Beall put himself at the head of his command, and marched to the relief of the settlements in Richland and Wayne Counties. His command was made up of a regiment from Jefferson and Harrison Counties, a regiment from Columbiana, and a small draft from Stark, all of which rendezvoused at Canton, in Stark County, where Gen. Beall, being the senior officer, took command. While collecting and drilling his troops at Canton, Gen. Beall sent forward a few squadrons in detachments, to reconnoiter the country west, afford protection to the trembling settlers, and garrison the newly constructed block-houses, beginning his march with the main army

(about two thousand men), the latter part of August.*

The General Government had no military stores from which supplies could be drawn, nor was it possible to obtain a sufficient quantity of cloth, or a reasonable number of blankets, to supply the army then in the service with even one-half which the health and comfort of the troops required; nor had the State any means of meeting the necessities of the troops on short notice. The consequence was that those who were unable to purchase their own necessaries (and most of them were) suffered greatly. To supply the army with rations in a very sparsely settled frontier region, where the inhabitants were few in number and had not enough for themselves, and the commissary department destitute of funds to purchase or transport from a distance, was a matter of the utmost difficulty; indeed, it presented a barrier almost insurmountable. With all these difficulties, Gen. Beall felt the necessity of pushing forward, his first day's march taking him to the Tuscarawas River, near where Massillon is now located. After halting here a few days, he continued his march into the present county of Wayne, and camped about three weeks on the west side of the town of Wooster. Here he erected a block-house, and was joined by two or three new companies. His camp here was called "Camp Christmas." Here he learned of the Zimmer murder, and dispatched a company of men to that neighborhood. This company returned in a few days, and reported that they were unable to find the Indians who committed the murder.

From Camp Christmas the army continued its march west, so as to cover the border settlements, encamping the first night on the west bank of the Killbuck, cutting a road wide enough to permit the baggage wagons to pass. From there, by the most direct route, a road was cut to Jeromeville. At the latter place, Gen. Beall detached Capt. Murray to occupy the block-house, and at the same time sent forward a party of pioneers, under guard, to cut a road through to the State road, which had been opened from Zanesville to the mouth of Huron River. This party started west, about 12° north. About three miles from Jeromeville the army camped on a small stream, on what was subsequently known as the Griffin farm. This camp was called "Musser," in honor of Maj. Musser, who commanded one of the regiments. They remained in this camp, in the northern part of Vermillion Township, about two weeks, and it was during their stay here that the "Battle of Cowpens" occurred, referred to in the history of that township.

The pioneers, who had been sent forward, cut the road through the north part of Vermillion and south part of Montgomery, passing two or three miles east of the present town of Ashland, and through Milton Township, in a northwesterly direction. This was known many years as "Beall's Trail," and was used as a common highway by the settlers. Gen. Beall then moved forward, aiming to keep between the enemy and the settlement, and encamped on a small stream near the present site of the village of Olivesburg, within the present limits of Richland County. This was called "Camp Whetstone," owing to the quality of stone found there, which made excellent whetstones. Remaining there about a week, he moved forward to the present site of the Shenandoah; thence he turned southwest about one and a half miles, and again went into camp on the bank of a small stream, and on the north and south road, to better enable him to get forward supplies.

The troops of Gen. Beall had been called into service by the Governor of the State for the purpose of protecting the frontier settlements.

*One authority says, Gen. Beall began organizing his troops about the 25th of September; another, that he had arrived at Wooster, with the main body of his army, when the Zimmer and Copus tragedies occurred. As these tragedies occurred early in September, the above date is believed to be correct.

Impressed with the importance of his movements, his obligations to the settlers and to his country, Gen. Beall halted here for the purpose of holding a council with the judicious men of the State, and, in the mean time, sent out in various directions detached parties of troops to reconnoiter the surrounding country and report occasionally at headquarters. For this reason he named it "Camp Council." It was exceedingly difficult now to procure rations, as the army had advanced into the unsettled part of the country. The troops were compelled to live on half rations, and for a day or two they received only enough to keep soul and body together. This caused a spirit of mutiny to appear among a few of the troops, who quietly began to make preparations to march to their homes. About a week from the time the troops went into camp here, and the evening previous to the morning on which the mutineers above mentioned intended to depart, a stranger suddenly made his appearance from the south on the Huron trail. The sentinel, named Hackethorn, who was stationed on this post, says the stranger was on horseback, and was followed by seven mounted Indians, in Indian file.

"Halt!" said the sentry.

The stranger stopped and said he wanted to pass through.

"You can't pass without the countersign."

"I don't know the countersign."

"You can't pass, then," replied Hackethorn.

"But I *must* pass," said the stranger, and started up his horse.

Hackethorn cocked his musket, and the man again halted. He then informed the stranger if he moved another step he was a dead man.

"You would not shoot a man, would you?" said the stranger.

"I would."

After some further parley, Hackethorn called to the next sentry, and in this way conveyed the intelligence to the officer of the guard, who came out and at once addressed the stranger as Gen. Harrison, and allowed him to pass. Harrison turned to Hackethorn and said, "That's right, young man. Let no one pass without the countersign; it is the only way to keep 'em at gun's length."

It was dark when Harrison rode into camp and located at headquarters.

The next morning the troops were ordered to parade in close column at precisely 6 o'clock, which order was promptly obeyed. As they thus stood at "parade rest," some fifty of them appeared with their knapsacks and blankets buckled on, ready to commence their homeward march. At this moment, when a breathless silence pervaded the whole encampment, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army (whose presence was unknown to the troops) stepped from the headquarters tent, and, mounting the trunk of a large tree, which lay within two feet of the front line, addressed the troops as follows: "Fellow-soldiers, we are called upon to vindicate our rights, to repel the insults, and chastise the arrogance of a supercilious nation, which has invaded our rights, insulted our flag, impressed our citizens, and totally disregarded our remonstrances. It is thus demonstrated, that we must either teach that nation that the progeny of the Revolutionary fathers have not degenerated and become dastards, or tamely submit to the dictation of that haughty people, and be reduced to vassalage. Can a man be found in this brigade who is willing to surrender to the British Government the liberties achieved by the Revolutionary patriots? I trust no such individual can be found in the State or nation.

"I have been informed that rebellion against the authority of your General has been threatened, and that the mutiny is to be consummated this morning by the mutineers departing for home. Soldiers, if you go home, what will your neighbors say? Will they not frown upon you? How will your wives look upon you? They will shut the doors against you. Young

men, your sweethearts would scorn you; all would call you cowards. No class of people are so immediately interested in defending their country as those in Ohio. The Indians have already commenced their incursions in your State, and already have barbarously murdered several families. Should we all abandon the defense of the State, the British Army could safely march to the Ohio River, and take possession of the State. You are defending your wives and children, your fathers and mothers and your property. It is true you have met with some privations, but, as soon as we can obtain the necessaries required, all crooked things shall be made straight. Your sufferings are light, compared with those of your sires in the war of the Revolution. They were content with such fare as the limited means of the colonies at that time could furnish. They could ofttimes be traced, when marching to meet the enemy in bloody conflicts, by the blood that issued from their bare feet upon the frozen earth. Fellow-soldiers, cultivate a spirit of subordination, patriotism and courage, and ere long the recent victory gained at Detroit by the enemy shall be refunded with double interest, and ultimately the haughty British Lion shall be subdued by the talons of the American Eagle." During the delivery of this speech, those troops who had their knapsacks and blankets on, began to unbuckle and drop them to the ground one by one, and at its conclusion not one appeared in his marching rig, and, from that time forward, until honorably discharged, no better soldiers were found in the army. Soon after the delivery of the address, Gen. Harrison departed from camp to attend to duties elsewhere.

Up to this time, the troops of Gen. Beall had not been mustered into the United States service, but were serving the State, and the Major General of the division to which they belonged, Wadsworth, claimed the right to control their movements, under the State law. In the exercise of this authority, he ordered Gen. Beall to march his brigade to his headquarters at Cleveland. This Gen. Beall declined to do, believing it to be his duty to defend the frontiers from Indian raids, and to deter the British Army from marching into the State, left in an exposed condition by the surrender of Hull. No part of the State was more exposed than Richland County, as the murders in the county by the Indians clearly established. Moreover, Wadsworth was an old, superannuated man, who had been brave and efficient in the Revolutionary war, but had outlived his physical and intellectual powers, and was then incompetent to render service to his country.

As Gen. Beall remained at Camp Council several weeks after Wadsworth ordered him to Cleveland, that General dispatched Gen. Perkins with an order to arrest Gen. Beall, and march the brigade to Camp Avery, near the mouth of the Huron River. This order was promptly obeyed, and Gen. Beall, in accordance with the rules of the army, delivered his sword to Perkins, and, two days subsequently, the brigade arrived at Camp Avery. Here a court-martial was ordered for the trial of Gen. Beall, for disobedience of orders. Upon a full hearing of the charges, he was acquitted, and ordered to take his command and re-enforce Gen. Winchester, who was then in the neighborhood of the river Raisin. Marching as far as Lower Sandusky (Fremont), he there received orders to return to Camp Avery and disband his army, which he did, his soldiers returning along the route by which they had advanced, to their homes, the term of their enlistment having expired.

The General himself returned to his home in New Lisbon, and was elected to Congress, serving two terms. In 1814, he was appointed Register of the land office in Wooster, and resigned his seat in Congress to accept that position, removing his family to Wooster in 1815. In 1824, he resigned this office and retired to

private life. He was President of the Whig convention held in Columbus February 22, 1840, and was afterward chosen one of the electors for President and Vice President, and had the honor and pleasure of casting his vote for his old friend, Gen. Harrison. No incident of his life gave him more pleasure. He died at his home in Wooster February 20, 1843.

Before the close of Gen. Beall's expedition, the Governor of Pennsylvania raised and dispatched a force of 2,000 men to the assistance of Gen. Harrison in the West, under command of Gen. Robert Crooks. As this expedition passed through Mansfield on its way to the seat of war, a brief account of it is considered appropriate. Crooks marched his command by way of New Lisbon, Canton and Wooster, following in the track of Gen. Beall, arriving at the latter place about three weeks after Beall left—probably about the 11th or 12th of October. The train of wagons connected with Gen. Crook's brigade numbered, as near as can be remembered, some twenty-five or thirty six-horse teams; the wagons being covered with canvas and filled with army stores of every description. Halting a day or two at Wooster to repair broken wagons, and allow the jaded teams to rest, the brigade was again put in motion. It reached the block-house at Jeromeville in one day, where the army crossed the Jerome Fork and turned southwest, leaving the trail of Gen. Beall, and passing up a small stream by what was afterward known as Goudy's mill, and began cutting the path afterward known as the "old Portage road." The pioneers cut the road along an Indian trail as far as the Quaker springs, the first day, where the brigade halted and encamped for the night. The next day the pioneers continued along the old trail in a southwest direction, cutting a path large enough for the teams to pass. That night the brigade encamped at Greentown. Nearly all the Indian huts had been burned prior to this, and the village was deserted. The next day they crossed the Black Fork, and proceeding southwest a short distance, struck a new blazed road leading to the west. They continued on this road until they reached the cabin of David Hill, on the present site of Lucas, where the brigade again encamped for the night. In the afternoon of the following day, they reached Mansfield, going into camp on the east side of the public square in the woods. The date of Gen. Crook's arrival here has not been ascertained to a certainty, but it must have been about the 18th or 20th of October. He was in camp here about six weeks, awaiting the arrival of quartermaster's stores, under Col. Anderson. During his stay in Mansfield, his soldiers cleared off considerable land east of the square, and when his camp became quite muddy, he removed his army to, and encamped on, the west side of the square, where he cleared off another piece of ground. The occupation of Mansfield by Gen. Crook's command is referred to in the chapter on its early history. Crooks received orders to leave Mansfield for Upper Sandusky, and was compelled to march before the arrival of Col. Anderson with his supplies. He probably left Mansfield some time between the 1st and 10th of December. On this subject Dr. Hill says: "About the 15th of December, Gen. Crooks was ordered to proceed to Upper Sandusky to assist in fortifying that point." It will be perceived that he is in doubt as to the date, and, in the same paper, a little further along, in speaking of Anderson's march, he says: "On the 12th (December) he reached the village of Mansfield, where they found two block-houses, a tavern and one store. Gen. Crooks had left before the arrival of Col. Anderson." As he speaks positively about this date, it is evident that Crooks must have marched from here before the 12th. Comparing this date with that of other incidents occurring about this time, the evidence is very conclusive that he left early in December. Mr. Henry Newman, still living, and whose father was Gen. Crooks' pilot from here to Upper

Sandusky, thinks that Gen. Crooks must have left; here later in the winter; his impression being that his father did not leave here as early as December, as he did not return until spring, and thinks he could not have been absent from home that length of time. In piloting Gen. Crooks through to Upper Sandusky, Jacob Newman (the first settler in the county) lost his life; contracting a severe cold on the trip, from the effects of which he died the following June.

Crooks' Quartermaster, Col. James Anderson, could not have been far from Mansfield when Gen. Crooks left. His command was composed of Capt. Gratiot, Engineer of Equipments; Capt. Paul Anderson, Foragemaster; Capt. Wheaton, Paymaster; Capt. Johnston and ninety men, and Lieut. Walker, with forty men as a guard. Walker was afterward killed, while out hunting, by an Indian, while the command was encamped at Upper Sandusky.

Anderson's convoy consisted of twenty-five iron cannons, mostly four and six pounders. These, and the balls fitting them, were placed in covered road-wagons, drawn by six horses each. The cannon carriages, twenty-five in number, empty, were each drawn by four horses. The cartridges, canister and other ammunition were in large covered wagons. There were fifty covered road wagons, drawn by six horses each; they were loaded with general army stores, and one or two of them with specie for paying the troops, this specie being put up in small iron-hooped kegs. Thus equipped, Col. Anderson left Allegheny City about the 1st of November, 1812, and followed, as rapidly as possible, the trail of Gen. Crooks' army. About the 11th of November, he reached Canton, where he remained ten days, repairing the wagons, shoeing the horses and gathering provisions. On the 21st, he reached Hahn's Swamp, and was three or four days passing over the same to Wooster, owing to the fact that Beall and Crooks' wagons had cut up the road badly. He left Wooster December 10, arriving in Mansfield on the 12th.

The teamsters, being volunteers at $20 per month, and their time having expired, desired to return home. Col. Anderson, being ordered to follow Gen. Crooks to Upper Sandusky, offered to pay the teamsters $1 per day to continue with him. These terms were accepted, and each teamster furnished with a gun, to be kept in the feed-trough for use in case of attack. The command was hardly out of sight of Mansfield when it began to snow, and continued until it was two feet deep. The ground being unfrozen, the heavy wagons cut into the soft earth, and the horses were unable to draw them. A council was held, and fifteen gun carriages were sent ahead to break the path. By this and various other means, they made a few miles each day. When a team gave out, it was turned aside and another put in its place. At night, the soldiers were compelled to work two or three hours shoveling off a suitable place to pitch their tents, build fires to cook their food and keep them from freezing. After two weeks of hardship and exposure, the command reached Upper Sandusky on New Year's Day, 1813.

The troubles between the Indians and early settlers, during this war, will be found in another chapter. But few of the heroes of that time are yet living. One by one they drop, like ripened fruit, and are gathered home. Here and there they are yet found, tottering on the verge of the grave, looking always back through the mist of years, and living over again, in memory, the thrilling scenes through which they passed. Thus history repeats itself; fifty years from to-day the survivors of the great rebellion will be looked upon in the same light, and will rehearse to their grandchildren, as these veterans are rehearsing to-day, the story of their exploits.

One of them—George William Kincade—yet lives in Jefferson Township, at the age of

ninety-one. He participated in seven battles, and was at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, upon which occasion Charles Francis Key, then a prisoner on a British man-of-war, looked "through the dawn's early light," and gave to his country the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Another one of these veterans, Mr. John F. Rice, of Shelby, died only a short time ago, and appears to have been the last survivor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. In 1875, he was interviewed by Hon. S. S. Bloom, and the following statement, of much historical importance, was printed in the Shelby *Times*. It is given in Mr. Rice's own words. His mind was then clear, and his body by no means impaired by sickness or disease. No one who knew him has any doubts concerning the correctness of his statements:

"In March, 1813, I volunteered at Lewistown, Penn., in Capt. Rogers' company, afterward assigned to Col. Green's regiment, rendezvousing at Bellefont, Centre Co., Penn.

"Early in April, 1813, we took up our line of March for Erie, Penn., where we arrived on April 22, 1813, and went into camp. Commodore Perry was there at the time, preparing his fleet. He had then only two brigs, the Lawrence and the Niagara, but he had a number of smaller vessels to be used as gunboats. I had voluteered in the land forces; but Commodore Perry, desiring more men for his fleet, came into camp for volunteers, offering $25 bounty for only one cruise. I was the only one of the company who then volunteered. I then remained in the fleet only three days, when the cruise was ended, and I returned to camp to inform my comrades how much better I liked the navy than the land service.

"Again volunteers were asked for, when Jacob Tool, Alexander Metlan, Thomas Green, Joseph Ammerman, John Ackerman, and a few others, went with me on board the Scorpion, under command of Capt. Christian Champlin, of Carlisle, Penn., and, soon after doing so, on September 10, 1813, I was present at the battle of Lake Erie.

Two of the above named comrades of mine, Jacob Tool and Alick Metlan, rowed the boat in which Commodore Perry left the Lawrance, and went on board the Niagara; and these two, I know, were the only men who were in that boat with him, for I saw it with my own eyes. They had been, or were then, members of the crew of the Scorpion, my own vessel, and had been detailed to row a boat, upon a signal being given, and at a moment's warning, to go wherever sent. The Scorpion, on which I was, escorted them, or rather got between the small boat and the fire of the enemy, to pick up the Commodore, should it become necessary.

"I heard the report of the shot that went crashing through the boat occupied by Commodore Perry. I saw him jump up, jerk off his coat and stuff it into the hole made by the ball, in order to keep out the water, and saw him, myself, take hold of the oars and assist in rowing the boat to the Niagara. When Commodore Perry got on board the Niagara, I heard him ask Capt. Elliott, "why he did not bring the vessel into action?" Capt. Elliott replied, "that the wind had been against him, and that he had tried hard to do so, but could not." I heard Perry reply to him, "Captain, I am afraid the day is lost!" At that moment I heard a man, who, it was said, belonged to Napoleon's army, step up to Commodore Perry and say to him, "Commodore Perry, take my advice, and command this vessel yourself. Try and break through their lines, open fire upon them from both sides of the vessel, then bring up your gun-boats into action, and you will surely win the day." The Commodore immediately issued the orders accordingly, and, almost immediately, gained the victory. The Niagara now sailed directly through the British lines, opened fire upon them from both sides, with fifteen guns on both sides, with a noise that seemed to open earth and water, doing most

terrible execution on the enemy's vessels. Each gun-boat had also several cannons, and now these commenced to fire upon the British fleet, and they were soon compelled to strike their colors. Commodore Perry had offered a reward of $500 to the first man who would board the British ship. This reward was won by James Sims, who first boarded the Queen Charlotte, and, subsequently, got his prize.

"From Perry's fleet I was soon after again transferred to the land forces under Gen. Harrison. I was in Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment at the battle of the Thames, fought on October 5, 1813.

"I was near Col. Johnson when he killed Tecumseh. I saw the whole transaction myself. Col. Johnson had been wounded in his fore left arm or wrist, and had his bridle rein thrown over the wounded arm, holding it near the elbow, when, at that moment, his horse was shot under him and dropped right down, with the Colonel on his back astride of him. Just then I saw Tecumseh rush upon Col. Johnson, with a tomahawk, but the latter rose up, with his feet, as it were, in the stirrups, pulled his pistol from his left holster, and shot Tecumseh on the spot, before my eyes. The latter fell back on his haunches, rolled over dead, and I passed on beside him. I saw he was a large, fine-looking Indian, but I had no time to further examine him, as we were in the fight advancing on the enemy. By this time the Indians, no longer hearing the loud shouts of their leader, turned and fled, and the victory again was ours. I know it was Tecumseh I saw shot by Col. Johnson, and there never ought to have been any doubt about it."

Mr. Rice spoke often of these scenes with enthusiasm, as if they were passing before his mind, and were fresh in his memory. His mind was very good until within a year or so, when he was stricken down with paralysis, from which he never recovered.

He was always of a retiring disposition, so that, until a few years since, his narrative was never put into print.

Mr. Rice was a member of the Lutheran Church; for many years one of the principal supporters of the Sheriff congregation. His funeral was attended by the clergy of the town, the band, Light Guards, Artillery, ex-soldiers, public schools and a large concourse of citizens. The procession was formed under the direction of Col. Dempsey, and moved to the M. E. Church, where appropriate services were conducted by the several clergy and choir of the M. E. Church. Rev. D. Summers read the above history, and preached the sermon from Lev., xix., 32.

The last hymn, "My Country, 'tis of thee," was sung by about one hundred school children.

After the services at the church, the procession was again formed, and proceded to Oakland Cemetery, where the mortal remains of the old hero were buried with the honors of war. Military organizations, band and citizens honored themselves by the respect they paid to the memory of the departed.

During Tuesday, the flags were placed at half-mast, both in Cleveland and Sandusky City.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

First Troops raised in this County—McLaughlin's and Ford's Companies—Letter of Dr. William Smith —Second Year of the War—George Weaver's Company—Its Part in the Conflict.

PRECEDING pages give the history of this conflict as far as it was connected with the State of Ohio. It is proposed here simply to tell its history as far as it relates to the history of Richland County. When the call for troops was made, more than twice as many were offered as could be used. Ohio sent more than was required, and hence not a few of those who expected to achieve glory on the field of war were disappointed at the outset, and sent home.

When the call for troops reached this county, Maj. William McLaughlin, the "old war horse," was among the first to act. Thomas H. Ford, then a rising attorney of the county, was also among the first to respond. An enthusiastic war meeting was called in the latter part of May, 1846, in Mansfield. The old Mansfield and New Haven Railroad was approaching completion, and, on the day set for the meeting, the citizens of Plymouth and Shelby chartered the train of small, square-box cars, on one of its early trips to the county seat, to convey them to that city, that they might appear at this meeting, and enjoy the excitement. The meeting was called in a large sugar grove near the east end of East Market street. A stand had been prepared, and, when the people gathered, rousing patriotic speeches were made by Maj. McLaughlin, Capt. Ford, and others. As the excitement increased, Maj. McLaughlin sprang down from the stand, mounted his old horse, and rode about, as he had done earlier in the day, and urged men to come forward. Finally, springing from his saddle, he let his horse go its own way, and called upon all those who desired to enlist to form themselves into a group and join him in the march to Mexico. The same feeling prevailed later in the day, and the actions were repeated on the public square.

Two companies, one under McLaughlin and one under Ford, were raised with little difficulty, and prepared for the campaign. They were only enlisted for one year, as all thought the war would be of short duration.

Dr. William Smith, now a citizen of Van Wert, Ohio, in a letter of a recent date, gives an accurate description of the life of his company (Capt. McLaughlin's) during its campaigns in Mexico. The letter is so full and accurate in its details, and shows so well the common experience of all in the war, that it is well worth a place in this history, and that part relating to the company is given entire. The Doctor says:

"My brother James and myself enlisted in the month of May, at the first call of the Government for troops, made right after the army under Gen. Taylor was attacked at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, which places were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande River, opposite Matamoras, in Mexico. Our company left Mansfield June 9, 1846. At its organization I was elected Second Lieutenant, in which capacity I acted during our term of service, one year. As there were no railroads at that time, we marched via Bellville and Mount Vernon to Columbus, Ohio, then took canal-boat to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, thence by steamboat to Cincinnati, and went

into camp at what was then called (and I believe is, yet) Camp Washington, where we were organized into regiments. We were put into the third regiment, under Samuel R. Curtis, who was our Colonel, and who was Gen. S. R. Curtis of the war of the rebellion. We left Cincinnati on or about the 1st of July, by steamer, for New Orleans, and were about seven days on the passage. We landed at Camp Jackson, at that time about four miles below the city of New Orleans, between the river and Lake Pontchartrain, on Friday evening. I slept that night under the shade of four live oaks, where Gen. Packingham died, at the time of the great battle of New Orleans. I sat under the shade of those trees the next day (Saturday), and wrote a letter home to Mansfield, and put some of the leaves and long Spanish moss from those four oaks in the letter. The next morning (Sunday) we took ship to cross the Gulf of Mexico. We sailed down the river and got into the gulf in the dusk of the evening. We had a very rough time in crossing; the men were all more or less seasick. I was very sick myself, having a very severe spell of fever, besides the sea-sickness. We were some ten days in crossing over to the Brazos Santiago Island, and on account of the rough sea we had to lie at anchor four days before we could land. Brother James was on another vessel, acting in the commissary department. After lying off the Brazos (which is nothing but a large sand bar), as above stated, four days, we landed and remained there a few days (I remember the exact time), and then marched on to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. Arriving there, we moved up the river (a very crooked stream), sometimes on board steamers and again marching on foot along the banks, until we arrived at what was called Camp Belknap, on the Texas side, opposite a small Mexican town called Burita. We remained there a few days, the river was so high, there having been so much rain that the banks were overflowed, and in order to keep out of the water we were compelled to cut brush and pile it up, on which to make our beds. After remaining there a few days we moved up the river to Camp Curtis, a little above Fort Brown, on the Texas side, and opposite the city of Matamoras, and where Brownsville is now located. We remained there a few days, when my company and one other of our regiment marched into Fort Brown, two companies into Fort Parades and the other six across the river into Matamoras. When we moved into Fort Brown it was surrounded with water, the river was so high that we had to use flat-boats to get in. We had charge of a lot of Mexican prisoners, who were in the fort. We remained in charge of the fort and city until the latter part of the winter of 1846 and 1847, when we were ordered on up to Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo and Buena Vista.

"On the march from Matamoras to Camargo, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles, we had to depend principally on getting water to drink, cook, etc., from the lagoons or ponds; and, as there had been no rain for several months, and the river was low, a good many of the lagoons were dry, and those that had water in them had become stagnant, the water was thick with a green scum over it, and full of dead fish, and cattle that had come in there from the surrounding country to get drink, stuck fast, lay down and died. We would sometimes have to get in on the carcass of a dead cow to keep out of the mud while getting water to drink. The water was so thick that, as the boys said, "you had to bite it off when you wanted to stop drinking." We struck the river two or three times on the march, and some of our men came very near losing their lives by drinking too freely of the cold river water. We finally arrived at Camargo, where the famous Fort Pillow was located. Gen. Pillow, who was in the late rebel army, was stationed



Very respectfully,

J. P. Henderson.

at Camargo, and undertook to build a fort, and, what gave it such notoriety, we had the trench or ditch dug on the inside of the fort. I have been in it and seen it often when there. We had charge of that point (Camargo), which at that time was a very important post, as it was near the mouth of the San Juan River, and at the head of steamboat navigation, and where our supplies of provisions, ammunition, ordnance, etc., were stored, and right in the heart of the enemy's country—so that it kept us on the alert day and night. We remained at Camargo until near the time of the battle of Buena Vista, when we received marching orders on Sunday afternoon; and, expecting rough times and a good deal of hard fighting, I went to the ordnance department and bought a large Prussian saber, had it ground up sharp, then left my light-infantry sword with my trunk and extra clothing and camp equipage under a large commissary tent, and we started that same night (Sunday) for Monterey and Buena Vista. All the important moves or marches we made, beginning from the time we left Camp Washington at Cincinnati to New Orleans, then across the Gulf to Brazos, thence to Rio Grande and so on from one point to another until we reached Buena Vista, and thence from there, when we left for home at expiration of our term of service, were made on Sunday. The enemy under Gens. Urea and Connallis were between us and Monterey, and we had to fight and drive them before us until we got up to Seraloo and Marino when they found themselves between two fires, and turned off through the mountain passes to their headquarters at Catanta. We followed them to that place, and they retreated into the mountains. We made a requisition on the Alcalde of that city of corn and mules to the amount of the trains that Urea and Connallis' forces had destroyed, and informed them that if they did not comply we would blow up the city. They agreed to furnish them. We then marched through the city, across the San Juan River and on to Monterey. Gen. Zach Taylor on "old whitey" was with us on this expedition.

"Let me say here that Catanta, the last-named city or town, was one of the most beautiful places I saw in Mexico. It was located on the banks of the San Juan River, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by mountains, and well supplied with clear spring water from the mountains, running through every street and garden in the city. The streets were all paved with pebble-stones taken from the river bed and laid in waves. The gardens were full of orange, lemon, citron pomegranate and other tropical fruit trees, which were laden with green and ripe fruit and blossoms. This was in the month of March, 1847. When we entered the valley through a narrow mountain pass, and came in view, or, rather, where the city was located, it appeared to be a large grove of orange, lemon and citron trees. We could not see the houses for the trees, as they were so thick and grew up above the tops of the buildings. We marched on from there to Monterey, and camped at what was called Walnut Springs, about four miles from the city. These were large springs of cool, clear water, and surrounded by black and English walnut trees. We remained but a short time at the Springs and Monterey (which is quite an important place, located in a valley surrounded by mountains. Gen. Arista's private residence was located here and was a beautiful place, and had one of the most beautiful gardens attached to it I ever saw), and then marched on up through the narrow valley and mountain passes via Molino del Rey (dead man's pass), Saltillo and Buena Vista (pleasant view), where we remained in camp on the battle ground, after the battle was fought, until the expiration of our term of service, in the month of June, 1847. We then returned by the same route by which we came. William Johnston, the son of Preacher Johnston, died at Buena Vista, and we brought his remains back with

us to New Orleans.. Allen Lewis was killed by guerrillas near Molino del Rey. Poor George Hooker was so emaciated and run down with chronic diarrhœa that he was a mere skeleton. We tried to bring him home alive, but he died on board the ship a day or two after we left the Brazos, and we had to wrap him in his blanket and bury him in the deep gulf. We arrived at New Orleans the latter part of June, and were discharged from the service, and I arrived at home in Mansfield about the 3d or 4th of July, 1847."

The war was not completed in one year. Mexico developed into a more formidable antagonist than was at first supposed. The disturbances at home, occasioned by the opposition of the Whig party, who contended that the war would only extend slave territory, and the friends of Mexico in general by their aid, lengthened the contest, and called for more men and more supplies. A call for troops was made early in 1847, and, before the first two companies returned, a third company was begun by Mr. George Weaver, then a resident of Ganges, in Blooming Grove Township. At that time he was running a flouring-mill, and occasionally working at his trade as a stonemason. He issued an appeal for troops, and offered ambitious spirits a chance to serve their country. The spirit of romance was, however, somewhat worn off by this time. Many of the first year's troops were returning, who gave rather discouraging accounts of the climate and the life one would be compelled to lead, and Mr. Weaver found recruiting a rather tedious task. His call was issued early in May, 1847, and, by the last of the month, the men gathered at Mansfield and prepared to go. The men comprising the company were from all parts of the county; the major part from the neighborhood of Mr. Weaver's home in Blooming Grove Township. As the entire number could not be raised here, Simpson P. Moses was sent on to Cincinnati to recruit the remainder necessary to complete the company. Those recruited in this county started for the war late in May, going by stages to Columbus and Xenia. At this latter place they took the cars on the new Miami Railroad and went to Cincinnati, where they went in quarters in Camp Ohio. Here they were joined by the men recruited in Cincinnati, and completed their company organization. They elected Mr. Weaver Captain; Simpson P. Moses, Obadiah Holmes and —— Beard, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and William Bigams, Orderly. The company was assigned to the Fourth Regiment and designated as Company D. The regiment was under command of Charles H. Brough, brother of the war Governor Brough. This regiment went from Camp Ohio by boat to Camp Carleton, near New Orleans, where it remained one week. Then it was taken, with other troops, across the Gulf of Mexico to Point Isabella, on the Texas coast. It was now a part of Gen. Taylor's army. From Point Isabella it went to Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, and from there, in Gen. Scott's army, to Vera Cruz, near which place it was stationed on the beach several days. From this place, the Fourth Regiment went with its division on a forced march to Pueblo to assist in the recapture of that city. That done, it marched to Atlixo, about twenty-five miles distant, where it engaged in the battle at that place. Afterward it was engaged in several battles and skirmishes, finally returning to Pueblo, where it remained about eight months. It was there when peace was declared, and left for home soon after, having been gone over one year. It lost but one man in battle—Andy Andrekan, at Pueblo, but a great number by disease and exposure.

When Company D arrived in this county, it was welcomed by a large crowd of citizens at Ganges, where a public reception was held, and a great banquet provided. Though about fourscore men went out in Capt. Weaver's company,

but little more than one-half returned, the remainder being left on the fields of Mexico, or on the way.

Capt. Weaver entered the late war, where he evinced the same courage that had led him in the war against Mexico, being the first man to raise a company in Hardin County, to which place he had removed the year before it broke out.

The three companies, McLaughlin's, Ford's and Weaver's, were the only organized bodies that went from this county. Other companies contained soldiers whose place of residence was in Richland's limits, but who went elsewhere to enlist. The experience of each company was, in the main, the same, that narrated showing the general outlines of their marches in that war.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RAILROADS.

THE MANSFIELD & NEW HAVEN AND MONROEVILLE & SANDUSKY ROADS—FIRST TRAIN IN MAY, 1846—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT MANSFIELD AND ITS APPEARANCE—THE ROAD-BED—BREAKING GROUND AT MANSFIELD—THE DEPOT—GRAIN TRADE—OXFORD & HURON ROAD—THE MANSFIELD & SANDUSKY ROAD—THE COLUMBUS & LAKE ERIE ROAD—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK ROAD—BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD—THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI ROAD—SPRINGFIELD & MANSFIELD ROAD—THE BELLEFONTAINE ROAD—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, OR, THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—THE ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN (NAME CHANGED)—THE MANSFIELD, COLDWATER & LAKE MICHIGAN ROAD—THE TELEGRAPH—THE TELEPHONE.

"The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with iron rails,
The steam-king rules us now."

RICHLAND COUNTY contains a portion of one of the oldest railroads in Ohio. The history of the State, in preceding pages, gives an account of the growth of early railways, mentioning the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad. That portion of this road lying in this county was chartered March 12, 1836, as the Mansfield & New Haven Railroad, and extended from Mansfield to a point a short distance west of the village of New Haven, in the southern part of Huron County. Work began on both ends of the line about the same time, working toward the high ground near Plymouth. Prior to the building of this railroad, a charter, dated March 9, 1835, had been granted to the Sandusky & Monroeville Railroad, running from one city to the other.* This road was in running order a short time before the Mansfield & New Haven road. When the latter was built, a gap between Monroeville and New Haven, about fifteen miles in length, was left, which was subsequently filled, before the road to Mansfield was complete, by the connection of the two roads, and the city had a direct line to the lake. As has been noticed, the Sandusky & Monroeville road, thirteen miles long, was completed prior to the Mansfield & New Haven. The part from New Haven south to Plymouth was also finished before the deep cut near the village was made, and, in fact, the gap between New Haven and Monroeville filled before the cut was done. Mr. W. W. Drennan, in speaking of this road, says:

"The track was laid from the north to the south, within thirty rods or so from the county line, in the fall of 1845. In the month of September, the construction train brought salt and other merchandise to Plymouth. This train continued to run during that fall and winter, carrying back to Sandusky wheat in bags, and produce in barrels, upon the little open cars then in use."

This assertion of Mr. Drennan, who has an accurate memory, gives credence to the statement that the "gap" between Monroeville and New Haven was completed before the train could come on down to Mansfield. Below the "deep cut," as it is often termed, near Plymouth, the road was ready for the cars very probably the same autumn, but none but construction

* When this road was first built, it was laid simply with wooden rails, and the cars were drawn by horses. Mr. Henry Newman says he has often hauled his wheat to Milan, where a water communication with the lake was maintained. After this wooden railway was built from Sandusky to Monroeville, he and his neighbors hauled their produce there. They could unload into the small cars, which were drawn to the lake by the horses. This road, when first built, made Monroeville a great point for the grain trade.

cars, drawn by horses, were used, as the locomotive could not be brought over the space occupied by the "deep cut."

Speaking of the grain and produce trade of that date, Mr. Drennan says:

"I shipped the first wheat in September, and enjoyed for that day a good trade. The deep cut was not finished so that cars passed through until spring; but south of the deep cut, from Plymouth to Mansfield, on the McConnell & Leyman contract"—the part wholly in this county—"the road was in a forward condition, and nearly ready for the cars, could they have been put on the track. The deep cut was completed, and a train passed over the road in May of the next spring [1846]. This," says Mr. Drennan, "was the first train over the road. It came on down to Mansfield in accordance with a previous arrangement with the Shelby and Plymouth people, to be taken to Mansfield to a war convention called to raise troops for the Mexican war." By some curious arrangement, these two events, both of importance to the city and county, happened at the same time; but, what is stranger still, no one can be found who can tell what day in May they occurred. As near as can now be ascertained, they happened about the middle of the month."*

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the endeavor to solve this question. Judge Dirlam, when at one time engaged in a law-suit in which the question arose, found in the diary of E. P. Sturges, Sr., under date of May 16 he thinks, a reference to the advent of the first train of cars. They came, however, no nearer the city than the site of the present water-works buildings. This is doubtless correct, and coincides with Mr. Drennan's and others' recollections. This was not, however, *into* the town. Mr. John Ricketts, in a communication to the writer of the history on this subject, states that the train came *into* the town the 19th day of June, 1846. His son George, now a policeman in the city, was born about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, and Mr. Ricketts states he well remembers the coincidence of these two events. Dr. Teegarden was his family physician at the time, and was so excited over the arrival of the train, hourly expected, as to forget his patient for a time, and rush to the window to get a glimpse of the cars as they came up to the foot of Walnut street. An immense crowd was there to meet them, and a second hour of rejoicing passed, as one more step in the extension of the road had now been made.

Mr. Ricketts says that the construction engine was called the "Vigilant," and that, while used, it was run by Samuel Idler, who, he thinks, also ran the engine "Empire," used to draw the first regular trains. He says he and many others often walked up the track as far as Spring Mills, where they would willingly assist to load and unload railroad supplies for a ride on the flat-cars. His first ride on a train, as well as that of many other citizens, was obtained in this manner.

The advent of the cars was the greatest event of the day to most people. War and its attendant parades were more common affairs. Militia musters had familiarized the people with such scenes; but few of them had ever seen an engine and cars. A great crowd assembled at both places where the train stopped to see the novel sight. The train would, indeed, be a novel sight now. The locomotive, the "Empire," was of the prevalent pattern of the day; small, doubtless devoid of a cow-catcher, and, mayhap, with only one drive-wheel on each side. The cars were small, square, open box cars, on which the first merchandise was brought that was unloaded at the depot in Plymouth, in this county.

* Mr. J. H. Cook states that he was conductor on one of the first trains that came to Mansfield, when the stopping-place was out by the water works. He says: "As we came around the hill, the engineer allowed the train to come slowly down. An immense assemblage of citizens stood on the hillside next the tract, to view its approach. There must have been a thousand persons anxiously watching the train. Just as the engine came near the crowd, the engineer blew a shrilling blast upon the whistle—a loud and sharp one. The effect on the crowd was electric and amusing. They scampered up the hill like frightened sheep, greatly to the amusement of the train-men." This may have been the first train to come to town.

The merchandise was consigned to John Culp, and W. W. Dreman. The train went back up the road carrying its load of human freight, many of whom enjoyed that day their first ride on a railroad, in cars drawn by steam.

The construction of the road-bed was solid, if a multiplicity of timbers could make it so. First a "mud-sill" was laid down, lengthwise of the road; strong cross-ties were then spiked on this "mud-sill;" into these "gains," as they were called, were cut, which received the wooden rails, sawed to fit the "gains." These rails were about five inches wide, broadening out as they entered the "gains," and were about seven inches high. On them, the "ribbon" was spiked, being a strip of hardwood, about two and a half inches wide, by one inch thick, and on this the strap-iron rail was laid. Spikes were driven through the strap-rail and the ribbon into the large wooden rail underneath. The heads of the spikes were sunken into "eyes" in the strap-rails, leaving a smooth surface for the wheels. This superstructure required fully three times as much timber as the present system of ties and iron rails.

That portion of the road in this county, almost the entire part of the Mansfield & New Haven road, lying south of Plymouth, was built mainly by Matthew McConnell and Henry Leyman. They were then living in the county and engaged in business. In building the road, they were known by the firm name, "McConnell & Leyman," and the contract commonly went under the name, "McConnell & Leyman contract." This part of the road was built after considerable effort had been expended on the part of its friends and principal supporters in Mansfield and vicinity. Railroading was a new enterprise then to most people, whose ideas concerning such thoroughfares were rather meager. The principal abettors to the enterprise were E. P. and Edward Sturges, James and Ellzey Hedges, Jabez Cook, Benjamin Johns (the original proprietor of "Johns' Addition" to Mansfield, and from whom it received its name), William Patterson, Charles T. Sherman, Robert Bentley, Dr. William Bushnell and a few others. They were the foremost men in the enterprise, and, when the time for the beginning came, were the foremost to put their money and time into the work. When the day came to throw the first shovelful of earth, a great concourse of people assembled at the place of beginning, and made the day a memorable one in the history of the town. The work had been presaged by meetings in schoolhouses all over the county, and earnest efforts made to get the people to understand the import of the work, the benefits that would accrue from its completion, and the necessity for them to assist in the enterprise with subscriptions for stock and other material aid. The Legislature had been for some time in the habit of granting charters to every corporation that desired one, until the evils of this unquestioned granting became so apparent that a re-action set in, and that body began to refuse any charters whatever, unless the citizens or those interested could show some substantial reasons for the privilege of the charter. This required earnest work on the part of the promoters of the railroad; hence the meetings held in all parts of the county to awaken an interest and secure subscriptions to the stock of the road. Once or twice it failed, but rallied under the lead of others. Finally, the best business men of Mansfield took hold of the work, and, by their money and personal efforts, carried it through.

As has been stated, the road was completed in the spring of 1846, and a train of cars, drawn by the "Empire," came triumphantly into the city over the old strap-bar tracks, the forerunner of that countless number of trains that have entered and passed out of Mansfield.

The completion of this road gave the city and towns along its route an extra advantage over all other towns and cities in this part of Ohio. Mansfield now became a great center for

buying and selling grain and produce, which were sent forward to the lake. A depot was erected at what was then the foot of North Walnut street in Mansfield, to which point the road was brought; another depot or two were soon added by the merchants, who found the grain trade an exceptionally good one. The first grain depot is now the flouring-mill of Gilbert Waugh & Company, while the others serve in various capacities. The fall of 1846, and, indeed, two or three succeeding years, saw an immense grain trade here. Wagons came in from all parts of the country, often blocking the streets while waiting their turn to be unloaded.

The warehouse in Plymouth was built on the deep cut, over the track, in the fall of 1846, and was completed in time for the wheat crop, which, Mr. Drennan says, was very large, and was the first crop of wheat shipped in bulk, not in bags or barrels, from this county. This was in the latter part of August. The price was 45 cents per bushel, the same price paid at Milan, and said to be the lowest price paid for wheat since the opening of the Erie Canal. Owing to the European demand, the price advanced, before all the crop was sold, $1.50 per bushel in Plymouth and Mansfield.

The cars used then were square box cars, covered with canvass or tarpaulin, and would hold about one hundred and forty bushels. They were the only kind used for three or four years after the road was put in operation. Time wrought improvements here as well as elsewhere. Mr. Drennan, in speaking of the feelings of many persons regarding a railroad then, states that there were in Plymouth Township a good many citizens who, because they were not compensated liberally for the land used in the construction of the road, and not realizing the advance sure to follow when the road was opened, determined to resist, and, when the laying of the iron rails was all that remained to complete the track, they armed themselves and prepared to resist the laborers. The contractor, a jolly, fat Irishman, got word of the scheme in some way, and came suddenly on the scene with a strong force of workmen able to defend themselves. The citizens chose discretion and abandoned their siege.

The road was in tolerably good running order by 1847 and 1848. A branch, extending from Oxford to Huron, eight miles, was built about this time, but, proving unremunerative, as other roads were constructed in the State, was, in after years, abandoned. It was chartered February 27, 1846.

The purchase of the Monroeville & Sandusky City Road by the Mansfield & New Haven Road, gave the latter corporation, which had received its charter March 12, 1836—one year after the former—direct control of a line from Mansfield to the lake. The road, as consolidated, was fifty-four miles in length, and had a busy traffic. All along this line, at convenient distances, stations for receiving produce and discharging merchandise were established, and, until 1853, the road enjoyed the monopoly of the grain trade of this part of Ohio.

An extension farther south than Mansfield began to be agitated before the road was put in running order. Considerable opposition was, however, exhibited among many classes of citizens, who firmly maintained the opinion that a prosperous railroad town must be a terminal point. A charter for a road, known as the Columbus & Lake Erie Railroad, was granted March 12, 1845, and, five or six years after, a road was built between Mansfield and Newark, where it could connect with a road to Columbus, known then as the Ohio Central Railroad, now part of the Baltimore & Ohio, and which was completed in 1854, so that transportation was begun. That part of this road running through this county, south from Mansfield, was mainly built by Mr. Frederick M. Fitting, now a resident of Jefferson Township. He began the work in January, 1850, at Mansfield,

doing the grading, furnishing the ties, and laying the iron. By August, he had the road in running order, and had his construction train running to Lexington. He went on south in the construction of the road, doing the entire work from Mansfield to a point about six miles south of Bellville. The part through Knox and Licking Counties was being built at the same time, so that, by 1852, the cars went on down to Newark. This gave this county a river communication. The two roads—the Mansfield & Sandusky City and the Columbus & Lake Erie—continued under separate organizations (as was also the case with the Huron & Oxford branch), until November 23, 1853, when they were all consolidated and took the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. The consolidation of these roads did not bring the financial aid desired. Each corporation was burdened with debts and judgments, and had hoped, by uniting, to establish a road that would meet the past liabilities and maintain itself in the future. This did not prove to be the case, and under an act of the Legislature, passed April 8, 1856, the road and property were sold and the company re-organized. Soon after this the Huron & Oxford Branch was abandoned and the rails removed. The re-organized company put the road in a better condition, and materially increased its traffic. Owing to various delays, the deed of conveyance from the old to the new company was not made until March 29, 1865, several years after the sale had been made, and after the new company had taken charge of the road.

This organization remained the same until February 13, 1869, when a contract was entered into by and between the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, the Ohio Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, whereby the first named came under the control of the last named, and is now operated by that extensive corporation.

The second railroad built through Richland County is the present Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, familiarly called the "three C's." It was chartered March 14, 1836, two days after the Mansfield & New Haven, and was intended, as the charter expresses it, "for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Cleveland, through the city of Columbus and the town of Wilmington to the city of Cincinnati." Various amendments were made to the original charter prior to the commencement of the work, one relieving the company from any obligation to construct its road "to or through any particular place." Had this road been constructed on a direct line between its terminal points, Mansfield would now be one of its stations. The company desired to bring it through on such a route, but the refusal of the city to aid in its construction caused it to be built on its present route as far as this county is concerned.

The original charter of 1836 became dormant, and was not revived for active work until March 12, 1845. A few years of delay now occurred again, and not until 1848 was work begun. It was, however, rapidly pushed forward, and in two years the work had so far progressed that the cars ran as far south as Shelby, and then shortly to Crestline. By the next year (1851), the entire line was open from Cleveland to Columbus. One year before, that part of the road south of Columbus was finished, and the first direct line between the lakes and the river was in operation. From the first, a very large traffic has been enjoyed by this road. The road controls a line from Delaware to Cincinnati, fifty miles in length, which, when commenced, was expected to run from Springfield to Mansfield. It was chartered as the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad March 21, 1850, but the next year it was allowed to change its eastern terminus, and the next year the name was changed to the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad. The road, however, failed in the construction, and, in 1860, was sold for the benefit of its creditors. In Jan-

uary, 1862, that part extending from Springfield to Delaware, then in an operating condition, was sold by the Trustees to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and has since been operated by that corporation. It is now known as the Springfield Branch.

This railroad has since been incorporated and consolidated with the Bellefontaine Railroad Company, which in turn is the consolidation of two companies, the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, and Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company. The last-named road was chartered February 25, 1848, with power to construct a railroad from Marion to the west line of the State, in Darke County. An amendment was made to the charter February 19, 1849, allowing the corporators to extend the road eastwardly from Marion to or near Mansfield. In 1856, the Company affected an arrangement with the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, whereby both companies acted in unison until December 26, 1864, when they were consolidated under the name of the Bellefontaine Railroad Company. May 18, 1868, this Company was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and the present name, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, adopted.

The third railroad built in Richland County is the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now one of the grand trunk lines between the East and the West. It, like all other roads, is the consolidation of several small lines whose interests demand they should be united. The road, as it now exists, extends from Pittsburgh to Chicago, a distance of 468 miles, of which distance 251 miles are in this State. The road is the consolidation of the Pennsylvania, Ohio & Indiana and Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies August 1, 1856. The first-mentioned road was chartered February 24, 1848, the charter authorizing the "construction of a railroad from Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, eastwardly, by way of the towns of Wooster, Massillon, Canton, to some point on the eastern boundary of the State; thence to the city of Pittsburgh." The road was also to extend "from the town of Mansfield westwardly, by way of Bucyrus, Crawford County, until it intersects the west line of the State of Ohio at such point as may be most eligible." The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act of April 11 of the same year, concurrently made the Company a corporation of that State. Amendments were made to the charter afterward in both States as well as in Indiana and Illinois, which States had chartered the Ft. Wayne & Chicago road—authorizing and requiring counties and towns along the route to "subscribe stock to aid in building the road, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same."

It will be observed by the above, that Mansfield was made the central starting-point on this line. The county and city, by a popular vote, subscribed in all about $90,000 for stock—the city taking one-third, the county two-thirds. The stock was not subscribed, however, until the early part of 1850, after work had begun. The 4th day of July, 1849, was the day on which work on the line east of Mansfield began. It was vigorously pushed forward and the road opened for traffic between Allegheny City and Crestline, 187 miles, April 11, 1853. The road was extended across the Alleghany River in September, 1857, and connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh. The charter for that part of the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, from Mansfield west to the State line, was amended, and a new company, called the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, was chartered to build a road from some point on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road, westward over a new route, instead of over the designated one for the road as originally chartered. "This point," says the charter, "was to be selected by the company near Selzer's Tavern, in the

county of Richland." This tavern occupied a position east of Crestline, on the old Mansfield and Leesville wagon road. It is now in Crestline, and the name of the crossing was designated Crestline. The route from Crestline west was to be "to Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, and on such a route as the Directors may select to the west line of the State, and thence to Fort Wayne, Indiana." This company was made a corporation by the Indiana Legislature January 15, 1851.

The company did not commence its surveys until the 10th of July, 1850, but pressed the work of construction with so much energy, that on the 1st of November, 1854, the line was opened to Fort Wayne, a distance of 131 miles. That part of the road, running from Fort Wayne to Chicago, was completed in 1858, and that year—the three companies being before consolidated—cars ran on one continuous road from the Iron City to the city on the lake. Mansfield had now a direct line to every cardinal point of the compass.

The Atlantic & Great Western, the third railway built through the county, is, like the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road, one of the great through lines of railway connecting the East and the West. It was intended, when built, to connect New York and St. Louis by a continuous gauge of six feet. The route followed was by the Erie Railway to Salamanca, thence, in a southwesterly direction, through Pennsylvania to Dayton, Ohio; thence to Cincinnati, over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road—then a broad gauge—at which city it connected with the Ohio & Mississippi, and over that road to the city of St. Louis.

That part of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, in Ohio, was chartered March 10, 1851, as the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company, and authorized to build a railroad from Franklin, Portage County, via Warren, Trumbull County, to the east line of the State, with power "to continue the same from its place of beginning, in a westerly or southwesterly direction, to connect with any other railroad within this State, which the Directors may deem advisable." Under this authority the line was constructed from a point on the State line, in Trumbull County, to Dayton, a distance of 246 miles. Preliminary surveys, to construct this part of the road, began in October, 1852, and active operations in July, 1853. In Sep-September, 1854, the name was changed to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Delay and embarrassment intervened, causing a temporary stoppage of the work; but the work was finally pushed forward with great activity, the line being opened from Salamanca to Warren, Ohio, 161 miles, in January, 1863; and from Warren to Ravenna, 24 miles further, the month following; to Akron, 17 miles, in May following; to Galion, 82 miles, in February, 1864, and to Dayton, 104 miles, in June of the same year. The above statement shows that the road came through this county early in 1864. Work had been done on the road here the year before, and, in some places, a year or more before that; but delays of one kind and another kept the work back, sometimes almost threatening its permanent abandonment. It was finally finished, and became much more important than its projectors anticipated. By its important connections with the Erie in the east, and the Ohio & Mississippi, west of Cincinnati, it became a great trunk line from New York to St. Louis, taking in on its way many large and important commercial cities. Its broad gauge —six feet—was supposed at first to be the strongest argument in its favor, and would make it, in time, the leading road in America; but experience has demonstrated the fallacy of this, the broad gauge operating adversely to the general expectation. It has demonstrated the fact that a railroad can be built too wide, as well as too narrow, to pay; the best results having been obtained from a medium width of track. A law seems to govern these things.

which cannot be violated with impunity. A common vehicle on the road cannot be made wider or narrower than that in common use, without detracting from its usefulness. Ever since the Atlantic & Great Western has been in operation, there has been continual talk of reducing the gauge to the ordinary width, and over a great portion of the road between New York and St. Louis, this has been accomplished. All the new cars and machinery manufactured for the road are, and have been for years, made with a view to this narrowing of the track. That portion of the track now in Ohio still retains the broad gauge, with slight exceptions, and upon this part, therefore, are concentrated that part of the material and machinery first constructed for the broad gauge. A few years more will, without doubt, see the road cut down to the ordinary width, from New York to St. Louis. From Dayton to Cincinnati it is already cut down. When the passenger on the Atlantic arrives at Dayton, he finds the car in which he is seated being hoisted by machinery, using steam power; the trucks are quickly changed, and the train proceeds on its way with the loss of but a few minutes' time. The road was sold at the instance of the foreign bondholders, January 6, 1880, and the name changed to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. Under the new regime, the entire track is to be narrowed to the standard gauge. A large amount of foreign capital was used in the construction of this road, and much of its stock is yet held by London capitalists.

The Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad Company, the fourth and last, to date, of the railroads passing through or entering Mansfield, filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State May 20, 1870, to build a railroad from Mansfield to a point on the State line between Ohio and Michigan, eighteen miles from the northwest corner of Ohio, 123 miles in length.

By articles bearing date December 28, 1870, ratified and taking effect May 19, 1871, the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan, and the Ohio & Michigan Railroad Companies were consolidated, taking the name of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad Company. Capital stock, $4,000,000; road to extend from Mansfield, Ohio, via Tiffin, to Allegan, Mich., 223 miles.

This railroad was projected and pushed through principally by citizens of Mansfield, who thought to advance the interest of the city by connecting themselves with the rich country northwest, which seemed to lack railroad facilities. The road was built, but not as at first intended, and the result was a disappointment.

A contract was entered into (unfortunately, perhaps) July 20, 1871, by which the Pennsylvania Company was, after the road-bed was graded, bridged and tied, to iron the same, build all depots, machine-shops and everything necessary to a first-class road; and to receive for the same, $4,460,000 of 7 per cent, first-mortgage gold bonds and $5,000 of common stock in excess of all stock issued to all other parties—the subscription stock to be preferred, and to receive a dividend equal to 7 per cent, after expenses and interest on bonds are paid, and a reasonable amount reserved as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds, prior to any dividends on common stock; the Pennsylvania to equip the road, but to pay the cost from the earnings.

By this contract, the road practically passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Company, and the original object for which the road was projected was ignored. By this contract, Mansfield lost the road she intended to build and received another in its stead. To obtain stock subscriptions from the people of Mansfield, it was announced that the Pennsylvania Company had agreed to locate the shops of the railroad at Mansfield. With this understanding, a large amount of stock was subscribed, and, when

payment was demanded, these subscribers refused to pay until the shops should be located according to agreement. This was not done, and litigation ensued in consequence.

Under provisions of the act of May 4, 1869, the city of Toledo contracted with this and the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad Company, to build the Toledo & Woodville Railroad, and, March 18, 1873, leased the same to the said companies for the term of 999 years. The Pennsylvania Company, having secured a lease of this line, came into possession of a line directly from Mansfield to Toledo, and have since operated this line as a feeder to their great trunk road. The road was completed to Tiffin in June, 1873; beyond Tiffin it was also graded, tied and the rails laid for ten or twelve miles, but was never used, the labor and expenditure of money beyond Tiffin being thrown away.

Much litigation and trouble for a few citizens of Mansfield, who were prominently connected with this road, has ensued; and the benefits to the city, if they have been anything, are far behind the popular expectation.

Mansfield has now a system of railroads that places her among the most important of the cities of the State for manufacturing and wholesaling purposes.

Telegraphy began to awaken the world about the same time railroads appeared. Even before railroads came into the West, several lines, generally short, and often experimental; were occasionally used. Not until after the railroad had become a fixed fact, however, did any permanent results appear.

The first telegraph office in Mansfield was opened November 30, 1849. Mr. Samuel Hoyt, now an operator in Crestline, was in charge of the office. There was but one wire, and that, he says, was built along the mud road from Cleveland to Cincinnati. This telegraph line was known as the "Cleveland & Cincinnati Telegraph Company." Mr. J. H. Wade, now a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, and a man long and intimately associated with the early days of telegraphy, was President of the Company, and was one of its chief originators. The route of the line was from Cleveland through Medina, Wooster, Ashland, Mansfield, Bellville, Mount Vernon, Granville, Newark (a branch went from Newark to Zanesville), Hebron, Columbus, Washington and Wilmington to Cincinnati. These places were the only offices on the line.

In 1851, the same Company built a line along the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati Railroad, and also along the railroad from Newark through Mansfield to Sandusky City. This last-named line was the second in this county, and was opened, Mr. Wade writes, for business early in 1852. Mr. Hoyt thinks it was not opened till 1853. Prior to the erection of any of the lines running north and south across the State, a line from Buffalo, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich., had been opened (in 1847) as far as Cleveland, and the next spring extended to Detroit. At Sandusky City a junction was made, in 1852, with the line along the Sandusky & Newark Railway, and the citizens of Mansfield could send Eastern dispatches by that line (which soon came to be the important one) instead of the old Cleveland & Cincinnati line, that followed the common highway to Cleveland.

When the first line was built through this county, Mr. Wade came to Mansfield, and, by dint of personal efforts, secured several subscribers to the stock of the Company. Each share was valued at $50. Hugh McFall, Chas. Sherman, and other influential citizens took stock in the enterprise, none of them having very sanguine hopes of realizing anything from the investment. They desired to aid any enterprise that favored the advancement of the town.

The office in Mansfield was located up-stairs in Mr. James Purdy's building, one door south of the bank corner. Mr. Hoyt was placed in charge of the office, and, on the day mentioned (Novem-

ber 30th), the office was opened for business. The receiving and sending of messages was a mystery then to most people, some of whom advanced curious and crude ideas regarding "how the thing was done." Their curiosity was not always gratified by the operators who not often sent them away confident they knew the whole matter, when, in fact, they had listened to some grandly devised scheme, the invention of the operator's brain, who immensely enjoyed the joke.

At that date, operators who could read by sound were few. Dispatches were received on an old-fashioned Morse register, and run off on paper by the yard. Mr. Hoyt says, if his memory serves him right, the receipts were $60 or $70 per month for the first months. As the business continued, and men saw the practical value of the telegraph, the revenue increased.

In the spring of 1848, the office was moved to North Main street, and put in an upper room, on the McFall corner. "That spring," writes Mr. Hoyt, "Mr. Wade sent me a list of the stockholders in Mansfield, and enough money to pay a 2 per cent dividend on the stock. Mr. McFall held one share. I handed him $1, and asked him to receipt for it. He replied 'there must be some mistake about it.' I assured him there was not. He took the dollar, handed it to his son Gaylord, requesting him to have it framed, and to hang it up in his office, as it was the first cent of dividend he had ever received from any stock he ever held. The bill, on a Plainfield (N. J.) bank, was framed, and hung in the designated place. The next day, word came that the bank had failed, and the dividend was worth only the paper upon which it was written."

The office remained on the McFall corner during the year 1852 and part of 1853. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Hoyt went to the Cleveland office, and was succeeded by Thomas Beer, of Ashland, now deceased, a cousin of Judge Thomas Beer, of Crawford County. Not long after, the office was moved from the McFall corner to a room in the Wiler House, near its north end, at the alley. By this time, the lines on the railroads were in operation, and began rapidly to supersede all highway telegraphs and to do a business commensurate with the times.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad was completed as far as Crestline in April, 1853; a year or two after, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and then on to Chicago. Such a road used the telegraph from its incipiency. Soon after the road was built, Mr. Thomas T. Eckert, then the Superintendent of the Wade lines, removed to Mansfield from Wooster, and his brother, W. H. Eckert, was placed in charge of the office. He resided here until 1858. During his residence here the Wade lines were made a part of the present Western Union lines. Mr. Eckert became, in after years, a widely known man. He was of a positive nature, and well calculated to manage men. He removed to North Carolina in 1859, but on the commencement of the war returned North and offered his services to the Federal Government. He was given prominent and responsible positions in the service of the Military Telegraph, and was for a time also Assistant Secretary of War under Edwin M. Stanton. When President Lincoln and Secretary Seward met the emissaries of the Confederacy, in February, 1865, to see if a peaceful solution of the great conflict could not be brought about, Mr. Eckert was one of the party, and was intrusted with an important mission. His trust was carried out with courteous dignity and delicacy, and to the entire satisfaction of the Federal Government. After the war closed, Mr. Eckert moved to New York, and assumed the responsible position of General Superintendent of the Eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a position he occupied several years. He afterward became President of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and is

now President of the American Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Eckert was succeeded in Mansfield, as Superintendent of the Telegraph, by Mr. O. H. Booth, who now holds that position. He came here as an employe of the office, and has risen to the position he now holds. He removed the office from the room in the Wiler House to the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, in Stocking's building, where it is now located.

It lacks but a little of forty years since the first telegraph office was opened in this county. This lapse of time has brought great changes, none more strikingly exhibited than in the telegraph business. Now Mr. Booth superintends a telegraph interest extending over nearly three thousand miles of railroads, on many of which are double or triple lines of wire, aggregating over ten thousand miles of line.

The opening of the war gave the telegraph, then languishing, an impetus that soon sent it to the front as one of the leading business interests. Every telegraph office in the land was the center of intense interest when a battle occurred. Often crowds would block the streets in front of an office, waiting for the latest dispatches. The same scenes were again seen during the late Franco-German war. The Mansfield office was often crowded all night with eager citizens, hanging over the clicking of the instruments, waiting news of a pending battle.

Since the war at home, telegraph facilities have greatly increased. Twenty telegraph circuits now traverse the county, connecting Mansfield with all the leading cities of the country. The new American Union Company, which is now making such an earnest and persistent effort to obtain business, comes through the county on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

There are fourteen telegraph offices in Richland County, viz.: five in Mansfield; one in Bellville; one in Independence; one in Lexington; one in Shelby; one in Plymouth; one at Toledo Junction; one at Lucas; one in Windsor, and one in Ontario.

Another discovery is now awakening a geneeral interest in all parts of the country—the telephone. It is largely being used by business firms, and by many private parties, who thus connect, by word of mouth, their dwellings and places of business. Over forty business offices and residences are now connected, in Mansfield, and are enabled to communicate with each other at a moment's call, obviating the necessity of employing a special messenger.

One of the largest churches in the city, the Congregationalist, has adopted its use, and, by means of its aid, several members who are too feeble to leave their residences hear every part of the service, almost as distinctly as if in the church.

Quite a number of persons who graduated in the Mansfield telegraph office have attained positions of influence in the business world. Among these may be mentioned William Hunter, now Chief of the Western Union Supply Department in New York City, and James H. Barrett, who is now Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR — FIRST NEWS IN MANSFIELD — PUBLIC MEETINGS — MAJ. MCLAUGHLIN AND THE FIRST COMPANY — DEPARTURE FOR COLUMBUS — MILLER MOODY'S COMPANY — THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD — THEIR RETURN — CAPT. M. R. DICKEY'S COMPANY — CAPT. A. C. CUMMINS' COMPANY — OTHER COMPANIES — RETURN OF THE THREE-MONTHS TROOPS.

THE first gun fired on Fort Sumter sent its reverberations around the world. Not an inland hamlet in the whole United States existed without its influence an hour after it occurred. Telegraph wires flashed the news to all railroad towns; expresses were sent on foot and on horseback to all interior towns; neighbor hastened to tell it to neighbor, and thus, almost before evening of the same day, all parts of the Union felt the news and prepared to act. The nation was attacked, and it should be defended.

The bombardment of Sumter began April 12, 1861. January 9 preceding, the insurgents had attacked a vessel—"Star of the West"—when on its way to the fort, and even then the surrender of the fort was demanded. By the 12th of April, the rebellion had assumed a more formidable organization, and then the war was considered fairly opened. It awakened the nation. The attack was known in all parts of the North before the dawning of the next day, and steps for organizing troops to defend the country began to be made.

April 14, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 troops to serve three months. Then the magnitude of the rebellion was not comprehended, else the call would have been very much larger, and for a longer term of service. Ohio's quota was 10,153 men; more than thirty regiments were offered; 12,357 men were accepted, and the State provided quarters for the remainder, mainly at her own expense.

In this county, the foremost man was Gen. William McLaughlin, an old tried veteran of the Mexican war. Tall, erect, and manly in his bearing, the very personification of the soldier, with flowing white hair and beard (he was then nearly seventy years of age) giving a venerable, commanding presence—no man was better prepared than he, and no man more ready. He had been a gallant officer in the Mexican war, fifteen years before, and there learned something of the privations and requirements of a soldier's life. Patriotic to the heart's core, he had long scented the danger to which the nation was exposed, and prepared himself, as a "minute man" of the Revolution, ready at a moment's notice.

Fort Sumter surrendered Saturday at 1:30 o'clock. Telegraphic news conveyed the word to all parts of the Union that evening. But that was all that was known. The next day was Sabbath, and no one in remote towns could get accurate and full details till the issue of the Monday morning papers. That day was a bonanza to those dailies which contained a full report. Early Monday morning, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff went to the railroad where it entered the city, and procuring an *Ohio State Journal* from the train boy, brought the sheet up to the court house, where many of the lawyers had assembled prior to the opening of court. He went into the court room, where the majority of them were, and soon the account and the call for troops as they were printed in that paper were

known to all. A short silence ensued at its close. Mr. William Johnston was the first to speak. "I suppose some of you will be volunteering now," said he. "Very likely we will," replied some one. The conversation soon became general. The situation of national affairs was surely serious. When the news became generally known over the city, groups of talkers could be seen earnestly engaged in conversation. Trade was in the background just then. Farmers came in from the country to learn the latest word, and remained to discuss the situation, or hurried home to inform their neighbors. At dinner that day, the subject engrossed the entire family conversation. In the afternoon, posters were seen all over the city, bearing the following patriotic appeal:

CITIZENS
AND LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY
and
THE UNION,
Come together at the
COURT HOUSE
THIS EVENING.

☞ Gen. McLaughlin and other speakers will address the meeting.

"About dark," says the *Herald*, "a large crowd assembled, and soon the old court house was filled to overflowing. The crowd continued pouring in until the stairs were filled, and two or three hundred more collected on the outside.

"The meeting was called to order by appointing James Purdy, Esq., President. This gentleman, on taking his seat, stated the object of the meeting in a short speech. The organization was completed by appointing Gen. John Meredith and Joel Myers Vice Presidents, and R. Brinkerhoff, and Eckles McCoy, Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. C. Smith, M. R. Dickey, Z. S. Stocking, N. L. Jeffries and B. S. Runyan. The crowd became so dense by this time, that it was moved that the meeting adjourn to Miller's Hall, and a gentleman was dispatched to see if it could be procured. He returned in a short time, and stated that the hall was lighted, and already half full of people. In the mean time, Gen. McLaughlin had been called upon to make a speech. The meeting adjourned to the hall, which was soon filled, and there the General resumed his speech. It breathed that patriotic fire and devotion to the country, for which the old veteran has always been noted. He was frequently loudly applauded.

"After he had concluded, the committee on resolutions reported the following:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, when peaceably attempting to provision her starving troops in Fort Sumter, has been wantonly assailed by traitors to our flag and Government, and Fort Sumter compelled to surrender unconditionally; and,

"WHEREAS, The United States authorities have called upon her loyal citizens to furnish men to enable her to maintain her authority and protect the common property of the people.

"*Resolved*, That we have a Government, and for the support of that Government against enemies without and traitors within, we hereby pledge our lives and fortunes, and our sacred honor.

"*Resolved*, That we, as loyal citizens, hereby pledge our quota of men, and call upon the Legislature to furnish means to equip the same for service under the time-honored stars and stripes.

"Mr. R. C. Davis sung the 'Star Spangled Banner' with great effect, the audience joining in the chorus. Hon. B. Burns, being called upon, made a strong Union speech. He was followed by N. L. Jeffries, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Judge Geddis, M. R. Dickey and W. W. Smith. The meeting kept until a late hour, and the utmost enthusiasm and excitement were manifested.

"One thing," concludes the *Herald*, "was demonstrated by the meeting, and that was that *all* party feeling was obliterated—the politician was sunk in the patriot—and each vied with the other in expressions of devotion and loyalty to the Union."



John Wilder

The President's proclamation was made the next day after Fort Sumter had surrendered, and the paper obtained by Gen. Brinkerhoff Monday morning contained that in addition to the full account of the surrender. The Governor's proclamation was issued the next day—Monday, April 15—calling for the organization of companies, and requiring them to notify him. Thirteen regiments were called for immediate service. The next day—Tuesday—Gen. McLaughlin telegraphed to the Government, tendering a company of 100 men, when he, in fact, had not yet enlisted a man. The Governor replied in the affirmative. That evening, he opened his muster-roll in the court house, and, in one hour and a half, sixty-three men were enrolled.* "The scene," says the *Herald*, "as each man came forward, was intensely exciting. The entire number could easily have been filled that night, had not Gen. McLaughlin declared his intention to wait until morning to enlist the balance."

The next morning, those who had enlisted the night before met at Miller's Hall. Others had joined. The roll was now seventy-eight, three more than the required number. A meeting of the citizens was also announced to meet at the same place. When they had assembled, Mr. H. Colby was called to the chair, who stated the object of this meeting to be for the purpose of making suitable provision for the families of those who enlisted, and announced the names of nineteen prominent gentlemen as a committee to take this matter in charge. The committee appointed five of their number as those to whom application should be made for such aid.

After this was done, the company proceeded to elect their officers, and organize for active military life. The election resulted in the choice of Gen. McLaughlin, Captain; Alexander McIlvaine, First Lieutenant; Thomas E. Douglas, Second Lieutenant; and S. E. McFarland, Third Lieutenant.* While the election progressed, and even after, more applications for enlistment were made and accepted. When this was done, the men were dismissed for dinner till 1 o'clock. After dinner they assembled, and, preceded by the brass band, marched to the public square, where a handsome silk flag was presented to them in an energetic and patriotic speech, by William Johnston. It was received by the Captain, on behalf of the company, and given to T. G. Bristor, Ensign of the company. That done, Mrs. C. R. Taft sang, with excellent effect, the "Star Spangled Banner." Each man was presented with a copy of the New Testament, by Mr. H. Colby, on behalf of the Richland County Bible Society. They then marched back to the hall, where they were dismissed, to be on hand at 7 o'clock in the morning, ready to embark for the seat of war. During the afternoon more enlistments followed, and, by night, over one hundred names were enrolled.

"During all this time," says the *Herald*, "the excitement on the street was most intense. Drums were beating in every direction, flags flying from the roofs and windows of houses, excited men walking to and fro—all presenting a scene of animation and bustle, reminding us of the dreadful scenes of the battle-field, and impressing upon all the reality of the scene."

Early Thursday morning, people were astir and thronging the streets. Volunteers could be seen on every hand, bidding friends good-bye and preparing for a hasty departure. At half-past 7 o'clock, the company formed into line, and marched to the depot with Gen. McLaughlin at its head. The "old war horse" marched with the tread of a soldier. As the company came opposite his residence, they were drawn up in front of it, and the General parted from his family with a military salute, and a hearty

* There has been a little friendly controversy regarding who the *first* man was to enroll his name in this company. The facts in the case are these: When the first call for volunteers was made by Gen. McLaughlin, Joseph Hedges, R. H. Bentley, H. Shelenbarger and T. E. Douglas went forward together. Their names appear as above mentioned. Hence it is probable they enrolled their names in the order given.

* This office was afterward abolished.

"God bless you all," that touched many a heart and brought tears to many an eye. The company then re-formed and proceeded. As they came opposite the foundry of Hall & Allen, the workmen came out in procession and escorted them to the depot. It was indeed a proud moment. At the depot the scene was quite thrilling. Friends parted from friends, brothers from brothers and sisters, husbands from wives, fathers and mothers from sons, lovers from lovers. "Many a manly fellow," says one who saw it all, "felt the tear rush unbidden from his eye." Many a "God bless and preserve you" was heard as the train came in and left, while hearty cheers went up from the bystanders as this, the first company from Richland County, started on its mission of patriotism.

On the way to Columbus, but little happened, Mr. George W. Grubb,* now a resident of Lexington, in a letter describes the trip as one full of fun, yet not unmixed with sadness. They had left homes and dear ones behind, not knowing they would see them again. Yet they were determined to be brave, and mirth ruled the hour. He narrates an incident well worth preserving, which shows the ideas then held by new recruits regarding the discipline in an army.

Mr. Thomas E. Douglas was the Second Lieutenant, and had been assigned charge of part of the men. While on the way, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, he had occasion to reprove a soldier for some boisterous conduct. The soldier, not knowing his rank, and not relishing the reproof, looked in Lieut. Douglas' face and very blandly and coolly remarked, "And who the devil are you, sir?" The joke was pretty good, and was relished by the rest of the boys, if not by the Lieutenant.

Arriving at Columbus, the company reported to the Governor. That official and his Adjutant found themselves suddenly with two or three regiments on hand, and no place to keep them. Hotels were utilized until a camp could be selected, and better means provided. The company, whose history is now being written, was assigned to the First Ohio Volunteers. While here, Joseph Hedges was appointed First Sergeant; R. H. Bentley, Second; T. G. Bristor,* Third, and James D. McBride, Fourth; thus completing the organization of the company, which was known in the regiment as "Company I."

Owing to the chaotic state of military matters at Camp Jackson, the men, in common with many other companies, did not get any supper until late at night, and found a place to sleep as best they could about the camp. At 2 o'clock in the morning, they were marched to the depot, and, with a few other companies, were soon on the way to the front. At Harrisburg, the company remained over Sunday, and then went on to Lancaster, where it went into camp on the fair grounds, about a mile from the city. Both Ohio regiments, the First and Second, numbering about one thousand six hundred men, were there. Regimental officers had been elected while at Harrisburg, and, Sunday afternoon, April 29, the Colonel, Alexander McCook, arrived, and mustered the regi-

* Mr. Grubb was the first man to enlist from Troy Township, and, he thinks, the fifth in the county. He was afterward a member of the Sixth Ohio Battery.

* There is rather an amusing anecdote connected with the appointment of some of these officers that is worth preserving:

When the election for company officers was held in Mansfield, T. G. Bristor and T. E. Douglas were both candidates for a Lieutenant's place. As it happened, however, neither of them knew the difference between the positions of Lieutenant and Sergeant, each thinking they were about the same. It was agreed that Bristor should support Douglas for Lieutenant, and he, Bristor for Sergeant. Douglas was elected, and, not long after, Bristor learned that his office depended on the Captain, who appointed Sergeants. He naturally felt a little chagrined at his easy defeat. After the company got to Columbus, Mr. B., wanted to go to the city, but found a guard around camp. None of them knowing much about the requirements of war, Mr. B., when confronted by the guard, deliberately snatched the musket out of his hands and went on his way. He knew Gen. McLaughlin had a weakness for whisky, and, after imbibing a quantity himself, returned to camp, where he was informed that the Captain would "see to his case at the proper time." Looking around for that official, he found him sound asleep on a board. B. sat down by him and patiently awaited his waking. When that occurred, the first object that confronted the Captain was Private B., who, without giving him a chance to say anything, invited him to "take something." The Captain could not resist, and, retiring to an obscure corner, was treated to a choice drink. Smacking his lips, the old veteran patted Private Bristor on the shoulder, and very kindly called him "Sergeant Bristor, Sergeant Bristor, sir!" Private Bristor had gained his point

ment into service. At first, the officers peremptorily refused to accept Capt. McLaughlin, owing to his age, claiming he could not stand the marches, should they be necessary. He was, however, finally given a commission. He was determined to go to the war, and, had an officer's commission been denied him, the "old war horse" would have shouldered a musket and gone, as he expressed it, "on his own hook." While in camp, Hon. John Sherman joined the company, and was made color bearer. He, however, was not mustered in, his duties as Senator occupying his time. The regiments went to Philadelphia, May 1, where they were until near the last of the month, when they were ordered forward to the defense of Washington. While at Washington, Capt. McLaughlin was offered a captain's commission in the regular army, but declined it. On the 23d of the month, they left the vicinity of Washington and marched to Arlington Heights, where they remained till June 15, when they received orders to cross over into Virginia. In that State, they went into Camp Lincoln, remaining there two days, when they, in company with a large force of troops, were sent forward to guard the railroad. Near the town of Vienna, they encountered a masked battery, and a short, sharp fight ensued, in which the Federal troops were driven back. The troops left along the road hurried forward to aid their comrades, but met them too late to do any good, and together they retreated in good order to the road leading from Georgetown to Fairfax, where a detachment had been left, and, with them, went into camp, naming it Camp Upton. This was the first touch of war for any of Richland County's troops. It is said that in this retreat the "old war horse" was as active as any, despite his lameness; but the men were all fresh, and, in after years, looked upon this first exploit with considerable feeling of mirth.

Not long after this, the great battle of Bull Run—the first real battle of the war—occurred. The First Regiment was in the active part of the battle. It did good service, also, in conducting the retreat, and in re-forming the broken Federal lines. It is due to Mr. T. E. Douglas to say, that, when the rout began at that battle, he was the first man to call a rally of Ohio troops. Springing on a stump, he shouted, "Soldiers of Company I, rally! rally!" A few gathered about him; others came; soon the regiment was called in, and an orderly retreat made, covering other flying troops, and saving the credit of Ohio.

The term of enlistment of the three-months men began to expire about the 1st of August. The magnitude of the contest was now apparent, and, ere the day came to disband the first-called soldiers, the President's call for 300,000 troops went over the land. Many of the three-months men re-enlisted. They were, however, allowed a short furlough, and came home. Friday, August 6, Capt. Miller's company, which had been in the Fifteenth Regiment, arrived in Mansfield. A great concourse of citizens met them at the depot and escorted them up town. Speeches were made, and a happy reunion experienced. But one man had been killed. That was Mr. N. O. Smith, who lost his life in a skirmish between a squad of rebels and his and the Sixteenth Regiments, on the 29th of June. He was Richland's first offering in the war.*

The next day after Capt. Miller's company (enlisted under Capt. M. R. Dickey) came. Capt. McLaughlin's company arrived. He had lost but two men, James Morris† and Edward Horstack. The first named was missing; the latter died at Lancaster of disease. The Plymouth company, Capt. Hiram Miller, the Shelby company, Capt. A. C. Cummins, and the

*When his comrades-in-arms received their pay in August, each one contributed to a common fund, and erected a beautiful monument over his grave in the little graveyard at Windsor, whither a great concourse of people laid him away forever at rest.

†By some means, he was detached from the regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and was taken prisoner by the rebels. This was not known when the company returned.

Bellville company, Capt. Miller Moody, had returned with all their men. Thus, in the three-months service, the county sent out four companies, in all of which but four men were lost.

Before proceeding to the history of the three-years service, it will be well to go back and notice the organization of the three companies referred to, and their exploits in the war.

Capt. McLaughlin's company, though the first to enlist men and to leave for the war, was but little in advance of others. He began enlisting men Tuesday night, April 17. In a day or two, his company was full, and on its way to Columbus. Other towns in the county were awaking. The next day after Capt. McLaughlin began enlisting men (Wednesday), Miller Moody, a resident of Bellville, began raising a volunteer company, and the following Monday started for Columbus with "about seventy-five men of the right stamp," say the local papers. The Village Council and the citizens raised over $700, and further pledged their aid to the support of the families of volunteers, should any necessity arise where such help would be needed. Mr. Moody was elected Captain of the company; A. W. Loback, First Lieutenant, and James Riddle, Second Lieutenant. At Columbus, the company was assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment, and passed with it a very creditable campaign in the eastern division of the army, doing guard duty and aiding in repelling invasions toward the north. The regiment came home about the 8th or 9th of August. Capt. Moody's company had lost not a man. All returned in health and spirits, and, not long after, many re-enlisted in the three-years service.

Other towns were also preparing for the fray. The next Monday evening after these two companies had left—the same day that Capt. Moody and his company left—Moses R. Dickey, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, began recruiting a company in Mansfield, and that evening it was fully organized, and elected its officers. They were: Captain, Mr. Dickey; First Lieutenant, Hiram Miller; Second Lieutenant, A. R. Z. Dawson; First Sergeant, H. L. Avery; Second Sergeant, William Ritter; Third Sergeant, S. M. Wilkinson. The company left for Columbus Thursday, April 25, and went into Camp Jackson. There it was assigned to the Fifteenth Regiment, and began drilling and the regular routine of camp life.*

Shelby was also awake. A meeting of the citizens was held April 17. The following notice appeared in the Shelby papers concerning this meeting:

In compliance with previous notice, a very large meeting of the citizens of Sharon Township met at Gen. Wilson's Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to consider the state of the country, and consult together in reference to their duty on the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Ohio.

The meeting was organized by appointing William Cummins, Chairman, and John H. Cox, Secretary.

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to wit: Harrison Mickey, William R. Bricker, D. Anderson, U. Matson and H. B. Gaylord.

In the absence of the committee, Abraham Cummins, being called upon, made an able and patriotic appeal for the flag of our Union as it is, and the importance of sustaining the laws and liberties of our country.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid the most enthusiastic unanimity:

Resolved, That the citizens of this community will to the utmost of their ability aid the General Government in maintaining its authority, enforcing the laws, and in upholding the flag of the Union.

Resolved, That we have a *Country* and a *Union*, and that to the extent of our ability we pledge our lives and our property to sustain it against all traitors, come from what quarter they may.

*A significant fact connected with the organization of Capt. Dickey's company is worth recording.

At its first organization, five or six men got together and arranged the details, themselves forming the nucleus. It was agreed that no man would be accepted in the company who did not fill the standard regarding weight, size, height, etc. Also that no man would be eligible who would not receive the vote of not less than four-fifths of the members of the company, admitting him to membership. These requirements secured an excellent class of men, of whom it was said at the close of the war, "that not less than forty had held commissions before the conflict ended."

The meeting was then addressed by numerous speakers on the state of the country, and but one feeling prevailed—that the Government must be sustained.

* * * * * * * * *

It was further resolved, that the families of volunteers must be cared for, and, on motion of S. Tucker, the following committee of nine was appointed, to wit: Simeon Tucker, John Dempsey, David Anderson, W. R. Bricker, C. McMiller, J. H. Cox, S. S. Bloom, William Cummins and William Kerr.

(Signed) WILLIAM CUMMINS, Chairman.

J. H. Cox, Secretary.

Mr. A. C. Cummins, now a resident of Mansfield, began raising a company about the same time Capt. Dickey raised his, and, in a short time, had enlisted eighty men. When the officers of the company were chosen, he was elected Captain; T. H. Wiggins, First Lieutenant, and H. B. Gaylord, Second Lieutenant. The Sergeants were J. H. Finefrock, A. M. Burns, S. H. Anderson and Edgar Wilson. The Corporals were John Saltzgarber, H. L. Bingham, William Fletcher and Isaac A. Meyers. A second company was also organized there, of which William Cummins was elected Captain; Rev. A. R. Brown, First Lieutenant, and Thomas H. Mickey, Second Lieutenant. It was, however, not out in the three-months service.

Capt. Dickey's company went to Columbus Thursday, April 25. Capt. Cummins' company had preceded them a few days, and had been also assigned to the Fifteenth Regiment. This regiment was now filled, and ordered into service. Before going, Capt. Dickey had been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonel's place, and Hiram H. Miller, First Lieutenant of the company, elected to fill his place. The regiment left Camp Jackson May 15, and went to Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, where they spent about ten days drilling and waiting for equipments. At the end of that time, the Fifteenth went into West Virginia, crossing the Ohio River near Bellaire, and encamping at Camp Benwood. May 30, they left Camp Benwood, and went on to Camp Burton, the Sixteenth Regiment having preceded them one day. At Camp Burton, seven companies under command of Col. Andrews encamped, and three companies under Lieut. Col. Dickey proceeded to Glover's Gap and camped. Both were doing guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The regiments did not well relish this service. They desired to get to the front, and, by a stroke of policy, received an order from the General to "move on." They marched to Grafton. While at this place, three companies were detailed, under command of Lieut. Col. Dickey, to go to Philippi. They reached there the day after the fight. None of these companies were from Richland County. The seven companies under Gen. Hill were sent to intercept Gen. Garnett's retreating troops; but, halting a few miles too soon, the rebels passed them in the night, and escaped. Soon after, the skirmishes at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford occurred. At the latter place the rebels lost Gen. Garnett, one of their best generals. He was killed while endeavoring to rally his men. The term of enlistment of the three-months men had expired before these engagements occurred; but they were induced to remain in reponse to an urgent appeal from Gen. McClellan, who desired them in the crisis to stand a while longer. After the affairs terminated, the separated regiments were gathered at Grafton, and there took cars for home, arriving in Columbus about the 1st of August. They (the Fifteenth and Sixteenth) had been in almost the same kind of service, principally guard duty. They had performed a large amount of marching, guarding and repairing of bridges along the railroad, and in the discharge of these duties had been of great value to the Government. The Fifteenth had lost but two men.

Capt. Miller and Capt. Cummins' companies arrived home August 2, Mr. N. O. Smith being the only man missing, and he, the county's first

offering on the altar of freedom, lay asleep in the cemetery. The next day after Capt. Miller arrived, Capt. McLaughlin's company came; Capt. Moody was also home soon, and the three-months soldiers the county had sent were again in their homes, and narrating their exploits on the fields of battle. The war had, however, only begun. Their experiences soon gave way before those who had seen longer terms of service. The Government, recognizing the magnitude of the conflict, was now enlisting new men for three years instead of three months. Many who had seen the front began to prepare to return. "As long as the country is in danger, so long will we be ready," said they. The opportunity was at hand. They improved it.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FIRST THREE-YEARS TROOPS.

Re-Enlistment of Three-Months Men—Unsuccessful Attempt of Capt. Beekman's Company to Enter the Three-Months Service and its Return—Organization of Companies in the County—Thomas Ford Commissioned to Raise the Thirty-Second Regiment—Camp Mordecai Bartley—The Fifteenth Regiment—Departure of the Thirty-Second—Roster of the Thirty-Second—Its Life in the Field.

As early as May 4, President Lincoln began to see the immensity of the rebellion and prepare to meet it. That day, he issued a call for recruits to the regular army, and 42,000 men to serve three years. The call for three-months men, as has been noted, was more than twice filled, but still recruiting went on. "They will be needed," said the nation, and the nation was correct. Many of the three-months men re-enlisted, being given time to return home and arrange their affairs. While these companies were out in service, the enlistment of troops had gone steadily on at home.

The town papers of that date are full of "war news." When locals ran short, all they needed was an item or two concerning enlistments or popular gatherings, which they could dilate to the extent of their columns. They speak fully of the companies mentioned, and their departure and return from war.

Among those who raised companies that saw no service, but were ready, was Capt. John W. Beekman, of Plymouth, who raised a company of 100 men. He began recruiting April 18, the next day after Maj. McLaughlin, and, by Friday evening, enough men were enlisted and waiting for orders to march. Mr. Beekman was elected Captain, and B. F. Day and David Gibbs, Lieutenants. Sabbath day, after drill, the company marched in a body to the Presbyterian church, where they listened to a sermon from the fifteenth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Exodus—"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"—by the Rev. Selman. At its close, the men were each presented with a Bible. "Fully three thousand people were in town," says the *Advertiser*. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the company left the village, marching to Norwalk, in Huron County, where it took the cars for Cleveland. Just as it formed to start from Plymouth, Miss Susan Seymour appeared with a fine flag, the gift of the ladies of the town, and, in a neat, appropriate speech, asked the soldiers to "guard it well, and carry it through all war's vicissitudes." Arriving at Cleveland, the company went into camp. But the State could not receive half the men offered, and, after a short encampment, the company disbanded and returned home. Richland County was doing her part nobly. Only seven counties gave more troops on the first call.

Mansfield was also organizing more companies. As fast as organized, they met generally in Miller's Hall to drill. Among these local companies were the "Mansfield Cadets," composed of fifty men, organized May 9. J. B. Hoffer was Captain; Michael Keiser was First Lieutenant; F. Harding, Second Lieutenant; Isaac Gass, First Sergeant.

Jonas Smith, the County Auditor, also organized a company, who met and drilled in the court house hall, while almost daily, on the streets, in the park or near the city, could be heard the

"Tread of armed men."

A militia company was formed in Washington Township, consisting of fifty men, of whom Mr. Fickle was Captain; James Pollock and Elias Hiser, First and Second Lieutenants. "This company," say the *Herald*, "was organized under the call for 100,000 men, and holds itself in readiness to move, should it be needed."

A company, called the "Old Guards," composed of men in the city and vicinity, whose ages ranged from thirty-five to sixty-five years, of whom George Armentrout was Captain, was also organized, and began drilling. Several of the members of this company had served in the Mexican war, and were now reviving a taste of their old experiences.

The *Herald*, in the latter part of July, says: "Rev. Jacob Kahler has just raised a company of artillery, who are to be ready in case an invasion of the city occurs. They are not to leave the city. Each man must be of 175 pounds weight, and of a necessary height and build. They are some of the best men of our county." This paper of the same date also says: "Capt. Thomas H. Ford, on July 25, sent another company to Columbus under command of Capt. Bowland."

Charles R. Lord organized a company early in May, and Friday, the 17th, he was elected Captain; J. Davis, Jr., First Lieutenant, and L. D. Myers, Second Lieutenant. The company, at its organization, numbered fifty-three men. Union meetings were held in most of the townships, at which stirring speeches were made, funds collected and supplies gathered for the relief of the families of those who volunteered, and to be sent to the soldiers in camp whom the Government had not yet supplied with equipments. Ex-Gov. Ford and Capt. Seaton each raised a company, and June 8 both companies were on their way to Columbus. M. W. Worden was, at the same time, raising a company, which, however, like all these noticed, was not needed, and, like many of them, saw no service until they re-enlisted as three-years soldiers. Capt. Worden's company reported ready for duty August 3.

This chaotic condition of affairs in the military departments of Ohio was largely due to the excited war Governor, and his equally excited staff of assistants. They had telegraphed hither and thither for troops, and suddenly found themselves with thousands of men on hand, and no provisions for their keeping. The newspapers of an adverse political faith, hearing the cry of favoritism and ill-supply of the men, took up the refrain and stirred up the masses, who in turn roundly abused the Governor and the Administration for not being prepared in a moment. Large numbers of the soldiers could not be received; there was no call for them, and, like Capt. Beekman's company from Plymouth, they returned without being mustered, and without pay, and minus their time and expenses. The call for three-years men gave the State time and opportunity to relieve itself of its supply of men. They were returned to their homes, and recruiting for the war began. Gov. Dennison commissioned ex-Gov. Ford to raise a regiment, to be known as the Thirty-second, and gave him the colonelcy. He enlisted as many of his men as he could induce to enter the service, and sent recruiting officers to adjoining counties. His commission was given the last week in July, and in a short time he had one company in the city, full; two being recruited, and one organizing in Perrysville, under command of Capt. Joseph Gladden. On the 2d day of August, two companies, one from Knox and one from Carroll County, came and were clothed here and kept to await the selection of a camp, near Mansfield, now becoming necessary. By the next week, five companies were ready, three of whom, Capt. Bowland's, Worden's and Gladden's, were from this county. Two sites were proposed for camps. One was on the farm of Mr. Long, a little way northwest from the city; the other near Bart-

ley's mill. As the State had made no provisions for maintaining the camp here, it was expected that the citizens would raise the money to pay the rent of the ground and provide barracks for the men.

The *Herald* of August 17 states that "a camp has been selected on the Tingley farm, to be known as Camp Mordecai Bartley," and "that six companies are there busily engaged in preparing it for the reception of the troops of the Thirty-second Regiment."

While Col. Ford was engaged in recruiting his regiment, Capt. Conger came to the city and announced he would receive recruits for a cavalry regiment. Soon after, Col. Lewis Zahm, a well-known citizen of the State, began raising a cavalry regiment, to which one company, raised by Charles Seidel, was attached. Several men in this company were from this county. At the same time these events were occurring, Lieut. Col. Dickey announced that he would raise a company for three years, to be assigned to the Fifteenth Regiment now recruiting for that service. Capt. Miller received a commission as a Captain, and William Ritter, as Second Lieutenant. Capt. Miller "has good success raising men," says the *Herald*. But various contingences arose, and the company was, not raised as was at first proposed. Capt. Miller, however, raised a company, which was, not long after, assigned to the re-organized Fifteenth, for three years' service. Nearly all the returned soldiers were, in one way or another, engaged in recruiting. Capt. McLaughlin was commissioned about the middle of September to raise a battalion of cavalry, which afterward formed a part of the "Sherman Brigade." Alexander McIlvaine, who had been First Lieutenant in McLaughlin's three-months company, was commissioned to raise a company, of which he was Captain, when the company was assigned to the Sixty-fourth Regiment. His company was organized Saturday evening, September 21, and elected McIlvaine, Captain; Michael Keiser, First Lieutenant, and Samuel Wolf, Second Lieutenant. The first and last named were in the three months' service, while Mr. Keiser had seen service in the Mexican war.

H. Bentley Smith, Dr. Anderson, of Lexington, Messrs. Winter and —— Gregg were authorized to raise companies, and nearly all succeeded. Late in August, Miller Moody began re-enlisting his company for the Sixteenth Regiment, three years' service. Capt. A. R. Z. Dawson was also commissioned, and began raising a company. This company was also intended for the Fifteenth Regiment, which, as three-months men, were paid off August 20, and began rapidly re-enlisting for three years.

Speaking of the number of companies formed in the county, the *Herald* of August 21 says: "Several companies are being formed in the county. If all of them are accepted, Richland County will have furnished a full regiment of three-years men."

August 15, Capt. Cummins received his commission to recruit men for the three-years service. He at once went to work. In a short time after the men were paid for their three months' service, the Captain, like the others, had his company full.

September 4, the *Herald* gives the following summary of enlisted men ready for service:

"Capt. Aaron C. Johnston's company in the Twenty-fifth Regiment; William H. Seaton's, in the same; William B. Bowland's in the Thirty-second; Joseph Gladden's, in the same: Hiram Miller's, A. R. Z. Dawson's and A. C. Cummins, in the Fifteenth; and Miller Moody's in the Sixteenth; Charles Seidel's company of cavalry is composed of men from this and adjoining counties, and are now in Col. Zahm's regiment. In addition to these," continues the paper, "the following companies are nearly ready: Capt. F. S. Sowers, for Col. Zahm's cavalry; J. B. Franklin's, for Wade's cavalry; E. B. Conger, for the First Virginia Cavalry, and Capt. George Weaver's for the Fourth Infantry."

About this time, these various companies began organizing. Col. Ford was commissioned by the Governor to raise a regiment—the Thirty-second—and, as has been mentioned, was also progressing favorably in its recruiting, while these events were occurring. Camp Mordecai Bartley had been selected on the Tingley farm, and there the Colonel began gathering his regiment, augmented to six companies when the site was selected. The camp equipage arrived Monday, August 19, the Government having accepted the camp, and soon tents appeared. Strict military discipline was enforced by the Colonel, who was determined the soldiers should be well drilled. The camp was the center of attraction for all the adjacent country, and every day received a great many visitors, many of whom brought edibles of all sorts, by which means the soldiers fared very well. The soldiers are all highly complimented by the local papers, as being very orderly and military in appearance.

The next day after the tents arrived, August 20, Col. Ford issued a special circular, No. 6, in which he prescribes camp routine and which he heads as follows: "Headquarters Thirty-second Regiment, Camp Buckingham."* He had changed the name of the camp in honor of the then Adjutant General of the State. While he remained in camp, the latter name was used; on his departure, September 2, the old name was again adopted.

Col. Ford had secured Capts. Milton W. Worden, William B. Bowland, Joseph Gladden and C. R. Lord, all of whom were busily engaged recruiting men. As early as August 10, a company from Mount Vernon and one from Carrollton came to Mansfield for this regiment, and were quartered in the city until the camp was selected. By the latter part of August, another came, and went immediately into camp. At that date, there were four companies, which, the newspapers said, aggregated 750 men. Recruiting went rapidly on in this regiment. August 24, Maj. Edie, an United States officer, arrived, and the men were sworn into the service. The camp at that time, each day, presented a lively appearance. Some minister from the city generally preached Sabbath afternoon to the soldiers, although his audience contained often more citizens than soldiers. When the regiment was organized, Ford was made Colonel; E. H. Swinney, Lieutenant Colonel; S. M. Hewett, Major; R. F. Jackson, Adjutant, and R. H. Bentley, Quartermaster.

September 3, the Thirty-second received orders to repair to Camp Dennison. Though not quite full, the Colonel left recruiting officers behind to fill the quota as fast as possible. Early Tuesday morning the regiment left Camp Buckingham and marched to the depot, where sixteen passenger cars awaited them, into which they went, and were soon leaving home. This was the first regiment that left Richland County for the three-years service. War was a reality now. They were leaving home, many of them forever, others to come back only in the body, while the spirit had gone to its Maker from some bloody field of battle, or from some lonely glen or vale; others, maimed for life, while others, who are yet living, came back in the full vigor of manhood, to recount in story and song their life in the camp, on the march and in the field.

On the opposite page will be found the roster of the Thirty-second Regiment—three-years service—showing only the names of those officers who went from Richland County.

* There seems to be a little confusion in the columns of the local papers regarding the name of the camp. Immediately underneath the order quoted, the *Herald* alludes to the change and says, "Col. Ford makes it, though the State had given the name 'Mordecai Bartley.'" "We think the Colonel has about made the State knock under," says the local column. However, old soldiers say the State did not "knock under," and that, though the Colonel tried to make the change, he did not succeed. The camp for the Sherman brigade, near town, was, however, named Buckingham, probably to compromise the matter. During the draft, it was also changed to Camp Mansfield.

ROSTER OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Colonel	Thomas H. Ford	July 26, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Discharged November 8, 1862.
Lieut. Col	Robert H. Bentley	Dec. 25, 1862	Dec. 25, 1862	Resigned July 27, 1863.
Major	Alexander R. Patterson	May 18, 1865	May 18, 1865	Resigned as Capt. in Jan., '66.
Chaplain	William H. Nickerson	Sept. 5, 1861	Sept. 16, 1861	Resigned March 17, 1862.
Captain	William B. Bowland	August 31, 1862.	Sept. 16, 1861	Resigned June 17, 1862.
Captain	Milton W. Worden	August 31, 1862.	Sept. 16, 1861	Honorably disch'd June 18, '63.
Captain	Alexander R. Patterson	May 4, 1863	Jan. 19, 1863	Promoted to Major.
Captain	William Wise	Nov. 18, 1864	Nov. 18, 1864	On detached duty.
Captain	Daniel W. Wilson	May 18, 1865	May 18, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	Robert H. Bentley	August 10, 1861.	Sept. 16, 1861	Promo'd to Capt., Dec. 25, 1862.
First Lieut.	Francis H. Robbins	Feb. 8, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Resigned April 27, 1863.
First Lieut.	Alexander R. Patterson	Feb. 8, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	David Shellenberger	March 15, 1862.	May 5, 1862	Resigned Jan. 7, 1864.
First Lieut.	Alfred G. Phillips	May 4, 1863	June 29, 1863	Killed July 22, 1864.
First Lieut.	William Wise	Nov. 10, 1863	April 6, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Daniel W. Wilson	August 11, 1864.	August 11, 1864.	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	John Mitchell	Nov. 18, 1864	Nov. 18, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
Sec. Lieut.	Francis H. Robbins	Jan. 9, 1862	Jan. 9, 1862	Pro. to First Lieut, Feb. 8, 1862.
Sec. Lieut.	Cerventes Fugate	April 5, 1862	March 5, 1862	Died May 13, 1862.
Sec. Lieut.	Calvin A. Bowland	April 10, 1862.	Dec. 27, 1862	Resigned January 17, 1863.
Sec. Lieut.	Linus R. North	Jan. 18, 1863	Feb. 18, 1863	Resigned June 24, 1863.
Sec. Lieut.	Daniel W. Wilson	June 18, 1863	August 25, 1863.	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	Solomon Kauffman	May 18, 1865	May 18, 1865	

Arriving at Camp Dennison, the regiment was completed, armed and equipped for service, and spent some time drilling and preparing for active duty.

In following the history of the Thirty-second in the field, nothing better can be given than the history as published in the work by Whitelaw Reid, entitled "Ohio in the War." It is as follows:

"On the 15th of September, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dennison for West Virginia. As was the case with most, if not all, of the first regiments from Ohio, they were poorly equipped, and armed with the almost useless old smooth-bore musket of by-gone days. The regiment was moved by railroad, and arrived at Grafton, September 18, and marched the next day for Beverly, W. Va., where it arrived on the 22d.

At this point, Col. Ford reported for orders to Brig. Gen. Reynolds, then commanding the district of Cheat Mountain, with headquarters at Huttonsville, and was assigned to the command then stationed on Cheat Mountain summit, with Col. Nathan Kimball, of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, commanding the post.

"The Thirty-second had been hurried to the field without discipline of any kind; in fact, it was hardly organized. Here, upon the rugged heights of Cheat Mountain, amid the wild scenery of the Alleghanies, the regiment received its first lesson in the art of war. On the 3d of October, 1861, the Thirty-second, under orders, made a forward movement and led the advance of the army against Greenbrier, Va., through the mountains and pines of that region by midnight. The regiment remained at Greenbrier during the fall of 1861, engaged in watching the movements of the enemy, then commanded by the afterward renowned rebel General, R. E. Lee.

"On the 13th of December, part of the Thirty-second, under command of Capt. Hamilton, accompanied Gen. Milroy in his advance on Camp Alleghany. In his report, Gen. Milroy

complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this affair was four killed and fourteen wounded, some severely. On the return from this expedition, it was ordered to Beverly, where it remained the rest of that severe winter. The time was profitably spent in still further disciplining and organizing the regiment, which made necessary some changes in the roster. The following-named officers retired, and their places were filled by promotion from the ranks: Capt. J. A. Lacy, Company A; W. M. Stanley, Company K, and J. Dyer, of Company I; Chaplain, Nickerson; First Lieuts. C. C. Brandt, J. W. McLaughlin, Albert J. Spaulding and C. C. Nichols; Second Lieuts. John Vanmeter, H. H. Fickel, B. F. Guck, R. F. Jackson (Adjutant), George F. Jack, W. H. H. Case and D. Stambaugh. Surgeon John N. Mowry also retired and was succeeded by Dr. James G. Buchanan, of Willsville, Ohio.

"Still retained in Gen. Milroy's command, the regiment took the advance of the expedition under that officer, which resulted in the capture of Camp Alleghany, Huntersville, Monterey and McDowell. About the 1st of May, a further advance was made to near Buffalo Gap, seven miles from Staunton, Va. The enemy was met at this point, and, after some severe fighting, the National forces fell back to the main army, camped at McDowell, in the Bull Pasture Valley, where Gens. Schenck and Milroy had united their forces, numbering about seven thousand men.

"The rebel General, Stonewall Jackson, advanced against the National force on the 8th day of May, and was met on the side of the Bull Pasture Mountain. A severe battle ensued, which lasted from 2 P. M. until dark, with varied success on each side. The National forces fell back to Franklin, W. Va., closely followed by the rebel army. In this battle, the Thirty-second lost six killed and fifty-three wounded, some mortally. It was the last regiment to leave the field. Lieut. C. Fugate, of Company E, a young officer of fine promise, was among the mortally wounded; he died at Franklin five days after the battle.

"On the 12th day of May, Maj. Gen. Fremont, commanding the Mountain Department, effected a junction with Gens. Schenck and Milroy, bringing with him about twelve thousand men. Before this junction, however, the rebel General Jackson had retired from the National front. The combined National forces lay at Franklin inactive until the 25th day of May, when they were ordered to the support of Gen. Banks, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley against the rebel army under Jackson. While the army was in camp at Franklin, the Thirty-second was transferred from Milroy's to Schenck's brigade, composed of the Thirty-second, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and Eighty-second, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

"In Fremont's pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley, the Thirty-second bore its part and participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, on the 8th and 9th days of June, 1862. The regiment returned to Strausburg about the last of June, was transferred to Piatt's Brigade, and moved to Winchester, Va., July 5, 1862. It remained at Winchester doing garrison duty until the 1st of September, the day the place was evacuated by Gen. White, when the regiment moved with the brigade to Harper's Ferry, and assisted in the defense of that place. After making a hard fight and losing 150 of its number, the regiment, with the whole command, was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post to the enemy as prisoners of war. The history of this unaccountable affair is yet to be written. The Thirty-second was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., whence it was transferred to Chicago, Ill.

"In the defense of Harper's Ferry, the regiment lost some gallant officers and brave men.

Capt. S. R. Breese, Company H, who succeeded Capt. Baxter, was killed by a musket ball, Capt. M. W. Worden lost a leg, Lieutenant A. G. Hostetter was severely wounded in the foot, and Lieut. E. B. Adams, of Company F, lost a hand. Col. Ford was placed under arrest and sent to Washington for trial by a military commission, on the charge of having neglected his duty in the defense of Maryland Heights. This trial resulted in his dismissal from the service November 8, 1862, by order of the War Department.*

"At Chicago the regiment became almost completely demoralized. It had not been paid for eight months, and many of the men took "French leave" and went home to look after their families. Capt. B. F. Potts was sent to Columbus to ask Gov. Todd to procure an order from the War Department, transferring the regiment to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. This application was successful, and the Thirty-second, or all that was left of it—thirty-five men, arrived at Camp Taylor December 1, 1862.

"On the 2d of December, Capt. B. F. Potts was appointed by Gov. Todd, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and that energetic officer went immediately to work 'reconstructing' the command. Within ten days, order prevailed, and 800 men had reported for duty. This happy result was not attained, however, without decisive action in the case of several officers, who were charged with inciting disaffection and revolt among the men. Secretary Stanton, of the War Office, ordered their instant dismissal, which was consummated on the 23d of December, 1862. The men were paid in full, and, on the 12th of January, 1863, declared to be exchanged. On the 18th, orders were received to proceed to Memphis, Tenn. In re-organizing the regiment, Lieut. Col. Potts was made Colonel, Quartermaster R. H. Bentley, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. A. M. Crumbacker, Major; Assistant Surgeon Brundige, Surgeon, and Lieut. George Sinclair, Captain. The regiment left Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, January 20; reached Memphis on the 25th of January, 1863, and was assigned to Logan's division, Seventeenth Army Corps. At the battle of Champion Hills the Thirty-second made a bayonet charge and captured the First Mississippi Rebel Battery—men, guns and horses—with a loss of twenty-four men. For this gallant achievement, the captured battery was turned over to the regiment and manned by Company F during the entire siege of Vicksburg. The total loss of the regiment during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg was 225, rank and file. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills; was in the extreme front of Logan's division when Vicksburg surrendered, and was assigned to post duty under Gen. Logan.

"In August, 1863, the regiment accompanied Stevenson's expedition to Monroe, La., and McPherson's expedition to Brownville, Miss., in October of the same year. It was also with Sherman in February, 1864, at Meridian, and lost twenty-two men at Baker's Creek, Miss.; February 5, 1864, in which last affair Capt. W. A. McAllister was severely wounded while gallantly leading the advance.

"Col. Potts had been assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the autumn of 1863, and was thereafter but seldom in command of the regiment. In December and January, 1863–64, more than three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on the 4th of March, 1864, it was furloughed home. It rejoined the army at Cairo, Ill., on the 21st of April, with its ranks largely augmented by recruits. The only change made while at home was the addition of Dr. T. P. Bond, of

*The evidence afterward adduced proved almost conclusively the correctness of Col Fort's position and that he was not, as he always asserted, in any case to blame for the day's disaster. That he was made a "scapegoat" to shield the blunders of a superior officer was pretty well established, and he was afterward re-instated by President Lincoln. He did not, however, accept the position, but retired from the service.

Champaign County, as Assistant Surgeon. On the 27th of April, the regiment embarked at Cairo with its division and corps, on transports, landing at Clifton. From there it marched to Ackworth, Ga., where it joined Gen. Sherman on the 10th of June, 1864. The Thirty-second was identified with the movements of the Seventeenth Army Corps in Sherman's advance against Atlanta; participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and Nickajack Creek, near Howett's Ferry, on the Chattahoochie River, July 10, 1864. Also in the battles of July 20, 21, 22 and 28, before Atlanta, and lost more than half its number in killed and wounded. In the affair of the 22d of July, Adjt. A. G. Phillips, of Mansfield, Ohio, was killed while encouraging the men, and Capts. Huber and Potts were severely wounded. The regiment was commanded, in those battles, by Lieut. Col. J. J. Hibbetts, Col. Potts being in command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. (On the 12th of January, 1865, Col. Potts was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, on the special recommendation of Gen. Sherman, for gallantry before Atlanta, July 22, 1864.)

"After the fall of Atlanta, the Thirty-second moved with the army in pursuit of Hood, after which it rejoined Gen. Sherman and accompanied him on his march to the sea.

"On the 10th of December, 1864, the Thirty-second was in the advance of the army, and contributed its share toward driving the enemy into his works at Savannah. In this expedition, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad was cut, thus destroying the enemy's communications with Charleston. On the 21st of December, the regiment entered Savannah with the army, and went into camp near Fort Thunderbolt. After the review by Gen. Sherman of the whole army, the Seventeenth Army Corps went by transports to Beaufort, S. C.; thence to Pocatoligo Station, on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad.

"On the 1st of February, 1865, the regiment moved with the army through the Carolinas, and, with the Thirteenth Iowa, was the first regiment to enter Columbia. (Col. Hibbetts, with a mounted detachment of the regiment, entered and captured Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1865, after a severe fight with Wade Hampton's cavalry.)

"On the 20th and 21st of March, it was engaged with the enemy at Bentonville, N. C., where, on the 21st, Capt. D. R. Potts, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. B. F. Potts, was killed while gallantly leading the skirmish line of the brigade, in an assault on the enemy's works.

"The regiment came out of the woods to see their friends at Goldsboro, moved with the army to Raleigh, N. C., and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army, May 1, 1865. It marched with the army through Richmond, Va., to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review before President Johnson and his Cabinet.

"The regiment remained in camp near Washington until June 8, 1865, when it took the cars for Louisville. It lay there until July 20, when it was mustered out of the service and proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, at which place the men received their final discharge July 26, 1865.

"During the stay of the Thirty-second in Washington, Lieut. Col. Hibbetts was commissioned Colonel, vice B. F. Potts, promoted; Capt. S. Guthrie was made Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Isaac B. Post, of Company C, promoted to Major, vice Crumbacker, resigned.

"The Thirty-second entered the field September 15, 1861, 950 strong, and during the war received more than 1,600 recruits. Only 565 remained at its muster-out. It is believed that the regiment lost and recruited more than any other from Ohio."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

ORGANIZATION — LIFE AT CAMP BARTLEY — LEAVES FOR THE FRONT — LIFE IN THE FIELD — SENT TO TEXAS — MUSTER-OUT AND RETURN — THE SECOND CAVALRY — ITS SERVICE IN THE WAR — ROSTER.

AT the same time, as has incidentally been noticed, that Col. Ford was raising the Thirty-second Regiment, various efforts were being made to recruit the Fifteenth by officers who had been in the same regiment in the three-months service. Mention of their efforts has several times been made in the course of this narrative. Hiram Miller, A. C. Cummins, A. R. Z. Dawson, A. M. Burns, Thomas E. Douglas, C. H. Askew and others, were all vigorously at work during the summer of 1861, immediately following the three-months service, and by the time the Thirty-second left Camp Bartley, the Fifteenth was so far recruited as to be able to occupy the camp, and commence drill there. The Thirty-second left Camp Bartley, September 3. The next day, the Fifteenth, already numbering two full and several incomplete companies, entered. Moses R. Dickey had been commissioned by the Governor as Colonel of the regiment, and had been actively engaged while recruiting went on. Once in camp, Col. Dickey established camp routine and discipline. Drilling the men in the manual of arms, in the handling of tents and camp equipage, and the various duties of a soldier's life, was the daily order. Recruiting was also actively carried forward. When the companies took possession of the camp, few if any of them were completely organized. That was, however, quickly done. The next day after they went into camp, the Shelby company elected their officers. A. C. Cummins was made Captain, as he had been in the three-months service. That officer, before the war closed, raised three companies, every one of which he took to the field. He was with the Fifteenth three-years troops till about the 1st of May, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. He was not here but a short time till he raised Company H for the Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, three-months service, and went with that company to the front, remaining with them till they were mustered out late in the fall.

The Fifteenth remained in Camp Bartley from September 4 till the 26th. All this time it was filling its ranks, drilling and receiving its camp equipage. By the latter day, it was fully organized, and left Camp Bartley for Camp Dennison, where it received its arms. Its outfit being completed, on the 4th of October, the regiment left for the field. At Camp Nevin, near Nolin's Station, Ky., it was assigned to the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, subsequently by Gen. Buell. On the 9th of December, 1861, the division marched to Bacon Creek, and, on the following day, the Sixth Brigade occupied Munfordsville. On the morning of the 14th of February, 1862, the Second Division broke camp, moving in the direction of West Point, to embark for Fort Donelson; but, upon hearing of its capture, marched to Bowling Green. Crossing Barren River on the 27th, the command reached Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of March. Here the army rested till the 16th, when the march to Savannah began, which point was reached on the night of April

6, and, on the morning of the 7th, embarked for the battle-field. In this engagement the regiment lost six men killed and sixty-two wounded.

In the operations against Corinth the Second Division formed the reserve of the army, taking the front on the 27th of May. It was continually skirmishing with the enemy until the town was taken on the 30th. On the 10th of June, the division marched to Battle Creek, Tenn., arriving there on the 18th of July. The regiment was engaged in building a fort at the mouth of Battle Creek until the 20th of August, when Gen. McCook's command moved to Altamont, on the Cumberland Mountains, in which direction the army under Bragg was marching. From Altamont the divison marched to Nashville, and from there to Bowling Green, and thence to Louisville, arriving on the 25th of September. On the 1st of October, the Second Division marched on the Shelbyville pike, in pursuit of the enemy, until reaching Lawrenceburg, where a skirmish was had in which the regiment was engaged. The division marched in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched to Nashville, arriving on the 7th of November, 1862.

On the 26th of December, the army advanced towards Murfreesboro. In the battle of Stone River, the regiment was heavily engaged, losing eighteen killed, and eighty-nine wounded.

On the 24th of July, an advance was ordered on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, which places were occupied by our army after the enemy had been driven from his strong position at Galner's and Liberty Gap. In this engagement, one officer and seven men were killed, and twenty-three wounded. About the middle of August the division was ordered to Bellefonte, Ala., arriving on the 22d, and from there to Stephenson, Ala. The march was resumed on the 2d of September, in the direction of Rome, Ga., crossing Lookout Mountain and camping at the eastern ford, near Alpine, on the 10th. After remaining two days the command recrossed Lookout Mountain to Winson's Valley, and took a position with the main army in Lookout Valley.

On the morning of the 19th, the regiment marched to the battle-field of Chickamauga. In this battle, the regiment lost one officer and nine men killed, two officers and sixty-nine wounded, and forty men missing. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Chattanooga, and the assault of Mission Ridge. On the 28th of November, the regiment then belonging to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, marched with the corps to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., and moved from there to Strawberry Plains.

On the 14th of January, 1864, the greater portion of the regiment, having re-enlisted as veterans, were granted a furlough. On the 14th of March, the regiment assembled at Camp Chase, having recruited to upward of nine hundred men. Upon arriving at Nashville on the 22d, the regiment was ordered to march to Chattanooga, arriving on the 5th of April. On the 8th, the regiment moved to Cleveland, Tenn., meeting with a serious accident near Charleston, Tenn., by a railroad train being thrown from the track, by which twenty men were more or less injured.

The regiment moved to McDonald's Station on the 20th, and remained there till the opening of the spring campaign. On the 3d of May, the regiment marched to Tunnel Hill, and was frequently engaged until the 13th, when the enemy evacuated Rocky Face Ridge, and our army took position at Dalton.

The regiment participated in the battle at Resaca, and in the engagement near Dallas, where it lost nineteen men killed, three officers and sixty-one men wounded. While skirmishing on the 14th of June, the regiment lost one officer and one man killed, and five men wounded, all belonging to Company A.

After crossing the Chattahoochie, the regiment moved down the river on the 11th of July, and in connection with the division



A. S. Newman

covered the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps. The command to which the regiment belonged took a prominent part in the siege and reduction of Atlanta.

When the army of Hood began its raid upon our communications, the regiment marched to the relief of Resaca and from there to Columbia, where it was engaged in a slight skirmish. The regiment did not participate in the battle of Franklin, but was assigned the duty of covering the withdrawal of the forces and the retreat to Nashville. At Nashville, the regiment formed the extreme left of the army, where, upon receiving orders, it moved forward and captured a fine battery of four brass guns and some thirty prisoners. The regiment participated in a movement on Franklin Pike, about five miles from the city, capturing prisoners to the number of two commissioned officers and 100 men. The entire loss in the two days of the fight was two officers and one man killed, and two officers and twenty-four men wounded. After following the enemy to Lexington, Ala., the corps moved in the direction of Huntsville, and the regiment went into camp at Bird Springs about the 5th of January, 1865, and remained till the 15th of March, when it moved into East Tennessee.

It moved by railroad to New Market, Tenn., and marched from there to Greenville, arriving on the 5th of April, and on the 23d was ordered back to Nashville, arriving about the 1st of May. From this time till the 16th of June, it was in camp near Nashville, Tenn., when orders were received to move to Texas. It arrived at Indianola, Tex., July 9, disembarked and marched to Green Lake, a distance of twenty miles. On the 10th of August, it started for San Antonio, a distance of 150 miles. The scarcity of water, the extreme heat and the want of suitable rations, made this one of the severest marches the regiment ever endured. It reached the Salado, a small stream near Antonio, on the 21st of August, and remained there and in the city till November 21, when it was mustered out and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge. Arriving at Columbus, Ohio, December 25, it was finally discharged from the service of the United States on the 27th of December, 1865.

ROSTER OF FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, SHOWING ONLY NAMES OF OFFICERS FROM RICHLAND COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Colonel	Moses R. Dickey	August 7, 1861	August 7, 1861	Resigned October 21, 1862.
Major	A. R. Z. Dawson	July 22, 1864	July 22, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
Chaplain	R. L. Ganter	September 20, 1861	October 21, 1861	Resigned April 15, 1862.
Captain	Hiram Miller	September 11, 1861	October 17, 1861	Resigned July 27, 1862.
Captain	A. R. Z. Dawson	September 11, 1861	October 17, 1861	Promoted to Major.
Captain	A. C. Cummins	September 12, 1861	October 17, 1861	Resigned April 25, 1862.
Captain	Andrew M. Burns	April 30, 1862	May 10, 1862	Resigned March 18, 1863.
Captain	T. E. Douglas	July 1, 1862	July 10, 1862	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Captain	George W. Cummins	March 18, 1863	April 7, 1863	Mustered out.
Captain	Calvin R. Taft	January 1, 1863	June 10, 1863	Mustered out.
Captain	Cyrus H. Askew	March 18, 1864	March 18, 1864	Resigned June 14, 1865.
Captain	A. L. Smith	November 26, 1864	November 26, 1864	Declined promotion.
Captain	Alex B Lord	January 18, 1865	January 18, 1865	Honorably discharged January 19, 1865.
Captain	L. Doolittle	January 18, 1865	January 18, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	C. P. Lieter	February 2, 1865	February 2, 1865	Commission returned.
Captain	Joseph N. Welker	February 28, 1865	February 28, 1865	Declined promotion.
Captain	David Weh...	March 29, 1865	March 29, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	T. C. Bowles	August 31, 1861	October 21, 1861	Resigned May 17, 1862.
First Lieut.	T. E. Douglas	September 11 1861	October 17, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Andrew M. Burns	September 12, 1861	October 17, 1861	Promoted to Captain.

ROSTER OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
First Lieut.	Calvin R. Taft.....	September 12,1861	October 21, 1861..	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Joseph McKee.....	November 29, 1861	November 29, 1861	Resigned November 28, 1862.
First Lieut.	T. Goldsmith.....	January 30, 1862..	January 30, 1862..	Revoked.
First Lieut.	George W. Cummins..	April 30, 1862.....	May 10, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Cyrus H. Askew.....	July 1, 1862.....	August 10, 1862...	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut	J. Goldsmith.....	May 4, 1862.....	August 12, 1862...	Resigned May 30, 1863.
First Lieut.	Augustus L. Smith...	June 11, 1863.....	June 10 1863.....	Mustered out.
First Lieut.	Alex. B. Lord.....	March 18, 1864...	March 18, 1864...	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	L. Doolittle.....	March 18, 1864....	March 18, 1864...	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Collin P. Lieter.....	August 11, 1864...	August 11, 1864...	Revoked. Wounded at Ricket Mills, Ga.
First Lieut.	Joseph N. Welker.....	November 26 1864	November 26, 1864	Declined promotion.
First Lieut.	James G. Gass.....	June 18, 1865.....	June 18, 1865.....	No vacancy at time of promotion.
First Lieut.	David Weh.....	February 2, 1865..	February 2, 1865..	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	James G. Gass.....	February 10, 1865	February 10, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
Sec. Lieut...	Cyrus H. Askew.....	September 11,1865	October 17, 1865..	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	George W. Cummins..	September 12,1865	October 17, 1865..	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	L. Doolittle.....	April 30, 1862.....	May 10, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	Augustus Smith	July 1, 1862.....	August 12, 1862...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	Andross E. Smiley...	October 24, 1862...	November 28, 1862	Killed June 24, 1863.
Sec. Lieut...	Alex. B. Lord.....	March 18, 1863....	April 7, 1863.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	Joseph N. Welker.....	March 18, 1864.....	March 18, 1864...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	Collin P. Lieter.....	November 4, 1863	March 30, 1864...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut...	James G. Gass.....	November 26, 1864	November 26, 1864	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut ..	Henry M. Leedy.....	November 24, 1865	November 24, 1865	Mustered out as Sergeant with regiment.

The Second Ohio Cavalry, which contained a few men from this county, was organized in the summer and autumn of 1861, under the supervision of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins, who received special authority from the War Office. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Wade, near Cleveland, the last company being mustered in October 10, 1861. It was the first cavalry regiment raised in the northern part of Ohio, and drew into its ranks a large number of wealthy, intelligent and cultured men. Its roster shows that the following persons were from this county, who were in Company M, the one referred to above:

J. B. Franklin, Captain; J. B. Holmes, First, and W. B. Niman, Second, Lieutenant; First Sergeant, John Woolf. Privates—Henry Daniels, David Osborn, Joseph McElroy, E. H. Ingham, Stephen Clifford, George W. Armstrong, J. H. Armstrong, Albert Armstrong, Hiram France, Gaylord Ozier, D. S. Danser, Cromwell Marsh, T. B. Martin, Joseph Haverfield, Jacob Repp, M. M. Springer, Elijah Dickson, A. F. Armetrout, Jacob Beard, Leonard Dumbarger, William Egner, William Furguson, John Gelvin, Henry Kelso, Damill Kelso, Smith Larrimer, Stephen Lewis, E. H. Pittinger, James Powell, A. G. Stoner and James Berry.

The regiment served over four years in the war, and did most efficient service. It was sent, at first, to Arkansas, then to the Indian Territory. It was afterward in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove. It was also in charge of a battery, formed of a part of its command.

It was in the Morgan raid and for gallant service was furloughed by Gen. Burnside. After this, it was placed in the Army of East Tennessee, and was engaged in several fights.

It time expiring early in 1864, the major part of the remaining men re-enlisted and recruited at Cleveland, where it obtained recruits and were sent to the East, and, by order of Gen. Grant, was

attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and afterward attached to Sheridan's army corps, with which it did effective work. It participated in several battles in the eastern division of the army, and made several very gallant raids under Gen. Sheridan. It was at the capture of Gen. Lee's forces and gained many trophies of war. After the grand review at Washington, it was sent to St. Louis in June, 1865, and from there to Springfield, Mo., where it was detained until about the 1st of September.

It then returned to St. Louis, received its papers, proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged and paid off September 11, 1865. The Second Cavalry has one of the best army records of any regiment in the field, and lost many of its best men, whose graves form a vidette line half across the continent.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE SHERMAN BRIGADE.

EARLIEST STEPS—MR. SHERMAN'S ARRIVAL IN MANSFIELD—NOTE—INTERVIEW WITH BRINKERHOFF—COMMENCEMENT OF RECRUITING—WM. BLAIR LORD—CAPTAINS GASS, MCILVAIN, AYERS AND OTHERS—SELECTION OF CAMP BUCKINGHAM—ARRIVAL OF MAJ. R. S. GRANGER—HIS FORMER LIFE, CHARACTER AND STANDING—HE PUTS THE CAMP UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE—ORGANIZATION OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS—THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY—SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER TO THE BRIGADE—QUARTERMASTER BRINKERHOFF DETACHED FROM THE BRIGADE—THE BRIGADE'S DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT—ITS DISINTEGRATION AS A BRIGADE—ROSTERS AND HISTORIES OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH, THE SIXTY-FIFTH, THE CAVALRY AND THE ARTILLERY.

WHEN the Thirty-second and Fifteenth Regiments left Mansfield, quiet from camp life resulted. Companies were still being enlisted, but they were those credited to other counties, whose recruiting officers came to Mansfield and its vicinity for men to fill their ranks. The county furnished a good many men in this way; more than were really credited to it.

The Government was needing still more men. The war was assuming its real proportions, and the North was rising to meet the conflict. One of the best men in the halls of Congress at that time was John Sherman, now the honored Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and brother to the veteran who led an army through the heart of the enemy's country. Mr. Sherman had been active in the discharge of his duties during all the opening years of the war, and had gone as far as his station would permit. He was needed in the legislative halls and there he remained, doing, meanwhile, all he could to aid the volunteers.

In September, 1861, soon after the Thirty-second had departed for the field, and while the Fifteenth was still in camp, Mr. Sherman was commissioned to raise a brigade to consist of two regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and one battery of artillery. In order to raise this brigade, Mr. Sherman came to Mansfield Saturday, the 21st day of September, and at once set about the task.* At that time, Mr. Sherman was living on West Market street in the house now occupied by Mr. A. L. Grimes. Immediately on his arrival, he sent for Mr. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, afterward Gen. Brinkerhoff, who then resided two doors west, in the house now occupied by Mathew Lind. Mr. Sherman stated to Mr. Brinkerhoff that he had authority to raise a brigade of troops, and that it was necessary and in compliance with his own wishes to do it as quickly as possible. He indicated that his plan would be not to issue any commissions to officers, except as Recruiting Lieutenants, until they would earn the commission by recruiting men. He also indicated the number of men he would expect a second lieutenant's commission to bring; also a first lieutenant's, and a captain's. He further stated, however, that he must have a quartermaster at once, as

* On the day Mr. Sherman came home, S. M. Wolff, Michael Keiser and Alexander McIlvaine had sworn in, at Miller's Hall, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, twenty-one men, who had organized themselves into a rifle company, intending to join an independent rifle regiment organizing in the western part of the State. They had enlisted in all about thirty men. Mr. Sherman sent for Mr. McIlvaine, and desired his services to aid in recruiting the brigade. He then learned of the organization of this rifle company. McIlvaine would not act until he had seen his associates, Wolff and Keiser. They at once said, when the subject was broached to them, that it would be difficult to recruit a company for a foreign county if a camp was to be established near home, and advised that the company be transferred the Sherman brigade. This was done; the company was given the first place in the Sixty-fourth, and McIlvaine made Captain.

it was impossible to obtain supplies except through a regularly commissioned officer. "I want you to take that place," said the Senator, "and then we can go to work at once." Mr. Brinkerhoff at first declined on account of personal and family reasons which seemed almost insuperable. His law partner, Judge Dirlam, and his brother-in-law, Robert Bentley, had both gone into the army, and their business interests in a measure devolved upon him, so that, taking all things together, he felt that he ought to be excused. Mr. Sherman, however, insisted, stating that he had arranged with Gov. Dennison to issue commissions to such persons as he should designate as necessary to start the recruiting, and further asked Mr. Brinkerhoff to take time—till the next morning—to think over the matter. The next morning, on his way to church, Mr. Brinkerhoff called at Mr. Sherman's, and consented to act. His name was at once sent to the Governor, and a commission, bearing date September 28, 1861, sent him as First Lieutenant of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, the first regiment of infantry to be raised. A commission was also sent to Mr. Sherman as Colonel of the same regiment.

Without waiting for these commissions, Senator Sherman and Mr. Brinkerhoff established their headquarters in the latter gentleman's law office (then the office of Dirlam & Brinkerhoff), over Miller's clothing store, and went to work. Soon after, Mr. William Blair Lord, of Washington City, a stenographer, and one of the official reporters of the House of Representatives, came to Mansfield and took charge of the correspondence, which quickly became very voluminous. He received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Sixty-fourth, and acted as Adjutant of the regiment whilst it remained at Mansfield. He was a valuable man, and an able and efficient writer, whose real services were never fully recognized by the Government.

One of the first things to do, was to send notices throughout the county notifying the people of the proposed brigade, and urging the young men to volunteer. The *Herald* of October 5, contains the first notice* of the Senator, and the plan he proposed to follow regarding the appointment of officers.

One of the first duties incumbent on Col. Sherman and Lieut. Brinkerhoff, was the selection of a camp for the brigade. A site was chosen on the "John's farm," adjoining the city on the north, and the same rented from Mr. Z. S. Stocking, the representative of the John's estate. The camp was named "Camp Buckingham." The reader will remember Camp Bartley was so named by Col. Ford, though the name was not recognized by the State authorities.

The establishment of the camp necessitated a requisition for supplies. Both Col. Sherman and Lieut. Brinkerhoff were novices in the art of filling out such applications. They went to work, however, with a will, following the instructions to the letter, and soon produced a requisition; if not exactly according to rule, it was one the Department could understand. It was sent to Washington, and had the desired effect. Others followed it, until the men, as fast as they were recruited, were equipped.

Among the first appointees as Lieutenants were Isaac Gass and Capt. Alexander McIlvain. Isaac N. Ayres was also appointed in the same capacity. These three men were at once put in the field at active recruiting service.

*The following is the notice in the *Herald:* "To the Young Men of Ohio: I am authorized by the Governor of Ohio to raise at once two regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. I am also authorized to recommend one Lieutenant for each company, who shall receive his commission and be furnished with proper facilities for enlisting. I am now ready to receive applications for such appointments, accompanied with evidences of good habits and character, the age of applicant, and his fitness and ability to recruit a company. Maj. William McLaughlin will command the cavalry. The company officers will be designated by the soldiers of each company, subject to the approval of the Governor. The field officers are not yet designated, but will be men of experience, and, if possible, men of military education. The soldiers shall have, without diminution, all they are entitled to by law. Danger is imminent. Promptness is indispensable. Let the people of Ohio now repay the debt which their fathers incurred to the gallant people of Kentucky for the defense of Ohio against the Indians and British. They now appeal to us for help against an invasion more unjustifiable and barbarous. Letters can be addressed to me, marked 'Free,' at Mansfield, Ohio.

"John Sherman."

All these men were favorably noticed in the local papers, which evidenced commendable pride in the brigade about to be raised. In the semi-weekly *Herald* of October 12, a call for blankets is issued by Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General of the United States. Immediately underneath his call, Quartermaster Brinkerhoff publishes a notice that he will receive blankets for the use of the soldiers in Camp Buckingham, for which "the usual Government prices will be paid."

The same paper of October 19 states that "Maj. R. S. Granger, of the Eighth United States Infantry, has arrived here to take charge of the force now being raised by Hon. John Sherman. He is a distinguished officer," continues the same paper, "of thorough military attainments and tried courage." Capt. Granger was a true military officer, an excellent and dignified gentleman, a graduate of West Point, and had seen about twenty-five years of military life. He had been released by the rebels on parole, when captured at his post in San Antonio, Tex., and was in consequence disqualified from active service. He immediately put the camp in order and began a thorough drill of the men, as fast as they were recruited. He was greatly admired by them and remained here until the brigade left for the field. He was afterward exchanged and again entered the army, emerging at the close of the war as a Major General of volunteers, a rank deservedly earned.

The *Herald* of October 23 gives considerably in detail the existence of affairs at that date in Camp Buckingham. Its local columns state that recruiting is going on rapidly in the brigade; that "up to last Saturday night about nine hundred men have been sworn in," and "that by the close of the present week, the first regiment of the brigade will be full." The same issue states that "Capt. McIlvain's company is now so near full that it will have its complement in two or three days." Also that "there are now in the camp parts of three or four companies," among which it mentions Capt. McIlvain's company, and adds "that an artillery company from Akron is here, composed of thirty-five fine-looking men." "There are also fragments from Mount Vernon and Canton," says the paper.

"Capt. Andrews' company, from Lexington, was expected to go into camp yesterday; Capt. Finfrock's, of Van Wert, and Capt. Cunningham's, of Knox, will be here to-day or to-morrow. Capt. Brown, of Marion, and Capt. Gass, of this city, will also go into camp this week.

"Capt. Austin is succeeding well in the northern part of the county and in Huron, as is also Lieut. Sarr, of Crestline. These companies will be complete at an early day."

Speaking of the cavalry, the paper continues:

"Maj. McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry is now ready for camping, It is comprised of one company from Mansfield, Capt. McFall, and one from Lima, Capt Buckmaster."

Referring to Maj. Granger and the progress of recruiting, the *Herald* continues:

"Maj. Granger, who superintends Camp Buckingham, informs us that he never saw recruiting progress more rapidly than it does for the Sherman Brigade. The Major has seen considerable recruiting, both in the volunteer and regular service, and his testimony is worth much."

The same paper gives the order of "daily exercises at the camp," and refers to the excellent discipline maintained by Maj. Granger, and the prompt efficiency of Quartermaster Brinkerhoff. Advertisements for straw and wood appear in the paper, while Mr. Blair Lord, as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth, notifies the soldiers and citizens how they may obtain egress and ingress to the camp. Though no sick are reported, the paper says: "Surgeon Henry O. Mack has commenced his duties," though it does not state what those duties were.

The *Herald* of October 20 has a long article describing the uniform of the men, and the daily life in camp. It states that four companies, Capt. McIlvain's, Capt. Brown's, Capt. Anderson's and Capt. Smith's, are full, also that the Sixty-fifth Regiment is started with one full company, Capt. Cassil's, from Knox County. The "cavalry is now in camp in almost complete order," says the paper. "Capt. McFall's company went into camp Monday," it continues, "with Gaylord McFall, Captain; Enoch J. Smith, First Lieutenant, and Samuel E. Fisher, Second Lieutenant."

Two sections of the artillery were now in camp, one battery from Akron and part of Lieut. McElroy's company from Mansfield. Religious services were held each Sabbath, generally both forenoon and afternoon, the city Pastors conducting the exercises. The camp, like those that preceded it, was quite a resort for townspeople and visitors.

November 9, the *Herald* reports that there were "actually enlisted and sworn in on last Wednesday, 769 men in the Sixty-fourth; 707 in the Sixty-fifth; 137 in the cavalry and 160 in the artillery, a total of 1,713 men." Others were constantly arriving, and were being provided with uniforms, tents, etc. The first dress parade of the force took place Thursday, November 7, when more than one thousand men were in line. The paper states that Capt. Phalan, of Lucas, "is recruiting men for the Eighty-second Regiment, and meeting with very good success." It also mentions the fact of Capt. Christophel recruiting men, and stating that he "already has half a company raised."

The camp was the center of observation for all the country while the enlisting progressed. Farmers brought wood and straw, for which they received good prices. While the camp remained, there was always a good cash market for all such articles. Quartermaster Brinkerhoff was a busy man then, employing quite a number of assistants.

Before the month of November had expired, the brigade was fully organized. Its complete organization is given in the *Herald* of November 27. It is, however, incomplete in its details, and is revised, given in full and vouched for as correct, in the issue of December 4. It is as follows:

Sixty-fourth.—Colonel, James W. Forsythe; Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac Gass; Major, John Williams; Quartermaster, Lorenzo D. Myers; Surgeon, H. O. Mack; Surgeon's Mate, H. P. Anderson; Chaplain, Alex. R. Brown; Sutler, William W. Drennan; Sergeant-Major, W. H. Massey; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Pinckney Lewis; Leader of Band, Theodore E. Bates.

Company A—Mansfield. Alex. McIlvain, Captain; M. Keiser, First, and Samuel M. Wolff, Second Lieutenants.

Company B—Marion. James Brown, Captain; D. A. Scott, First, and Bryant Grafton, Second, Lieutenants.

Company C—Lexington. R. C. Brown, Captain; A. S. Campbell, First, and C. S. Freeman, Second, Lieutenants.

Company D—Marion. W. W. Smith, Captain; C. C. White, First, and I. F. Biggerstaff, Second, Lieutenants.

Company E—Mansfield. Samuel Coulter, Captain; Warner Young, First, and Chancey Woodruff, Second, Lieutenants.

Company F—Van Wert. J. H. Finfrock, Captain; S. B. Conn and N. K. Brown, Lieutenants.

Company G—Akron. S. Neeper, Captain; A. N. Goldwood and J. L. Smith, Lieutenants.

Company H—Shelby. C. R. Lord, Captain; T. S. Marvin and William McDowell, Lieutenants.

Company I—Stark and Wayne Counties. T. C. Meyer, Captain; M. F. Meyer and T. McGill, Lieutenants.

Company K—Bucyrus. J. B. Sweet (U. S. A.), Captain; E. B. Finley and W. O. Starr, Lieutenants.

Sixty-fifth.—Colonel, C. G. Harker, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel French; Quartermaster, William M. Farrar; Adjutant, Horace H. Justis; Surgeon, John G. Kyle; Mate, John C. Gill; Chaplain, Andrew Burns; Sutler, Huros F. Horner.

Company A—Mount Vernon. A. Cassill, Captain; A. Ellis and Jacob Hammond, Lieutenants.

Company B—Alliance. H. Camp, Captain; D. G. Swain and J. Armstrong, Lieutenants.

Company C—Plymouth. E. L. Austin, Captain; Samuel L. Boulby and Frank B. Hunt, Lieutenants.

Company D—Mount Gilead. J. C. Baxter, Captain; D. H. Rowland and John F. Hyatt, Lieutenants.

Company E—Berea. N. N. Whitbeck, Captain; T. Powell and G. W. Huckings, Lieutenants.

Company F—Millersburgh. R. M. Vorhees, Captain; N. L. Williams and Jasper P. Brady, Lieutenants.

Company G—Ashland and Sandusky. Orlow Smith, Captain; C. S. Gregg and Charles Tannehill, Lieutenants.

Company H—Guernsey County. S. C. Brown, Captain; F. H. Graham and Samuel McKinnie, Lieutenants.

Company I—Mansfield. J. Christofel, Captain; L. B. Eaton and A. Howenstein, Lieutenants.

Company K—Findlay. J. Preble, Captain; Joseph Ransdall and J. C. Matthias, Lieutenants.

Cavalry.—Major, William McLaughlin.

Company A—Mansfield. Gaylord McFall, Captain; Enoch Smith and Samuel Fisher, Lieutenants.

Company B—Wooster and Lima. J. Buckmaster, Captain; Benj. J. Lake and Hermon Alleman, Lieutenants.

Artillery.—Culler Bradley (U. S. A.), Captain; Ayers, McElroy, Ferguson and Baldwin, Lieutenants; recruited at Mansfield, Akron and Urichville.

The *Herald* noticing the organization of the brigade makes the following comments:

"We cannot close our notice of the Sherman Brigade without a word for Maj. R. S. Granger. Perfectly acquainted with all the details of military service, he has made himself a valuable officer by the management of the camp and the fine discipline of the men. He is universally liked. We learn that there is some probability of his exchange."

It will be noticed in the foregoing that Senator Sherman, the originator of the brigade, was at one time the Colonel of the Sixty-fourth, the first regiment raised. His duties as Senator would not allow him to take command of the regiment, which then devolved upon Col. Forsyth. On leaving the regiment, Senator Sherman issued the following order:*

"The Colonel commanding deems it proper in taking leave of this force, to express his grateful acknowledgments to all the officers and men composing it for their prompt response to the call of their country in its time of need. He will ever remember with the warmest feelings of gratitude the assistance rendered in recruiting this force by every man connected with it, and take pride in its achievements; and feels assured that they will reflect honor upon the State from which they come and upon the country they serve.

"He leaves them with more confidence, in that they will have the active service of experienced officers, who, he is certain, will temper military discipline by the forbearance due to citizen soldiers voluntarily assuming the duties of military life.

"He also takes this occasion for himself, and, as he believes, for this entire force, to return his acknowledgments to Maj. Robert S. Granger, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., for his valuable services in organizing this force."

* Dated December 1, 1861.

After the brigade was organized, Quartermaster Brinkerhoff went in advance of it to Cincinnati and Louisville, to arrange for transportation and supplies. He had recently received from President Lincoln a commission as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, and after his arrival at Louisville reported to Gen. Swords, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and was assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Bardstown, Ky., and was never again associated with the Sherman Brigade, except during the Corinth campaign he was in charge of the field transportation of the Army of the Ohio, of which the Sherman Brigade was a part.

The brigade, fully complete, well drilled and ready for service, left Camp Buckingham December 17 and 18. The Sixty-fourth left at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, en route for Louisville, Ky. Two trains of twenty cars each were required. McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry accompanied the regiment. The next morning the Sixty-fifth and the battery left the camp, and that place, which had known so much bustle and life, was quiet. "The city is empty of soldiers," says the *Herald*, "and Camp Buckingham, which has, for three months past, been so animated and busy, is deserted, save by the few shanties occupied by the regimental officers. We presume that the brigade is now united, and that, as far as practicable, it will be kept so during its term of service." This, however, as its subsequent history shows, was not the case. After getting to the field the brigade was separated, and was never in the service as a brigade, its regiments belonging to other divisions, as their history in the field shows.

The history of each of the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, the cavalry and the artillery, are given separately, as each has a separate history. That of the Sixty-fourth was written by Col. R. C. Brown, who kept a diary all through the war. The others were gathered from various sources, chiefly from Whitelaw Reid's book, "Ohio in the War."

ROSTER OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, SHOWING ONLY THOSE OFFICERS WHO WENT FROM RICHLAND COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Colonel	Alex. McIlvain	March 11, 1863.	March 31, 1863.	Killed May 9, 1864, at Rocky Face Ridge.
Colonel	Robert C. Brown	June 24, 1864.	June 24, 1864.	Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel.
Colonel	Samuel M. Wolff	Dec. 15, 1865.	Dec. 15, 1865	Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Col.	Isaac Gass	Nov. 30, 1861.	Dec. —, 1861.	Resigned June 30, 1862.
Lieut. Col.	Alex. McIlvain	Aug. 10, 1862.	Nov. 19, 1862.	Promoted to Colonel.
Lieut. Col.	Robert C. Brown	March 11, 1863.	March 31, 1863.	Promoted to Colonel.
Lieut. Col.	Samuel L. Coulter	June 27, 1864.	June 27, 1864.	Mustered out Feb. 16, 1865.
Lieut. Col.	Samuel M. Wolff	March 18, 1865.	March 18, 1865.	Promoted to Colonel.
Major	Alex. McIlvain	June 30, 1862.	July 29, 1862.	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Major	William W. Smith	Aug. 10, 1862.	Nov. 19, 1862.	Resigned July 15, 1865.
Major	Samuel L. Coulter	March 11, 1863.	March 31, 1863.	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Major	Samuel M. Wolff	Feb. 23, 1865.	Feb. 23, 1865.	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Major	George Hall	Dec. 15, 1865.	Dec. 15, 1865.	Mustered out with regiment as Captain.
Surgeon	Hugh P. Anderson	July 24, 1864.	July 24, 1864.	Mustered out with regiment.
Chaplain	A. R Brown	Nov. 26, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1863.	Resigned July 13, 1863.
Captain	Alex. McIlvain	Oct. 15, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Major.
Captain	Hugh P. Anderson	Oct 21, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Surgeon.
Captain	William W. Smith	Oct. 21. 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Major.
Captain	Isaac Gass	Nov. 1, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain	Robert C. Brown	Nov. 27, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain	Charles H Lord	Nov. 30, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Resigned Jan. 31, 1863.
Captain	Samuel L. Coulter	Dec. 1, 1861.	Dec. 18, 1861.	Promoted to Major.

ROSTER OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Captain	Michael Keiser	May 4, 1862	Jan. 20, 1862	Resigned June 28, 1864.
Captain	Warner Young	Nov. 19, 1862	Dec. 9, 1862	Honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1863.
Captain	William O. Sarr	Dec. 6, 1862	March 31, 1863	Mustered out Aug. 26, 1864.
Captain	A. S. Campbell	Nov. 5, 1862	March 31, 1863.	Resigned Aug. 5, 1863.
Captain	Samuel M. Wolff	Jan. 3, 1863	March 31, 1863.	Promoted to Major.
Captain	Henry H. Kling	March 23, 1863.	April 22, 1863.	Killed Nov. 25, 1863.
Captain	John W. Zeigler	May 18, 1863	May 29, 1863	Killed Sept. 20, 1863.
Captain	Tip S. Marvin	July 13, 1864	July 13, 1864	Declined.
Captain	George Hall	July 13, 1864	July 13, 1864	Promoted to Major.
Captain	J. K. Shellenbarger.	Sept. 26, 1864	Sept. 26, 1864	Declined.
Captain	Thomas R. Smith	Nov. 3, 1864	Nov. 3, 1864	Declined.
Captain	J. G. Bittinger	Dec. 9, 1864	Dec. 9, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	Wm. G. Patterson	Jan. 28, 1865	Jan. 28, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	H. Lawrence	Feb. 23, 1865	Feb. 23, 1865	Declined to accept.
Captain	Chris M. Gowing	March 18, 1865.	March 18, 1865.	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	William H. Farber	April 26, 1865.	April 26, 1865.	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	William J. Holden	June 16, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	John F. Couter	Dec. 15, 1865	Dec. 15, 1865	Mustered out with regiment as First Lieut'nt.
First Lieut.	Roeliff Brinkerhoff	Sept. 28, 1861	Sept. 28, 1861	R. Q. M., app'd by President Captain in 1861.
First Lieut.	Michael Keiser	Oct. 15, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Robert C. Brown	Oct. 31, 1861		Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Samuel L. Coulter	Nov. 1, 1861		Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Warner Young	Nov. 27, 1861		Promoted to Captain Nov. 19, 1862.
First Lieut.	A. S. Campbell	Nov. 27, 1861		Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	L. D. Myers	Nov. 30, 1861		Appointed Captain by the President.
First Lieut.	Tip S. Marvin	Nov. 30, 1861		Mustered out at expiration of term.
First Lieut.	William O. Sarr	May 4, 1862	Jan. 20, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Samuel M. Wolff	June 20, 1862	Jan. 29, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Henry H. Kling	Nov. 19, 1862	Dec. 9, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	C. Y. Freeman	Nov. 3, 1862	Dec. 9, 1862	Revoked.
First Lieut.	Thomas H. Ehlers	July 3, 1862	March 31, 1863.	Killed May 9, 1864.
First Lieut.	George Hall	Dec. 6, 1862	March 30, 1863.	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	J. K. Shellenbarger.	April 1, 1863	April 29, 1863.	Mustered out Feb. 6, 1865.
First Lieut.	Thomas R. Smith	April 1, 1863	April 29, 1863.	Mustered out.
First Lieut.	John W. Zeigler	April 1, 1863	April 29, 1863.	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Riley Abbott	Aug. 5, 1863	Aug. 25, 1863	Pesigned May 7, 1864.
First Lieut.	J. Q. McIlvain	July 13, 1864	July 13, 1864	Resigned as Second Lieutenant.
First Lieut.	Daniel Howe	July 13, 1864	July 13, 1864	Commission returned.
First Lieut.	J. G. Bittinger	July 13, 1864	July 13, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Wm. G. Patterson	Sept. 26, 1864	Sept. 26, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	H. Lawrence	Nov. 3, 1864	Nov. 3, 1864	Resigned May 16, 1865.
First Lieut.	Chris M. Gowing	Nov. 3, 1864	Nov. 3, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	William H. Farber	Dec. 9, 1864	Dec. 9, 1864	Prom ted to Captain.
First Lieut.	William J. Holden	Dec. 9, 1864	Dec. 9, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	John F. Couter	March 18, 1865.	March 18, 1865.	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	J. Andrews	April 26, 1865.	April 26, 1865.	Mustered out with regiment as First Sergeant.
First Lieut.	David B. Leiter	May 31, 1865	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	William A. Dillon	May 31, 1865	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	Joseph Andrews	Dec. 15, 1865	Dec. 15, 1865	Mustered out with regiment as First Sergeant.
First Lieut.	Andrew Andrews	Dec. 15, 1865	Dec. 15, 1865	Mustered out with regiment as First Sergeant.
Sec. Lieut.	William O. Sarr	Oct. 1, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	Samuel M. Wolff	Oct. 28, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	C. G. Freeman	Nov. 27, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	Promoted; dismissed March 20, 1863.
Sec. Lieut.	William McDowell	Nov. 30, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	Resigned Sept. 7, 1862.
Sec. Lieut.	Henry H. Kling	Feb. 22, 1862	March 20 1862.	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	George Hall	May 4, 1862	July 29, 1862	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	Thomas H. Ehlers	June 30, 1862	July 29, 1862	Promoted to First Lieutenant.

ROSTER OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Sec. Lieut..	Thomas R. Smith.....	Sept. 7, 1862.....	Dec. 9, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Alexander Moffitt...	April 1, 1863...	April 29, 1863..	Resigned Oct. 15, 1863.
Sec. Lieut..	J. K. Shellenbarger..	Nov. 26, 1863...	March 6, 1863..	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	J. Q. McIlvain.....	April 1, 1863...	April 29, 1863..	Resigned July 25, 1864.
Sec. Lieut..	Riley Albach.....	April 1, 1863...	April 29, 1863..	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Daniel Howe.....	April 1, 1863...	April. 29, 1863..	Mustered out.
Sec. Lieut..	J. G. Bittinger	April 1, 1863...	April 29, 1863..	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	John Rhodes.....	Dec. 15, 1865...	Dec. 15, 1865...	Mustered out as First Sergeants; company command given after being mustered out.
Sec Lieut..	J. W. Leidigh.....	Dec. 15, 1865...	Dec. 15, 1865...	
Sec. Lieut..	A. G. Anderson.....	Dec. 15, 1865...	Dec. 15, 1865...	
Sec. Lieut..	S. Campbell.....	Dec. 15, 1865...	Dec. 15, 1865...	
Sec. Lieut..	George Davy.....	Dec. 15, 1865...	Dec. 15, 1865...	

Armed with Springfield rifled muskets, the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Col. Forsythe commanding), broke camp at Mansfield, Ohio, in December, 1861, and moved by rail to Cincinnati, thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky., where each company put up, with military precision, their five Sibley and two officers' tents. When not engaged in company and regimental drill, most of the regiment gave assistance to the teamsters in breaking in their six-mule teams, as wagons and unbroken mules were furnished at this place. Here, for the first time, on Christmas, "hard tack" was issued. Started to Bardstown on the 26th, where the regiment arrived after three days' march. While here, many of the men were prostrated by sickness. After a brief stay, went to Lebanon, still occupying the time in company and regimental drill. The next move was to Danville and Hall's Gap, where the regiment was engaged for some time building corduroy roads. Here Col. Forsythe left the regiment, Col. Gass taking command. From this, moved back by way of Lebanon to Munfordsville, where the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments and Sixth Ohio Battery were brigaded with the Thirteenth Michigan and Fifty-first Indiana. While here, Col. John Ferguson took command of the Sixty-fourth, and the regiment was paid off in gold. After this, marched to Bowling Green, and thence to Nashville, Tenn. The roads for the preceding two months were almost impassable, but now sunshine again improved the health and spirits of the boys. On the 29th of March, the Army of the Ohio. to which the Sixty fourth belonged, was ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Passing through Columbia, moved steadily on, until the morning of the 6th of April, when the artillery from Pittsburg Landing was heard. Orders were given to leave all surplus baggage with the wagon train, and hasten to the scene of action. The command halted but a short time for supper, then plodded on through the darkness, the terrors of the night increased by a frightful thunder-storm; stopping two hours before day for rest, then moved on, reaching Savannah, seven miles from the battle-field of Shiloh, before noon. From this was sent by steamer, arriving in the afternoon of the 7th of April. The regiment, with its brigade, commanded by Gen. Garfield, disembarked, and was moved on the double-quick toward the scene of conflict, but the enemy was now giving way, and only Company A was brought into action. After the battle, the regiment was engaged in burying the dead, doing picket duty, and getting up supplies, which had to be carried over the swamps lying between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. Participating in the siege of Corinth, Miss., June 1, it set out

for Iuka, then Tuscumbia, where it drove stakes for a few days, then moved on to Decatur, crossed the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge, and stopped at Mooresville, where, on the 4th of July, it was publicly announced that Vicksburg had surrendered unconditionally. From this, went by rail to Stevenson, Ala. Here it assisted in building Fort Harker, in honor of its brave and talented brigade commander. About the latter part of August, the rebel Gen. Bragg, stealing a march, started for Nashville. This required Buell to bestir himself, and to facilitate the movement, tents and other extra baggage were destroyed, and the men (their food consisting chiefly of green corn), started for a race with Bragg, arriving before him in Nashville, then renewing the race to Bowling Green, and next to Louisville, making on this march of about four hundred miles, sometimes upward of forty miles per day. The regiment being again supplied with shoes and other articles of clothing, it again assumed the aggressive, and next is found at Perryville. Pursuing the enemy through Wild Cat, it then turned back through Stanford, Scottsville and Gallatin, to Nashville, and camped near the Nolinsville pike, where, Christmas, 1862, found it. While at Nashville, the army was re-organized by Gen. Rosecrans. The Sixty-fourth became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division and Twenty-first Army Corps, Harker commanding the brigade, Wood the division and Crittenden the corps.

The advance on Murfreesboro being now undertaken, the regiment under command of Col. McIlvain, on the night of December 30, crossed Stone River and skirmished with the enemy, but soon withdrew to the main line on the opposite side, and rested on its arms until morning. At sunrise, it was ordered to double-quick to the relief of Gen. McCook's command —on the right wing, where, with the brigade and other opportune forces, it met and drove back the advancing foe for a time. Re-enforcements arriving, the enemy in turn drove back the Federal lines, capturing two guns of the Sixth Ohio Battery; another moment, and a charge made in desperation retook the guns, and here it maintained the line until relieved by McCook's rallied forces, when it moved back to the position it occupied in the morning. On the 1st of January, it was not actively engaged, but the next day supported the Sixth Ohio Battery under a galling fire, and, on the two remaining days of the battle, participated in the movements of the brigade, losing in the last five days more than seventy-five men. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until the early part of June, 1863, when it struck out, passing through Tullahoma and Chattanooga, and confronting the foe at Chickamauga. Skirmished with the enemy a few days near Lee & Gordon's mills, then engaged in the hard-fought battles of the 19th and 20th of September. On both these days, the Sixty-fourth was in the front, only falling back to Mission Ridge on the night of the 20th, and losing in the two days more than one hundred men, out of about three hundred.

Remained at Chattanooga, building works, until November 23. Rations were scarce; the men frequently, from necessity, gathered the corn spilled by the horses while eating, washed and parched it for their own use. While here the army was re-organized. Harker's Brigade was now attached to Gen. Sheridan's division, Fourth Army Corps, and the army, with Grant in command, advanced and drove the enemy back into their fortifications. On the afternoon of the 25th, they were ordered to take the line of works at the foot of the ridge. The men charged over the works, and, without orders, swept on up the ridge, driving the enemy from its crest and capturing many guns, Harker's brigade being the first one to reach the summit. In this engagement, the regiment lost about sixty men, Capt. Kling being among the killed and Capts. Wolff and Hall and Lieut. Albach among the wounded.

Immediately following this engagement, the Sixty-fourth was sent with the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, and marched as far as Strawberry Plains. The siege of Knoxville being raised, the regiment returned to Chattanooga. Here the men of the Sixty-fourth (with few exceptions) enlisted for three years more, and were sent to Ohio, with a leave of absence for thirty days.

The following is a list of officers of the field, staff and line, after the re-enlistment of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Alex. McIlvain; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert C. Brown; Major, S. L. Coulter; Adjutant, C. Woodruff; Surgeon, A. McMahon; Assistant Surgeon, H. P. Anderson; Chaplain, Rev. R. G. Thompson; Quartermaster, Tip. S. Marvin. Captains—Samuel Neeper, Michael Keiser, W. O. Sarr, S. M Wolff, N. K. Brown, R. S. Chamberlain, B. Grafton. First Lieutenants—D. C. Carr, T. H. Ehlers, G. Hall, T. E. Tilotson, J. K. Shelenbarger, T. R. Smith, F. H. Killinger, D. Cummins, J. C. Marshal, R. Albach. Second Lieutenants—John Blecker, J. D. Herbst, J. Q. McIlvain, D. Howe, A. Hancock, J. G. Bittinger, L. High, A. M. Bloom, A. A. Reed.

March 14, 1864, after a month of rest and good cheer at home, the regiment again set out for the front, traveling by rail to Nashville, then marched to Chattanooga, thence to Cleveland, Tenn., and joined Sherman's forces, preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. From Cleveland, Tenn., the Sixty-fourth, with Sherman's army, started on the Atlanta campaign. At Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, the regiment, with the brigade and division, made an unsuccessful charge, losing seventeen killed and fifty-seven wounded. Col. McIlvain, Lieut. Ehlers, and Sergt. Patterson, color-bearer, and Sergt. Parr, were among the killed. At this place, Lieut. Col. Brown took command of the regiment. On the night of the 12th inst., the enemy withdrew, Sherman pursuing, and on the 14th engaged the foe at Resaca, the Sixty-fourth losing two killed and fifteen wounded. Again engaged him at Adairsville, Altoona, Dallas and New Hope Church, with a slight loss at each place. At Acworth, Gen. Harker assembled the field officers of his brigade and announced that he had just received a commission as Brigadier General. His toast was, "To the officers and men of my command, who made me Brigadier General." At Lost Mountain, June 18, the Sixty-fourth had seven men wounded, and on the 27th, it participated in the unsuccessful charge on the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain, losing one killed and four wounded. Here, Gen. Harker was killed, having held his commission as Brigadier General less than one month. Again, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, the regiment was engaged, with loss, Sergt. Trego being among the killed. Two days more skirmishing, with some loss, and the regiment was fortified in front of Atlanta, Ga. Here, the next month, like the preceding ten weeks, was almost one continuous battle. The booming of cannon was the soldier's reveille, and the shrieking of shell his evening lullaby. The whole course of the army was marked by the graves of its fallen heroes and endless lines of fortifications. The flanking movement on Jonesboro being commenced, the Sixty-fourth, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of September, reached the Macon Railroad, near Battle Station; and, following along toward Jonesboro destroying the track, until ordered to the front in the afternoon, reaching Jonesboro before sunset. The regiment was immediately brought into action, meeting some loss. The day following, it met the enemy at Lovejoy Station, where Sergt. Towsley was killed and some others wounded. Atlanta being now evacuated, the Sixty-fourth, on the 8th of September, marched back through and camped near the city. Two weeks later, the regiment left the Gate City by rail for Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Whitesides, Tenn., and, two weeks later, to

Chattanooga. At the latter place, the regiment, received 200 recruits from Ohio, and was paid up to the 31st of August, 1864. On the 22d of October, the Sixty-fourth, with the Fourth Army Corps, started in pursuit of the enemy's forces to Alpine, Ga., fifty miles south. Returning to Chattanooga, the regiment went by rail to Athens, Ala.; from there it marched to Pulaski, Tenn. Here, on the 8th of November, 1864 (being the day for Presidential election), the regiment balloted, the vote standing 232 votes for Lincoln and 64 for McClellan.

From this, it marched through Linville to Columbia; here fortified against the enemy. On the morning of the 29th inst., it was discovered that one corps of the enemy's forces had crossed Duck River and were moving toward Spring Hill. The Sixty-fourth, with its division, making a forced march, met the enemy's cavalry at Spring Hill. Wagner's division (the only one having arrived from Columbia) being formed, the Sixty-fourth was ordered forward as skirmishers. It met and drove back the cavalry more than a mile, when the enemy was met advancing in force. Here, in baffling the foe, meeting their cavalry, charges and flank movements, the brave boys of the Sixty-fourth displayed an amount of courage and skill seldom equaled. Space forbids a detailed account of the struggle of the regiment in this engagement. Suffice it to say, the Sixty-fourth never did better service. Driven back, inch by inch, into the works hastily thrown up by the division and such forces as had arrived, the enemy charged and carried the whole line; but here night, that wished-for boon of Wellington at Waterloo, interposed, and the enemy settled down on his arms, while our artillery and army trains were moved by under cover of darkness, that, too, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's lines. In this engagement, the Sixty-fourth sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of forty-seven. Before daylight on the morning of the 30th, the regiment, with the army, was on the road to Franklin, Tenn., distance twelve miles. Here the Harpeth River had to be crossed on a single pontoon bridge, and, at the same time, the pursuing enemy must be held in check, to allow the trains time to pass over. This resulted in a bloody struggle. Here again the Sixty-fourth was in requisition. With the foe in front and the Harpeth in rear, it was blood to the sword-hilt or surrender. At first the Sixty-fourth, with one other regiment, occupied an advanced position, covering the center, but retired before a superior force to the main line, crossing the pike, and in front of the historic gin-house. It here engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict, the men even using their bayonets and butts of their guns.* The regiment met with considerable loss. Gen. Cleburn, of the rebel army, fell on the works in front of this regiment, and his Adjutant General, with his leg broken, was pulled off the works by a member of the regiment. The enemy, repulsed in their repeated efforts to carry the line, withdrew, when the Army of the Cumberland moved quietly back to Nashville. Here the Sixty-fourth was engaged in the sorties, and, finally, the battles, on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1864, sustaining less loss than at the preceding engagements. Following this, the regiment pursued Hood's scattered forces across the Tennessee River, then turned to Huntsville, Ala.; from this was ordered to Decatur, and then to Athens, where it did post duty for more than two months. While here, in February, 1865, Col. R. C. Brown and Maj. S. L. Coulter resigned, and S. M. Wolff was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. From this it was ordered to Huntsville, thence to East Tennessee, and in a week was ordered

* While in this "hand-to-hand" conflict, an incident occurred worth preserving. The Colonel of a Mississippi regiment, Austin by name, crossed the works, and, encountering Capt. S. M. Wolff, demanded his surrender. The Captain did not comply, but made the same demand. The Colonel accepting the situation, gracefully complied. Capt. Wolff bore home a fine sword as a trophy of the event, which he now owns. It is inscribed, "Presented to Col. Austin by his friend A. J. Smith."

back to Nashville, from where it was taken by transports to New Orleans, where it remained for three months, losing heavily by sickness. From this city it moved to Victoria, Tex., about the middle of September, and remained there until the 3d of December, 1865. It was mustered out and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it was paid off and discharged January 3, 1866, never again to fall in for roll call or battle charge.

At the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, the colors were carried by Sergt. James Irving, of Company D, who was wounded at each engagement; at Mission Ridge, by Corp. William Dillon, of Company E; at Rocky Face Ridge, by Sergt. William D. Patterson, of Company C, who was there killed; at Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, by Sergt. Asaph O. Cranmer, of Company B; at Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, by Sergt. Stephen A. McCollum, of Company B; at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Rocky Face Ridge, the regiment was commanded by Col. Alexander McIlvain, who was killed in the latter engagement; at Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, by Col. Robert C. Brown; at Kenesaw Mountain, by Maj. S. L. Coulter.

The following table shows the loss in each company, also in field and staff:

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		PRISONERS.		
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Company A	1	10	.....	29	.....	8	48
Company B	.....	11	.....	26	1	6	44
Company C	.....	9	4	26	.....	2	41
Company D	1	4	.....	23	.....	1	29
Company E	.....	10	1	21	.....	12	44
Company F	.....	7	1	45	.....	1	54
Company G	.....	5	3	27	.....	3	38
Company H	.....	12	3	30	.....	9	54
Company I	2	2	2	33	.....	7	46
Company K	1	8	3	21	.....	8	41
Field and Staff	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	5
Total	6	78	18	282	3	57	444

Losing 444 officers and men, out of less than 900 who originally belonged to the regiment.

The Sixty-fifth.—Very few men from Richland County belonged to this regiment. Two companies, C and I, were from Plymouth and Mansfield. The following roster shows the officers of these companies:

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Captain	Edw. L. Austin	November 4, 1864	December 18, 1861	Resigned November 4, 1862.
Captain	Jacob Christofel	November 22, 1864	December 18, 1861	Killed December 31, 1862.
Captain	Samuel L. Boulby	April 14, 1862	May 5, 1862	Resigned May 24, 1863.
Captain	Lucian B. Eaton	May 26, 1862	December 31, 1862	Promoted Lieut. Col. of colored regiment.
Captain	Andrew Howenstein.	March 20, 1863	March 27, 1863	Honorably discharged March 10, 1865.
First Lieut.	Samuel L. Boulby	November 4, 1861	December 18, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Lucian B. Eaton	November 22, 1861	December 18, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Frank B. Hunt	August 18, 1862	November 26, 1862	Resigned November 29, 1863.
First Lieut.	Andrew Howenstein.	August 16, 1862	November 26, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Sec. Lieut.	Frank B. Hunt	November 18, 1861		Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	Andrew Howenstein.	November 30, 1861		Promoted to First Lieutenant.

The Sixty-fifth left Mansfield on the 13th of December, 1861, for Louisville, Ky., where it remained for a week and then marched to Camp Morton, four miles east of Bardstown. On the 13th of January, 1862, it moved to Hall's Gap, arriving on the 24th. On the 7th of February, it marched to Lebanon and on the 12th embarked on the cars for Green River. On the 23d, it crossed Green River, arriving at Nashville on the 13th of March. On the 29th of March, it began the march to Savannah, arriving on the 6th of April, and on the

7th moved by steamer to Pittsburg Landing. At 4, P. M., it arrived on the battlefield, but was not actively engaged.

After the evacuation of Corinth it marched northward in pursuit of Bragg's army, arriving at Louisville on 24th of September. After resting a week it moved to the vicinity of Perryville and marched from there to Nashville. On the 26th of December, it moved on the Nashville pike, fighting its way up to Stone River. On the night of the 29th, it crossed Stone River, in the face of a heavy fire. In the battles that followed it lost very heavily.

On the 7th of June, 1863, it moved to the vicinity of Chattanooga, participating in the battles of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, in both of which its losses were very severe.

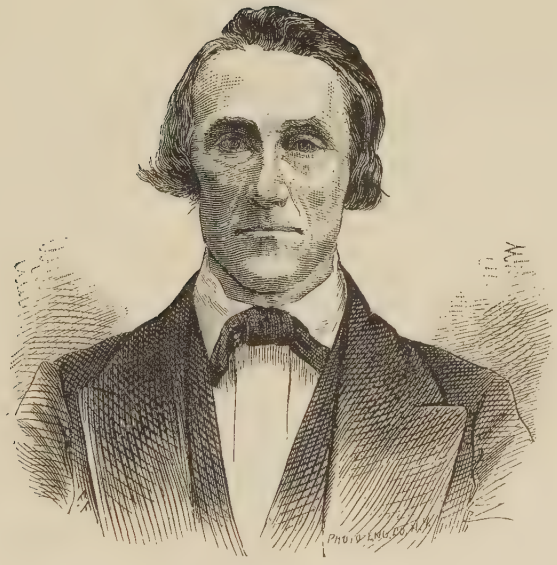
In the Atlanta campaign, it was under fire almost constantly. After the evacuation of Atlanta, it went into camp, remaining about three weeks and then moved in pursuit of Hood. On the 29th of November, it participated in the battle of Springfield and on the 30th in the battle of Franklin. It was also engaged in the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of the enemy across the Tennessee. When the pursuit was abandoned, it returned to Nashville. Leaving there in June, 1865, it embarked on transports for New Orleans. It was then ordered to Texas, performing garrison duty at San Antonio, until December, 1865, when it was ordered to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and mustered out January 2, 1866.

McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry.—Following the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth, this squadron, as part of the brigade, was raised partly in this county. Its roster of officers shows the following who went from Richland County:

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Major	William McLaughlin	Sept. 28, 1861...	Dec. 11, 1861....	Died July 19, 1862.
Major	Gaylord McFall	July 19, 1862...	Sept. 5, 1862....	Resigned Jan. 12, 186–.
Captain	Gaylord McFall	Nov. 26, 1861...	Dec. 11, 1861....	Promoted to Major.
Captain	E. P. Coates	Sept 4, 1865....	Sept. 4, 1865.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain	S. H. Fisher	July 19, 1862...	Sept. 5, 1865....	
Captain	John S. Skeggs	Feb. 25, 1863...	Mar. 31, 1863...	Resigned Dec. 12. 1864.
First Lieut.	Enoch Smith	Nov. 21, 1861...	Dec. 11, 1861....	Resigned Sept. 20, 1862.
First Lieut.	John S. Skeggs	Sept. 20, 1862...	Oct. 21, 1862....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	E. P. Coates	Feb. 25, 1863...	Mar. 31, 1863...	Trans. to Fifth O. V. Cav., and promoted Capt'n.
Sec. Lieut.	Enoch Smith	Oct. 31, 1861....	Dec. 11, 1861...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	S. H. Fisher	Nov. 26, 1861...	Dec. 11, 1861...	Promoted to Captain.
Sec. Lieut.	John S. Skeggs	July 19, 1862...	Sept. 5, 1862....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut.	E. P. Coates	Sept. 10, 1862...	Oct. 21, 1862....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.

Maj. McLaughlin's squadron was raised as part of the Sherman Brigade, but, when it arrived at Cincinnati, it was detached from the other parts of the brigade, and was not with them in service in the field, as its history shows.

In the latter part of October, 1861, the Secretary of War, at the request of the Governor of Ohio, issued a special order to Mayor William McLaughlin of Mansfield, to raise a force of cavalry, which should be an independent command and named "McLaughlin's Squadron." Maj. McLaughlin was an old citizen of Mansfield and had participated in the Mexican war. He was quite advanced in years, of rough exterior and iron will, and just the man to take to the field and successfully carry through an independent command of this kind. He was patriotic in the extreme and was always at his post in the hour of battle. The exertions and privations of his last service were, however, too much for one of his years, and July 19, 1862, he went to his rest, in the field, on the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky. His remains were sent to his home in Mansfield and buried with the honors of war.



ISAAC PITTENGER.

The squadron left Mansfield for the field in the latter part of November and was sent to Eastern Kentucky to look after Humphrey Marshall's rebel command, then near Painesville. It operated with the command of Col. Garfield, of the Forty-third Ohio, and was with that command at the battles of Middle Creek, Pikeville and Pound Gap. The squadron was then sent to Gladesville, W. Va., across the Cumberland Mountains, and, after burning Gladesville, it surprised and captured a rebel regiment, just being formed by Col. Caudle.

The movements above described consumed nearly two years of service, the greater part of which was taken up by scouting, forced marches and skirmishing with the enemy.

In August, 1863, the squadron left Eastern Kentucky and joined the Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Hartsuff, then marching for Knoxville in Eastern Tennessee. While at Knoxville, it performed escort and picket duty, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy until January 10, 1864, at which time it re-enlisted and returned to Ohio to enjoy its veteran furlough of thirty days.

During its stay in Ohio, the squadron was recruited up to its maximum. About the 1st of May, it moved from Camp Dennison and joined a brigade of cavalry at Nicholasville, Ky., under command of Col. Capron, of Illinois. Moving through Kentucky and Tennessee, it joined Gen. Sherman's forces at Big Shanty, Ga., and formed a part of Gen. Stoneman's command in his raid to Macon. In this raid, the squadron suffered severely in killed, wounded, and missing. The remainder of the squadron marched back to Marietta, where it rejoined Gen. Sherman's forces, in the latter part of July, 1864.

Col. Israel Garrard, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, having superseded Gen. Stoneman, the squadron marched in company with his command, and operated in Sherman's flanking movements toward Atlanta. "Atlanta taken and fairly won," it joined Gen. Kilpatrick at Marietta, Ga., and operated with Sherman's forces from that point to Savannah. Thence it went with the national forces through North and South Carolina, participating in the fight at Bentonville, and the brisk skirmish at Blackville and other points on the march up to Raleigh, N. C.

The squadron was then sent up to Lexington and Concord, N. C., returning to Raleigh in July, 1865. At this place, it was consolidated with the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. It remained here up to the latter part of October, and was then sent to Salisbury, N. C.; from there went to Raleigh, and then to Charlotte, and was mustered out and discharged from the service at the latter place, on the 1st day of November, 1865. Then returning to Ohio, it was paid off at Camp Chase on the 17th.

The Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, also a part of the "Sherman Brigade," had but two officers from this county. They were Joel Hersh, who was made a Second Lieutenant (commission dated January 28, 1865), was promoted First Lieutenant June 16, and mustered out September 1, and James P. McElroy, who went as Second Lieutenant December 16, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant two days after, and resigned March 10, 1864.

The Captain of the battery, Cullen Bradley, after the war became a resident of this county. He was made Captain December 18, 1861, was mustered out January 17, 1865, and was succeeded by Aaron C. Baldwin, who was promoted from the first lieutenancy, and was mustered out September 1, 1865.

The battery did good service. Like the other parts of the Sherman Brigade, it was detached when it left for the field, and, like them, had an independent field service. The battery was organized at Camp Buckingham, November 20, 1861. Capt. Bradley was an experienced artillerist; and, before leaving Camp Buckingham, had his battery in complete trim

for active service. It consisted of four ten-pound Parrott guns and two six-pound bronze Rodmans. December 15, it left for Louisville, Ky., and thence by steamer for Nashville, Tenn., arriving the 20th.

January 12, 1862, it moved to Columbia, Ky., arriving the 15th. Here it was divided, Lieut. McElroy's section (six-pound guns) remaining at Columbia, while the other four guns were taken to Jamestown, Ky., taking a position at the ferry landing on the Cumberland River, remaining here until the fall of Nashville. It moved from this point to Nashville, arriving the 19th of March. It was here placed in the artillery reserve, and marched with the army to Pittsburg Landing, arriving April 10, and went into camp on the battle-field; it moved with the army on Corinth; and, May 1, entered that place on its evacuation by the enemy. June 1, the battery marched through Northern Alabama, to Mooresville, arriving July 3. It was countermarched July 9, to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, to cover that point from a threatened attack of the enemy.

July 18, it marched to Stevenson, Ala., and, August 21, joined Buell's forces in their march to Louisville, in pursuit of Bragg's army. Arriving at Louisville September 28, 1862, whence, after a rest of three days, it again took up the march, moving in the direction of Perryville, where it arrived on the 8th of October. It took a position within fifteen hundred yards of the rebels, and, although in close range of the enemy, was compelled to be a spectator of the unequal fight. After pursuing the enemy to Mount Vernon, the army returned to Nashville, where it was re-organized by Gen. Rosecrans. In the battle of Stone River, the battery took an active part, losing heavily both in men and horses. During the course of the battle, December 31, it lost two guns, spiking them first, however. Fifteen minutes later, they were retaken, and restored to working order during the night.

September 19, the battle of Chickamauga was fought. The battery lost heavily in men, and during the battle expended 383 rounds of ammunition, lost two caissons, a battery-wagon, and had two horses killed. It then fell back with the army to Chattanooga, to which the rebels immediately laid siege. While in Chattanooga, owing to want of forage, it was dismounted, and its guns placed in Fort Wood.

December 12, 1863, two-thirds of the battery re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans being transferred to the Twentieth Ohio Battery. The veterans started for Ohio, on thirty days' furlough, January 1, 1864, and, while at home, added 100 men to their ranks.

In the Atlanta campaign, the battery was under fire almost constantly, and was highly complimented by Gen. O. O. Howard for accurate firing at Kenesaw. From July 13 to the 25th, the battery was busily engaged in bombarding the city of Atlanta. It participated in the flanking movement to Jonesboro, and entered Atlanta September 9.

October 3, it moved, in company with the Fourth Corps, after Hood. Near Franklin, Tenn., the enemy attacked the wagon train, but was quickly repulsed by the Sixth Ohio Battery. In the battle of Franklin, it was assigned to Gen. Riley's brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps. December 16, the second day of the battle before Nashville, it took position in front of Overton's Hill, and engaged Sanford's Mississippi rebel battery, completely silencing their guns.

February 1, 1865, it made a terrible march of eight days' duration, having been ordered to Eastport, Miss. The order was countermanded before reaching there, and it returned to Huntsville, remaining until hostilities ceased. It was brought to Ohio in the latter part of August, 1865, and mustered out at Camp Chase September 1, 1865.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WAR HISTORY CONCLUDED.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND AND ITS ORGANIZATION—DEATH AND BURIAL OF MAJ. MCLAUGHLIN—WAR MEETINGS—BOUNTIES—DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND—ITS ROSTER—ITS HISTORY IN THE FIELD—ITS DISCHARGE—THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH—RECRUITING TO AVOID A DRAFT—DRAFT—CAMP MANSFIELD ESTABLISHED—DRAFTED MEN IN CAMP—THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT ORGANIZED—ITS ROSTER—HISTORY IN THE FIELD—CONSOLIDATION WITH THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH—DRAFTED MEN IN CAMP MANSFIELD—THEIR DEPARTURE—OTHER CALLS FOR TROOPS—MILITIA—SANITARY FAIR—OHIO NATIONAL GUARD—THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—CLOSE OF THE WAR—RETURN OF TROOPS.

THE departure of the Sherman Brigade left Mansfield and vicinity in comparative quiet again. Winter was now holding both armies in check somewhat, and only the "regular army news" engrossed the public mind. The opening of spring, however, in 1862, was the signal for activity all over the land. In the East, late in May, the rebel army suddenly threatened the capital, and the news flashed over the North that Washington was in danger. Immediately the loyal people sprang to the rescue. The Governor of Ohio sent a dispatch to Mr. James Purdy, asking for 200 volunteers. Considerable excitement existed in the city on the receipt of the first news telling the people of the danger, and when the Governor's dispatch came, the excitement reached fever heat. Word was sent all over the county, and that day (May 29) large meetings were held in Mansfield, Lexington, Belleville, Plymouth, Shelby, and other towns, and before the dawn of the next day, more than the required number of men were ready to go. Happily, the danger was temporary only, the enemy becoming frightened and departing more hastily than he came.

Work for the soldiers and recruiting was, however, going on all the time. Surgeons and surgeons' supplies were continually going to the front. Capt. John Pipe was organizing a company at Lexington, in which men from Belleville and from Knox County were enlisting.

In the latter part of June and early part of July, McClellan's defeat before Richmond occurred. It was followed by a call for 300,000 men, who should serve till the close of the war. Ohio's quota of this number was 40,000 men. In order to raise them quickly—as the call was urgent—the State was divided into eleven military districts, this county being placed in the Tenth. The Tenth District embraced in all, the counties of Huron, Erie, Ashland, Holmes, Wayne and Richland. It was ordered that two regiments, the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second, should be raised in this district and rendezvous at Mansfield. The One Hundred and First was, however, ordered to recruit at Monroeville, leaving the One Hundred and Second to be recruited here.

The military committee of the Tenth District arranged that one regiment should be raised in Wayne, Ashland, Holmes and Richland Counties. A camp was selected for this regiment (the One Hundred and Second), and preparations made to recruit it as fast as possible. Bounties for volunteers had increased, and large sums of money were raised by subscription and personal effort. Mr. S. B. Runyan offered $100 to the first company from this

county to enter Camp Mansfield—the name of the new camp—fully recruited. Capt. George H. Bowman, Capt. Aaron E. Zody, Capt. Henry Bistline, of Shelby, and Capt. A. W. Lobache, of Belleville, were all energetically at work, not only trying to see who should be the first to enter camp, and thus gain the prize, but who could earn the name of being the most prompt in the call for duty.

War meetings were held all over Ohio at this period, for the intimation had come to the people that a draft might be necessary. Three companies—Bowman's, Lobache's and Zody's—entered the field as contestants for the prize offered by Mr. Runyan, and each one strove earnestly for the prize. Each one had, by the latter part of July, twenty-five or thirty men.

While recruiting was at its height, the sad news of the death of the gallant Maj. McLaughlin was received in the city. He had been taken ill early in July, while in active duty, and later in the month, he died, on the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky. His command was encamped there at the time. His remains were brought home, and, Wednesday afternoon, July 23, followed to the cemetery by one of the largest concourses of people Mansfield ever witnessed, all the lodges and associations uniting in showing him the respect due such a man, of whom it was said, "Had there been more Maj. McLaughlins, the war would have been of short duration."

In the early part of the recruiting service for the One Hundred and Second, the military committees had recommended, at their meeting at Wooster, Tuesday, July 8, that Hon. William Given, of Wayne, be appointed Colonel; —— Speigel, of Holmes, Lieutenant Colonel; George H. Topping, of Ashland, Major; John W. Beekman, of Richland, Adjutant; Dr. W. R. Bricker, of Richland, Surgeon; Dr. George Mitchell, Surgeon's Mate, and Rev. Hugh L. Parrish, Chaplain.

Commissions to raise four companies were given in this county. The Captains of these have all been noticed. A. W. Lobache, of Jefferson Township, was Captain of the first company; John Gregg and Columbus Gass, both of Troy Township, were his Lieutenants.

George Bowman, of Mansfield, was Captain of the second company; W. C. Scott, of Springfield, and William Miller, of Franklin Township, were the Lieutenants.

Henry Bistline, of Shelby, was Captain of the third company; David Blymyer and Amos A. Jump, of Weller Township, were the Lieutenants.

E. A. Zody, of Mansfield, was Captain of the fourth company; Gaylord Thomas and Gustavus Wolf, of Mansfield, were the Lieutenants.

That the full quota of men from this county might be raised, and thus avoid a draft, an immense war meeting was proposed, in order that enthusiasm on the subject might be created, and that money could be raised to offer bounties. The meeting was held in Miller's Hall, Friday evening, August 1, and was an enthusiastic gathering. Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff presided. The "Baumgardner Quartette Glee Club," of Wooster, furnished stirring, patriotic music. Judge Given, of Wooster, Colonel of the One Hundred and Second, "Bob" Donnelley, of the same city, and Hon. C. T. Sherman, of Mansfield, all made excellent speeches. The latter stated the plan to be followed in collecting the subscriptions for bounty money. Judge Brinkerhoff headed the list with $100. B. S. Runyan next came forward and put down his name for $500. Thereupon Judge B. doubled his subscription. Willard S. Hickox subscribed $500, and offered $25 to any five men who would enlist then. The offer was accepted, and five men enrolled. This started the ball. Before the meeting closed nineteen men had subscribed $500 each; one man, Z. S. Stocking, $600, while a large number had given various sums, from $5 to $300 each. The entire

amount, as reported in the next week's *Herald* was $18,279. The County Commissioners had agreed to levy a tax of $25,000, all to be expended in procuring volunteers. Committees were appointed in all the townships to work matters up, and, if possible, raise the full number of men required.

Recruiting went on in the One Hundred and Second as it had done in all other companies. Just before its ranks were filled, the One Hundred and Twentieth, which had two full companies from this county, and which had been recruiting since the call for 300,000 troops was made, assembled in Camp Mansfield August 29, and began drilling and prepairing for war.

The One Hundred and Second began recruiting July 23. August 18, it entered Camp Mansfield with 1,041, rank and file, showing that the energy of the officers, the money for bounty and the patriotism of the people were yet as strong as ever. The One Hundred and Second left Camp Mansfield Thursday, September 4, and the next morning arrived in Covington, Ky., where the men were mustered into service, all being accepted but one. Jonas Smith, the County Auditor, and T. J. Robinson, Esq., accompanied the regiment, each man of which received about $90 bounty money, a large amount of which these gentlemen brought back to the soldiers' families.

In order that the narrative of the One Hundred and Second regiment may not be broken, the history of its service will be given in this place, and followed through its life in camp, in the field, on the march and in its triumphs, until it returns home, when the reader will be invited to return to the history of events in the county immediately following its departure. The roster of the One Hundred and Second as here given, gives the names of those officers only who went from Richland County. The history of the One Hundred and Second in the field is gleaned from "Ohio in the War," from which much is gathered regarding all the companies raised in this county.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ROSTER.—THREE-YEARS SERVICE.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col...	George H. Bowman..	March 6, 1863.. ...	April 29, 1863.....	Discharged March 4, 1864.
Surgeon....	Alex. V. Patterson...	Aug. 25, 1862.....	Sept. 15, 1862.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Asst. Surg..	George Mitchel.....	Aug. 9, 1862.....	Nov. 6, 1862.....	Promoted to Surgeon 187th O. V. I.
Captain.. ...	George H. Bowman..	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain.... ..	Aaron E. Zody.....	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Died of wounds Feb. 21, 1865.
Captain.. ...	Wm. C. Scott.....	March 6, 1863.....	May 6, 1863.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Captain.... ..	Emanuel Hade.....	April 23, 1864.....	April 23, 1864.....	Appointed A. Q. M. U. S. V. Feb. 29,'64.
First Lieut.	Gaylord Thomas.....	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Resigned Feb. 1, 1863.
First Lieut.	Emanuel Hade.....	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Wm. C. Scott.....	Feb. 1, 1863.....	Feb. 19, 1863.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	De Witt Connell.....	April 7, 1863.....	June 29, 1863.....	Discharged Aug. 1, 1864.
First Lieut.	Samuel B. Donnell...	April 23, 1864.....	April 23, 1864.....	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	Edwin Farmer..	Oct. 12, 1864.....	Oct. 12, 1864.....	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieut.	James P. Dougal.....	April 8, 1865.....	April 8, 1865.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Sec. Lieut..	Wm. C. Scott.....	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Gustavus Woolf	July 22, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Samuel P. Donnell..	Aug. 24, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Elias A. Palmer.. ...	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Dec. 16, 1862.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Edwin P. Farmer.....	Feb. 1, 1863.....	Feb. 19, 1863.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	James B. Dougal.....	Feb. 1, 1863.....	Feb. 19, 1863.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	De Witt Connell.....	Feb. 25, 1863.....	March 17, 1863...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.

The organization of the One Hundred and Second has been given, and its course noted, until its arrival into Kentucky. It was mustered into service at Covington, Ky., September 6, 1862, and was ready for service, almost every man being accepted. Immediately after being mustered, it was ordered into the works around the city, where it remained until the 22d, when it left in two divisions by boats for Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 24th. It remained there until the 5th of October, when it was ordered to Shelbyville, Ky., in charge of a division supply-train, arriving on the 6th. Thence it moved to Perryville, where it lay in line within hearing of the battle at that place, but was not taken into the fight. Thence it proceeded to Crab Orchard, and thence to Bowling Green, Ky., arriving on the 30th.

On the 19th of December, the regiment moved to Russellville, thence to Clarksville, Tenn., arriving on Christmas night, where it remained nine months.

On the 23d of September, 1863, the regiment moved to Nashville, thence proceeded by rail to Elk River and Cowan, Tenn. On the 30th of October it went into winter quarters, at Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to Gen. Ward's brigade, Rousseau's division, Twentieth Army Corps. It prepared to move to the front with the brigade, but was retained for duty in the city, where it remained six months.

On the 26th of April, 1864, the regiment was transferred to Tullahoma, Tenn. Here Col. Given was relieved of the command of the brigade, and, with his regiment only, marched across the Cumberland Mountains to Bellefonte, Ala., arriving on the 10th of June. Here the regiment was employed on the defense of the line of the Tennessee River from Stevenson to the foot of Seven Mile Island, a distance of fifty miles, every part of which was patrolled four times every twenty-four hours.

On the 1st of September, at Bellefonte, the regiment went on board the cars and remained on them fourteen days, patrolling the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, from Decatur, Ala., to Columbia, Tenn., and, on the 15th of September, went into camp at Decatur.

On the night of the 23d of September, Col. Given, in command of the post, was ordered to send 400 men to re-enforce the fort at Athens, which was done by taking about equal numbers from the One Hundred and Second Ohio and the Eighteenth Michigan. The next morning, this force met the enemy near Athens, cutting their way through two brigades of the enemy, When they arrived in sight of the fort, they witnessed the humiliation of our flag, and the hoisting of the Confederate banner. They were surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, a large number of the men were killed and wounded, and the remainder captured. The officers were taken to Selma, and afterward transferred to Enterprise. The men were paroled and placed on board the ill-fated Sultana, at Vicksburg, and about eighty-one of the One Hundred and Second were lost by the disaster to that boat.

On the 24th of October, Hood, with 35,000 men and 108 pieces of artillery, attacked the garrison at Decatur, Ala., consisting of less than one thousand men for duty and seventeen pieces of artillery. During this siege, which lasted four days, the One Hundred and Second bore a conspicuous part in the defense.

After the siege of Decatur, the regiment was engaged in frequent conflicts with the enemy, in which they drove the rebels at different times from four to ten miles.

In obedience to orders, Decatur was evacuated on the 25th of November, and the regiment, with other forces, marched 100 miles to Stevenson, Ala. It returned by transports from Stevenson to Decatur, arriving on the 1st of June, 1865.

On the 30th of June, it was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1865.

When the One Hundred and Second Regiment left Mansfield, the county lacked nearly three hundred men of filling its quota. As early as the 22d of August, Mr. James Purdy advertised in the city papers that he had been appointed by the Governor as Commissioner to conduct the draft, to fill the militia ranks ordered out by the last call. He stated that, unless the county's quota was complete by the 3d of September, he would, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, draft, by lot, on the enrolled militia of the county, to fill the call for 300,000 men. He could not tell the number the draft would require, as the enlistments were going on at this time in the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twentieth, as well as recruits for regiments already in the field. Before the time arrived, however, the Governor postponed the draft until October 1, hoping the enlistments would fill the quota. During this month occurred the famous raids endangering the Ohio River cities in this State, and bringing out every militiaman in Ohio. The militia of Mansfield met for regular drills. It was composed of seventy men from the First Ward, fifty from the Second, fifty from the Third and about one hundred from the Fourth. T. G. Bristor, who had been out in the three-months service, was Captain; Jonas Smith and B. F. Blymyer, Lieutenants; H. Colby, Orderly Sergeant, and Judge G. W. Geddes, Second Sergeant. The raids were of short duration, however, and the militia was not needed to repel an invasion. The county's quota of men was not, however, full, and the draft came.

On the morning of October 1, Mr. Purdy began the draft. Two hundred and thirty-six men were required to fill the quota. The proportion to each township was as follows: Madison, twenty-six men; Butler, thirty-five; Springfield, seventeen; Blooming Grove, twenty; Cass, twenty; Weller, eight; Mifflin, twenty; Sandusky, twenty-nine; Washington, seventeen; Worthington, five; Franklin, fourteen, and Jackson, twenty-five.

From this statement it will be seen that, in proportion to the area, Sandusky was the most behind in enlistments; while the townships of Plymouth, Sharon, Monroe, Jefferson and Perry had furnished their quota, and hence no draft was made in any of them.

An order had been received from the Governor, allowing all drafted men who wished, to enlist, a privilege many availed themselves of as quickly as they found they were drawn. Before the draft occurred, many persons daily besieged the offices of the examining surgeons, in the hope they could find some ill that would exempt them from military duty. An astonishing amount of disease suddenly appeared among hitherto supposedly sound men. The surgeons were, however, men of experience, and if a sound man endeavored to obtain from them some certificate of unfitness, his imaginary complaints generally vanished under their careful scrutiny, and he was given to understand that in case he was drafted he could prepare to go. Many others, who, when the committees were raising money to purchase volunteers, scoffed at the attempts and defied the draft, found themselves in a very straitened condition. They were brave in the absence of danger; when it came, the smallest favors were thankfully received. Many of this class were allowed to procure, alone, their own substitutes, paying sometimes enormous sums for them.

As fast as the men were drafted they were summoned to Camp Mansfield and drilled for war. By the end of the first week in October, over 2,500 men were in the camp. The *Herald* of October 15 gives the following summary of drafted men in the camp. It says:

"There are now in Camp Mansfield 3,464 drafted men, who are being formed into companies and

regiments. They are from among the following counties: Richland, 202; Crawford, 454; Seneca, 102; Van Wert, 138; Columbiana, 199; Mercer, 131; Marion, 189; Wayne, 340; Stark, 359; Ashland, 289; Hancock, 281; Auglaize, 125; Holmes, 248; Putnam, 55; Morrow, 200; Carroll, 103; Hardin, 25; Wyandotte, 3. These figures test the loyalty of each county, in a manner silent, but beyond argument.

W. S. Hickox was Quartermaster of the camp, and furnished supplies to the men. By the 25th of October, the number had increased to over four thousand in camp. That day, however, the One hundred and Twentieth Regiment, which had been forming since August, and had been armed on the 17th of October, left Camp Mansfield for the front. It contained a few of the drafted men, however not as such, for all those entering the One Hundred and Twentieth, had taken advantage of the Governor's order allowing them to enlist. Following the same plan adopted in the history of this county in the war, the history of this regiment will be given in this connection, after which the narrative will revert to the camp at Mansfield, and the history of organizations there. The following roster of the regiment shows the officers who went from this county:

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Commission Issued.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col...	John W. Beerman...	Feb. 18, 1863.....	March 30 1863...	Died Sept. 8, 1863.
Major.....	John W. Beerman...	Sept 4, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain.....	Rufus M. Brayton...	Aug. 4 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Resigned Jan. 14, 1863.
Captain.....	Patrick Phelan.....	Sept. 12, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Died Feb. 17, 1863.
Captain.....	Christopher Au.....	Oct. 14, 1862	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Mustered out.
Captain.....	William McIlvaine...	Feb. 17, 1863.....	March 30, 1863...	Resigned July 19, 1864.
Captain.....	John K. Smith	Feb. 18, 1863.....	March 30, 1863...	Resigned Sept. 29, 1863.
Captain.....	Joseph P. Rummel...	March 14, 1863...	March 30, 1863...	Transferred to 114th O. V. I.
Captain.....	Harvey Applegate ...	Aug. 11, 1864.....	Aug. 11, 1864.....	Trans. to 114th O. V. I. as First Lieut.
First Lieut.	William McIlvaine...	Oct. 14, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	John K. Smith.....	Oct. 14, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	Henry S. Sherman...	March 15, 1863...	March 30, 1863...	Resigned July 31, 1863.
First Lieut.	Harvey Applegate ...	July 30, 1863.....	Jan. 10, 1864.....	Promoted to Captain.
First Lieut.	William B. Milligen.	July 31, 1863.....	Jan. 10, 1864.....	Transferred to 114th O. V. I.
First Lieut.	John Bacy.....	March 21, 1864...	March 21, 1864...	Transferred to 114th O. V. I.
First Lieut.	James R. Pollock.....	Oct. 12, 1864.....	Oct. 12, 1864.....	Transferred to 114th O. V. I.
Sec. Lieut..	Joseph P. Rummel...	Aug. 4, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain.
Sec. Lieut..	Alexander Morrow ..	Aug. 13, 1862.....	Nov. 17, 1862.....	Resigned Feb. 18, 1863.
Sec. Lieut..	Henry S. Sherman...	Jan. 14, 1863.....	March 25, 1863...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	William B. Milligen.	March 15, 1863...	March 30, 1863...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	Harvey Applegate...	March 15, 1863...	March 30, 1863...	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sec. Lieut..	John A. McMillen...	March 15, 1863...	March 30, 1863...	Resigned Jan. 30, 1864.
Sec Lieut..	John Baer.....	June 15, 1863.....	Aug. 25, 1863.....	Promoted to First Lieutenant.

Five companies of the One Hundred and Twentieth were raised in the counties of Wayne and Ashland, and the remainder in Richland, Ashland and Holmes Counties. On the 17th of October it was armed, equipped and mustered into the service of the United States, with an aggregate of 949 men. On the 25th, it left Camp Mansfield with orders to report to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati. On its arrival, it was ordered to report to Gen. Ammen, commanding at Covington, Ky., where it remained nearly one month. On the 24th of November, it embarked on transports, reaching Memphis on the 7th of December. Upon the organization of the army for the expedition against Vicksburg, the regiment was assigned to Col. Sheldon's brigade, of Gen. Morgan's division, in the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. Embarking at Memphis on the 20th of Decem-

ber, it moved down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo River; thence up the Yazoo to Johnson's Landing, and there debarked preparatory to an attack on the line of fortifications defending Vicksburg. The fruitlessness of the attack on Vicksburg from the Yazoo being recognized, the National forces were withdrawn and taken on transports to Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi River, where Maj. Gen. McClernand assumed command. The bad water of the Yazoo River, exposure to the recent storms, close confinement on crowded steamboats and poorly prepared food, here made its mark to such extent that more than one-half the number reported "present" were unfit for active service. The movement against Arkansas Post now began. The regiment was in position on the extreme left of the line, along the river bank below Fort Hindman. At 4 o'clock, P. M., a charge was ordered on the left. The brigades of Burbridge and Landreau charged upon the outer fortifications, while the One Hundred and Twentieth charged directly upon the fort. The enemy, finding further resistance futile, displayed the white flag. The One Hundred and Twentieth, it is claimed, was the first regiment of the National forces to enter Fort Hindman, Sergeant Wallace, of Company C, color-bearer of the regiment, having gallantly scaled the parapet of the fort and planted the colors of his regiment, an act which shortly afterward brought him a lieutenant's commission.

In the month of February, the army was reorganized, Gen. Grant assuming command. The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Ninth Division, and Thirteenth Army Corps. About the middle of March, the corps moved to Milliken's Bend, and, on the 1st of April, marched to occupy New Carthage. Having reached there, the corps proceeded to Parker's plantation, on the west side of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. On the 29th of April, the Thirteenth Corps dropped down to Hard Times Landing, about three miles from Grand Gulf. Bruinsburg was the next point of debarkation. Having landed, the troops marched at once in pursuit of the rebels under Gen. Green. At midnight of April 20, the National forces caught up with the rebels, who occupied a strong position on Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss., where a severe battle followed. The loss of the One Hundred and Twentieth in this action was one for every eight of the number engaged.

The regiment joined the main army, in the rear of Vicksburg, on the morning of the 19th of May, and the same day joined in a determined assault on the enemy's fortification. It also took part in a more determined effort on the 22d of May. On the 24th, the division was ordered to Black River Bridge, remaining there until the fall of Vicksburg. In the expedition against Jackson, Miss., the Thirteenth Corps formed the right wing of the army. During the investment, the regiment's casualties of officers were, Col. Spiegel and Lieut. Spear severely, and Lieut. Totten mortally, wounded.

The regiment returned with the army to Black River Bridge, and from there to Vicksburg, where it went into camp. On the 8th of August, the Thirteenth Army Corps left Vicksburg for New Orleans. On the 5th of September the corps moved to Berwick City, and thence to Opelouse, returning to Berwick City on the 9th of September. Soon after, the regiment, in company with the Forty-second Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky, was sent to Plaquemine, one hundred and ten miles above New Orleans, remaining until the 23d of March, 1864, when it moved up to Baton Rouge.

On the 1st of May, the regiment embarked on the City Belle, with orders to report to Gen. McClernand. At Alexandria, at 4 P. M., while the transport bearing the regiment was turning a bend in Red River, a short distance above Snaggy Point, about five thousand of

the enemy suddenly rose, on the south bank of the river, and poured a murderous volley into the boat. The enemy's batteries also opened, and in a moment the boat became unmanageable by a shell. After a most gallant resistance for half an hour, the white flag was displayed. The boat, now totally unmanageable, floated to the opposite shore from the enemy, and a large portion of the regiment jumped ashore and escaped over the levee. Others remained on the boat, prevented from ascending the plank by the rapid firing of the enemy. About one hundred and sixty men fell into the hands of the rebels, beside the bodies of the killed.

After a terrible march, the wretched captives reached Camp Ford, on the 21st of May. In this miserable prison, they remained over a year, until the final cessation of hostilities.

Those who escaped formed themselves into a battalion of three companies, under Lieut. Col. Slocum, coming together for that purpose about one mile from the scene of disaster. A fatiguing march of twenty-three hours brought them to Alexandria. This remnant of the One Hundred and Twentieth was assigned to duty on the 12th of May, in a division commanded by Gen. Lawler.

The regiment having shared in the hardships and privations of the retreat of Banks' army, reached the Mississippi River on the 21st of May, and went into camp at Morganza, La. On the 23d of August, it started with its division on an expedition into Eastern Louisiana, and, after dispersing a rebel force near Clinton, La., returned to Morganza.

On the 13th of September, the regiment left Morganza and proceeded up the Mississippi to the mouth of White River, thence up that river to St. Charles, Ark. On the 21st of October, Gen. Slack's brigade, to which the regiment now belonged, moved up to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and on the 27th returned to the mouth of White River. A second expedition was made to Duvall's Bluff, returning to the mouth of White River on the 24th of November.

On the 25th of November, an order was issued from headquarters of Nineteenth Army Corps, consolidating the One Hundred and Twentieth with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and carried into effect the next day. This ended the career of the One Hundred and Twentieth as a regimental organization. The consolidated regiment made several other expeditions of considerable importance before their muster-out in July, 1865.

When the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment left Camp Mansfield, there still remained nearly four thousand men. Commenting on this fact, and giving a short resume of the men this county had already furnished, the *Herald* gives a summary of enlisted men sent from Richland County. It says:

"Mr. James Purdy has just sent the Governor a list of men that have enlisted from Richland County. From it we gather that in the first call for three months' troops we sent 247 men; in the second, for the same service, 107; in the third, for three-years troops, 2,138, and in the fourth, drafted, 227; in all, 2,719 men."

The same paper, of November 1, says, "A hospital has been established in Camp Mansfield," and, "that Col. Sherman (Charles T.), states that there were rendezvoused in the camp 3,652 drafted men, 765 of whom have been discharged for disability; 986 procured substitutes; 2,155 are now in camp," he adds in another place.

Most of these drafted men remained in camp till the early part of December. They were assigned to different regiments as fast as they could be equipped and sent forward. The last of them left the 9th of that month. Portions of the Eighty-seventh Infantry and Tenth Cavalry were sent to Cleveland, while the unassigned men and officers were sent to Camp Chase at Columbus.

The close of the year 1862 presented rather a gloomy prospect to the Union cause. The rebel forces were larger then than at any time during the war. The President had issued his proclamation in September, warning them to lay down their arms, else he would proclaim freedom to all the bondmen in the rebellious territory January 1, 1863. The insurgents, disregarding this warning, the President carried out his proclamation, and from that hour slavery in America was crushed. The year was a prosperous one to the Union arms. Important victories resulted to the Northern armies during the campaign of 1863. Early in the summer, it was deemed best to call out all the troops to the field and enlist 300,000 more men. Drafting was resorted to in many places to fill out the quotas. In New York, a serious riot occurred, continuing several days and destroying a large amount of property and many lives. Ben Butler was sent there, and quiet resulted. Several places in Ohio, particularly Holmes County, made a show of resistance to the enrolling officers, but no serious outbreak occurred. The draft was not necessary in Richland County, as the large bounties offered secured the required number of men.

The militia in this county were sent to a camp at Wooster in September, 1863, where the militia from this district were all encamped about ten days, drilling and learning the manual of arms. Over eight thousand were in camp before it was abandoned. The militia regiment organized principally in this county was the Forty-eighth, recruited during the spring and summer, which met often for drill in Mansfield.

The call for troops late in the fall of 1863 demanded another draft, but the county averted that by enlisting its quota of men.

In all parts of the Union, particularly in the large cities, sanitary fairs were organized, and great sums of money raised to aid the armies in the field. The subject was broached in the city papers in Mansfield in the fall of 1863 and early part of the winter of 1864, and received good encouragement from all quarters. Donations of money and articles were solicited in all parts of the county, committees appointed to take charge, and soon Sturges Hall was an active place. A soldiers' wood-pile was started, among other things. Farmers brought wood to a designated place, which a competent person received and distributed among the needy families of those whose husbands or brothers were in the army. The fair began in Miller's Hall, commencing February 8, and continuing about ten days. Several thousand dollars were raised by the effort, in addition to the articles distributed among the soldiers' families and what was sent to the field.

Early in 1864, the President issued another call for 500,000 men. The prospect, on the part of the North, was encouraging, and it was determined to push the rebellion to the wall. Ohio's quota of the required number was twenty regiments. A strong appeal was issued by the Governor for the State to raise that number and avoid a draft. The Ohio National Guard, an organization raised in the State for home defense and not destined for foreign work, was called by the Governor to volunteer to go to the front. Though not required by the terms of their enlistment to do this, yet the Guard responded nobly to the call and went out as regular soldiers. This act and the enlistments in the State furnished the requisite number of men, and thus again the draft was avoided.

Of the Ohio National Guard, but one regiment, the Forty-eighth, was raised chiefly in this county. It was attached, with several battalions, to the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard, which all composed. Along with all the other regiments of this kind, it cheerfully complied with the requests of the Governor, and went to the front. Its history there is here appended. Its

roster shows the following officers from this county:

Rank.	Name.	Mustered In.
Colonel	Hiram Miller	May 13, 1864.
Lieut. Colonel	John Dempsey	May 13, 1864.
Major	Aaron S. Campbell	May 13, 1864.
Surgeon	Alex. Sutherland	May 13, 1864.
Asst. Surgeon	James O. Carter	May 13, 1864.
Asst. Surgeon	David C. McMillen	May 13, 1864.
Adjutant	Andrew M. Burns	May 13, 1864.
Quartermaster	Samuel L. Nash	May 13, 1864.
Captain	Rufus L. Avery	May 12, 1864.
Captain	Thomas H. Logan	May 12, 1864.
Captain	William W. Cockley	May 12, 1864.
Captain	Jacob M. Leedy	May 12, 1864.
Captain	William F. Curtis	May 12, 1864.
Captain	John Saltsgaber	May 12, 1864.
Captain	Wells Rogers	May 12, 1864.
First Lieut.	William B. Niman	May 12, 1864.
First Lieut.	Joseph Craycraft	May 12, 1864.
First Lieut.	Milo E. Stearns	May 12, 1864.
First Lieut.	Joseph H. Brown	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	John Kern	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	David P. Miller	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	John Spade	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	H. C. McClure	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	Peter Starrett	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	Frederick Dennis	May 12, 1864.
Second Lieut.	James M. Ferst	May 12, 1864.

This regiment was composed of the Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard, of Richland County; the Seventy-second Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Henry County; the Ninety-sixth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Ashland County, and the Ninety-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Stark County.

The Forty-eighth was organized in the spring of 1864, and was composed of Company A, from Mansfield, Capt. Avery (when he died, in July, 1864, William B. Niman was appointed Captain); Capt. William F. Curtis' company, raised in Weller Township; Capt. Jacob M. Leedy's company, raised in Belleville; Capt. William F. Cockley's, in Lucas; Capt. John Saltsgaber's, in Shelby, and Capt. Wells Rogers', in Plymouth, the five companies comprisprising about four hundred men.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1864, and, on the 13th, proceeded to Washington City, under orders from Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the Department of Ohio. Upon its arrival at Washington, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, with headquarters at Fort Reno, District of Columbia. It remained here on duty until the 8th of June, when it was ordered to the front, and proceeded in transports to White House, Va., and thence to Bermuda Hundred. It reported to Gen. Butler, at Point of Rocks, Va., on the 12th of June, and, on the 14th, took part (with Gen. Turner's division) in a reconnaissance on the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad. Two hundred and fifty of the men were engaged in a severe skirmish on the 15th, and were highly complimented by the brigade commander, who said: "They comported themselves like veterans." On the 16th, the regiment proceeded to Wilson's Landing, and from that point made several reconnaissances to the west side of the James. It also assisted in building a large portion of the works known as Fort Pocahontas. On the 29th of August, the regiment was released from duty, and proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out September 10, 1864.

The regiment's return home brought them a warm welcome and a great dinner. This was the common greeting to all, and was beginning to be an every-day affair, as many soldiers were returning from the war. To those that were in the field, supplies were being sent through relief committees, who were organized and at work in nearly every township in the county. This work went on through the summer and autumn months of 1864.

Late in the fall, a final call for 300,000 men was made by the President, and an income tax of 8 per cent on all incomes exceeding $600 ordered. It was intended to speedily crush out the rebellion, now drawing to a close. More men went to the front, while in the spring of

1865, in March, a draft was ordered in Franklin, Blooming Grove, Mifflin, Butler, Worthington, Jefferson and Cass Townships, to fill out their quotas. Seventy-eight men were drafted in these townships, but were not needed, as, April 9, Lee surrendered, and the war practically closed.

The surrender of Lee's army caused great rejoicing in all parts of the Union. Drafting and recruiting at once stopped. Friday, April 14, an immense jollification meeting was held in Miller's Hall, and at night, huge bonfires and the display of rockets and fireworks illuminated the city. The rejoicing was, however, soon turned to mourning by the assassination of the great and good man who had been at the helm of the nation through all its struggles for existence. The nation was cast into deep mourning by this dastardly deed, emanating from the old slaveholding spirit, which had seen its own downfall.

May 6, Hon. John Sherman delivered a masterly oration on Mr. Lincoln's life and services to the citizens of Mansfield.

This same summer, the steamer Sultana blew up, carrying to a watery grave, in the depths of the Mississippi, 172 of Richland County's soldiers, members of the One Hundred and Second, Sixty-fourth, Eighty-second, Sixty-fifth and the Fifteenth. This cast a gloom over the county, as the lost soldiers were all residents and were soon expected home.

Returned soldiers began coming home by July 4, and on that day a great concourse of people assembled at Mansfield, where a dinner was served to all veterans, and a great celebration of the day held.

July 9, the One Hundred and Second returned, and received a welcome similar to its predecessors. Along through the summer and fall, others returned, and early in the year 1866, the Sixty-fourth, the regiment that had seen so much service, came home, and the war was beginning to be one of the things of the past.

Richland County, through the whole conflict, had done nobly. She had furnished in all about three thousand men, who had been an ornament to her and the State. Many of them lay in Southern burial fields; others, on Southern battle-fields; others, in the waters of the rivers; while many were brought home and buried in the cemeteries in the county.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

MURDER AT MILLSBOROUGH—JOHN WELCH KILLS HIS WIFE—THE BOWLAND-BARKER AFFAIR—A NEGRO KILLED—RETURN J. M. WARD—THE MURDER OF HALL AND THE PEDDLER—WARD'S CONFESSION—THE STEINGRAVER MURDER—KILLING OF MOCK BY POOL—MURDER OF MRS. LUNSFORD—A BOY KILLS HIS BROTHER—MURDER OF WILLIAM S. FINNEY—THE KILLING OF ALFRED PALM—HOW MANSFIELD TREATED HER THIEVES AND BLACKLEGS.

RICHLAND COUNTY has not been free from murders and crimes of every description, and though it is an unpleasant task to record these and equally unpleasant, perhaps, to read them, yet they are matters of record, and fall properly within the province of the historian. They will be hastily reviewed without regard to minutiæ, and are collected into a chapter, that those who care not to read of these things may pass on.

In an early day, the frontier was infested (as it is to-day) with a class of "roughs" and criminals, who had perhaps escaped the clutches of the law in the older settlements and come to the wilds of the West for greater safety. This fact, together with the fact that whisky was in general use in those days, rendered the border rather unsafe; fighting was frequent and killing occasional. The taking of life in this way was not always, indeed seldom, considered as murder. A few only of the most prominent of these crimes are here considered. One of the earliest murders occurring in the county, caused by whisky, was that of Samuel Crispin, who killed a man named Lintholm in a drunken brawl in Millsborough, in Springfield Township. Crispin, who was a powerful man, struck Lintholm with his fist, killing him almost instantly. Crispin was cleared.

The Bowland-Barker affair occurred about 1846. People generally were surprised when Robert Bowland stepped up to Frank Barker on the street, in the broad light of day, and stabbed him to death, though, to the immediate friends of the parties, it was not, perhaps, unexpected. The trouble grew out of remarks continually made by Barker derogatory to the character of Bowland's wife. The two men were brothers-in-law, young, and full of the fire of life. It was a premeditated murder, for Bowland put a dagger in his pocket before leaving home, and started out in quest of his victim, while yet his brain was in a whirl of passion, and when in this condition the deed was done. He found Barker talking to a friend on the street, and stepping up to him he touched him on the shoulder to call his attention, and, without a word, plunged the fatal dagger into his heart.

He was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and, after a few years in the penitentiary, he was pardoned. He went West and there died.

In 1848, a murder was committed in front of the North American Hotel. The trouble originated with two colored employes of the hotel—cause, jealousy. A mulatto, named Broadwell, loved the wife of John Brown, not wisely but too well; and, if the latter did not premeditate murder, he at least sought revenge. Broadwell was rather a stylish darkey, better looking, perhaps, than Brown, which fact served to increase the admiration of Mrs. Brown and the

jealousy of Mr. Brown. Broadwell, in order to make his manly form symmetrical, wore a very tight belt, which proved the cause of his death. The two met one day on the pavement, when an explosion took place, and Brown struck Broadwell with a cane on the tight belt, causing the rupture of a blood-vessel, and death followed.

Brown was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, but, after serving out part of his sentence, was pardoned, and disappeared from this vicinity.

In 1851 or 1852, John Welch was convicted of killing his wife. It was proved on the trial that he threw her into a well; the jury found a verdict of murder in the first degree and Welch was sentenced to be hanged. A motion for a new trial, however, prevailed, but the case was put off for some reason from year to year, meanwhile the prisoner lying in jail. Before the case could again be brought to trial, the prisoner died in jail. The murder occurred in Jackson Township.

One of the most terrible of the early murderers lived in Planktown, a small village, at present within the limits of Cass Township.

The name of one of its citizens, about and before the year 1850, was Return J. M. Ward. It is a well-remembered name by the older citizens. This Ward was a tailor by trade, but seems to have engaged in keeping a hotel called the Eagle House, in Planktown. Just when he came or where he came from has not been ascertained, and matters little. He was a living personification of the ogres of the fairy tales—being a large, broad-shouldered man, bald, with a little ring of black, wiry hair around his head; thick neck, broad, high, forehead; clean shaven, except a large goatee; and a sinister, forbidding countenance.

Noah Hall was a resident of the town at the same time. He came in 1849, was a bachelor, boarded with Ward, and kept a store; carried a general stock, such as country stores were compelled to carry in those days. Hall went East occasionally to buy goods, and was about making such a trip in March, 1851, when the little village was startled one morning by finding him dead in his storeroom, where he was in the habit of sleeping. He had been collecting money for some weeks, which he carried on his person; but just what amount was not known. Two men, Myers and McGravy, brothers-in-law, Irishmen by birth, were suspected of being the murderers; the grand jury found an indictment against them, and they were put on trial for the crime. The evidence was not sufficient and they were acquitted. The real murderer might have been suspected, but was never publicly charged with the crime, and continued to ply his avocation and live among the neighbors of the murdered man as if nothing had happened.

Some time after this, a peddler who had stopped at the Eagle House overnight, then kept by R. J. M. Ward and Thomas Griffith, disappeared suddenly and was never afterward heard from; but as he had no friends, and as Ward had said that he went away early in the morning, nothing was thought of the matter; it was not investigated, and if anybody suspected the peddler had been murdered, they kept their own counsel. Among those who suspected Ward of murdering the peddler, was his (Ward's) wife, who worried over the crime so much that she became insane, and was sent to the asylum. Ward became so odious in Planktown, that he finally rented the hotel and went away. In February, 1857, R. J. M. Ward was arrested and tried for the murder of his wife (he seems to have married again), at Sylvania, a little town west of Toledo. He was convicted of the murder and sentenced to be hanged. His Planktown murders were yet unknown to the public, but when he knew he must be hanged that there was no longer any hope of reprieve, he made a confession, of which the following is the substance:

"Of the crime of murdering Noah Hall, I alone am guilty. On the night of the ——

day of March, 1851, I entered his store secretly, by the door, while he was asleep, unseen by any human eye, and committed the deed. Knowing he was about starting for New York, to purchase goods, and that he had collected a considerable sum of money, I laid my plans and resolved to take his life, as the only means of possessing myself of the coveted treasure. Before dark, on the previous day, I went to his store, and, in his absence, unfastened the back door, and left it in a condition to be opened easily. At midnight, I left my house, entered by this door and found Hall sleeping soundly. I was armed with a heavy iron poker, square and large at one end, and tapering to a rounded point at the other. Having carefully ascertained his position, I struck the point through his skull, on the left side, above the ear, and then gave him a violent blow with the heavy end of the poker, on top of the head. He then began to struggle, and I seized his pillow and held it tight over his mouth, to prevent any sound from escaping, and, with the other hand, grasped his windpipe strongly, and held him thus till he ceased to struggle and life was evidently extinct. It was a fearful struggle, and I felt a sad relief when it was over. There was no great flow of blood from the wound, and no stain on my clothes.

"When I was satisfied that he was dead, I dragged the body to the back part of the store and commenced my search for the expected treasure. On going to the money drawer, I found only a little change, and began to think my crime was to be without reward; but, on searching the hammock where he slept, under the bolster, I discovered his pocket-book, which I found contained over $800 in bank bills. I immediately left the store and buried the pocket-book and contents in the back end of my lot, and they remained there, untouched, during the next six months.

"When the excitement about the murder died away, I dug up the pocket-book, and used the money in small quantities, as I needed it.

"Before leaving the store the night of the murder, I locked the back door and left by the front door, which I locked after me, and buried the key, so as to create the impression that the business was done by regular burglars. I was among the foremost to charge the crime on Myers and McGravy.

"I used an old tin lantern, which I covered up with a towel, to prevent the light being seen. With the aid of this light, which I placed at the head of the sleeping man, I accomplished my purpose."

At the same time, this monster made another confession, as follows:

"While Thomas Griffith and I were keeping tavern at Richland, an event took place which is vivid in my recollection, but which I wish I could forget. Griffith was away for the night, and was not expected home for several days. Toward evening, a peddler—I think his name was Lovejoy—arrived, on foot, with two large tin trunks full of goods; said he wanted his supper, breakfast and bed for the night, if I would take the amount out in trade. I looked over his goods, and, finding he had such articles as I could use in my family, I made a bargain with him, had his boxes taken care of and gave him his supper. After supper, he walked out for awhile, and when he returned, took a seat in the bar-room with me and we talked for a couple of hours. He complained of being very tired and much in need of sleep, as he had been walking all day. When ready to retire, I went with him to his room, which was on the second floor, in the corner of the house. At this time, I had no idea of injuring him, and went to bed wholly innocent of any intention of disturbing him.

I awoke about midnight, and the thought struck me that the peddler might have money about him, and there was a good opportunity of getting possession of it. I knew there was



Mrs. Elizabeth C. Baughman

no lock on the door, and it appeared to me I must, at any rate, go and see if he had thought to stick his knife over the latch so as to keep me out. Accordingly, I sprang from the bed, and, on going to the door, found it was not fastened, and I could open it without noise. So I opened it, went softly to the side of the bed, and, as I expected, found him fast asleep. The room was almost as light as day; the moon was shining, and the windows had no curtains. Everything was so favorable, that the temptation seemed irresistible, and, leaving the door open, I went down into the bar-room and got an old ax that I knew was kept there, and went back to the peddler's room. He was still sound asleep, and lying in a favorable position; so I took hold of the ax with both hands, and dealt him a tremendous blow on the top of the head. I struck him only once; he scarcely struggled, and in a few minutes he was *dead*. The blow caused but little flow of blood, which was mostly at the nose and mouth, and with a little care on my part, the bed was scarcely stained. He made no noise whatever, and all I had to do was to dispose of the body. This I had not sufficiently considered beforehand, and it presented serious difficulties, but they were soon surmounted. I went down-stairs and got a dry-goods box, and, as the body could not be stowed in it whole, I unjointed the legs at the thighs and knees, and, after wrapping the various parts that were bloody in sheets and blankets, so as to prevent the blood from oozing out, I packed it all safely in the box, put on the cover, and took the box to my bedroom, where it remained that night, through the following day and the next night. Having disposed of the body, I commenced a search for the money, but found only about *fifty dollars*. I took such goods out of the trunks as would not be likely to expose me, left the rest in, and and put them also under my bed, covering them up with an old quilt, and left the bedroom, where the peddler had slept, but little deranged in consequence of the dreadful scene that had just taken place.

"The next morning I arose as usual and took breakfast with the family. Some inquiries were made after the peddler at the table, and I said he was up and off by daylight, not choosing to wait for his breakfast, because he had a long way to travel. During the day I made up my mind how I would dispose of the body. I gave out that I was in need of some money, and that I would go to my father's, at Milan, and see if I could not get it of him, and that I believed I would take the wagon and start early on the following morning. So, before daybreak, I got up and harnessed the horse. No one was stirring about the house and I had ample time and opportunity to load the box and other things into the wagon without being observed. I traveled through the whole day, directing my course toward the residence of my father, and in the night, about 10 o'clock, reached the neighborhood of Huron River. When within about half a mile of the river, I turned off and went through a lot to the river, so that I might not be seen while unloading. I had previously filled the box with various irons in order to secure its sinking, and finally tumbled it into the river, about a mile and a half above Abbott's bridge. It sunk to the bottom, and, getting into the wagon, I returned homeward as rapidly as possible. I never heard that the box was found. I should have mentioned, that, on the night I killed the peddler, there were but few persons about my house, and no one in that part of the house where he slept. The whole proceeding was conducted very quietly, and there was no noise sufficient to awaken those who slept in the house, even if they had been much nearer to his room. The blow sank into his head with no reverberation of sound, and, as I had taken the precaution to shut the door, it could scarcely have been heard in the next room. Indeed, I was surprised

that a life could be taken with so little disturbance."

Ward was hanged at Toledo June 12, 1857.

July 4, 1851, a most foul murder was committed by Charles Steingraver, in Ashland County. The victim was Clarinda Vantilburg, a blind girl, aged ten years, who had been left at home while her parents went to a Sunday-school celebration at Perrysburg. Steingraver, who had been in the employ of the Vantilburgs, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. A motion for a new trial was heard but overruled, and the sentence ordered to be carried into execution January 30, 1852. A large crowd of people collected on that day to see the hanging, it being the first case of hanging in Ashland, which, until 1846, belonged to Richland County. Steingraver appeared to be a hardened criminal, and marched to the scaffold with a firm step and little apparent regard for his fate. When all was ready, and a moment before the trap was sprung, the Sheriff asked him the question. "Steingraver, are you innocent of the crime of murder as charged against you?" With apparent earnestness he replied, "Sheriff, I am innocent." In another moment, his guilty or guiltless soul was launched into another world.

The second murder in this (Ashland) county occurred December 17, 1853. The tragedy had its origin in a matter of 7 cents that had been used at a "raffle." The money belonged to one Noah Mock, but had been appropriated by Thornton Pool, and, in the controversy growing out of this trifling affair, Pool stabbed and killed Mock. The case was tried at the March term, 1854, Pool found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for ten years.

On the morning of March 12, 1870, Mansfield was startled and shocked by the news of the horrible murder committed the night before on Oliver street, in rear of the Atlantic Hotel. The victim was Mrs. Mary J. Lunsford, a woman about twenty-eight years of age, who occupied the west part of a story-and-a-half wooden building, the east part of the building being occupied by a negro family named Harris. Each part of this house contained two rooms, one above and one below. The murder was committed in the west room up-stairs. The woman's character was not good, it appearing that she was the mistress of Ansel L. Robinson, a foreman in the Blymyer, Day & Co.'s works.

It appears that Charity Harris, living in one part of the house, heard, about 1 o'clock at night, smothered screams and groans issuing from the apartment of Mrs. Lunsford. Her husband went out to ascertain the cause, rapped at Mrs. Lunsford's door and called several times, but, as all was quiet, he returned to bed. The same noise was also heard by the watchman at the Aultman & Taylor works, who came over to ascertain the cause, but, finding all quiet, returned. In the morning, there being no signs of life about Mrs. Lunsford's room, an entrance was effected, and she was found lying diagonally across the bed in her night-clothes, with her throat cut, and other cuts and bruises on different parts of her body. Her arm was also bitten in several places, the prints of the teeth being plainly visible. The condition of the bed gave evidence of a terrible struggle, and there was a pool of blood on the floor under her head, which hung down through the head of the bed (the slats having given way) to within six inches of the floor.

The murderer had made his escape through a window on the lower floor, leaving bloody marks in different places.

Naturally the excitement was intense, and under this stimulus Ansel L. Robinson was arrested for the crime, though it does not appear that there was at that time, nor at any subsequent time, sufficient evidence to cause his arrest. Robinson was from Cincinnati, where

he was a local politician of some note and had been a leader in the workingmen's movement, which resulted in the election of Samuel F. Cary to Congress. During the Grant campaign, he was prominent in Mansfield and commanded a company of Grant Guards in the city. He had a good deal of influence among a large class of workmen here. It appears from letters that he became acquainted with Mrs. Lunsford in Cincinnati, and, after he secured his position here with Blymyer, Day & Co., induced her to come and reside in Mansfield. Robinson was tried and acquitted, after which he left Mansfield and has not since been heard of in this vicinity.

Several other parties were arrested and acquitted, and to this day the motive of the murder and the whereabouts of the murderer remains a mystery. There are opinions concerning this matter among the Mansfield people, which have assumed the importance of well-grounded belief. This belief has been strengthened since the trial and execution of Webb for the murder of Mr. Finney. It is known that Webb was a frequent visitor to the negro family living in the same house with Mrs. Lunsford; that he knew of the murdered woman; and, considering the brutality of the murder and the well-known brutality of Webb, it is believed that he was the murderer, though he refused to confess the same before he was hanged for the Finney murder.

In this connection and in the light of to-day, it is interesting to read the following, printed in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in April, 1870—the month following the murder. It is from the pen of Don Piatt, then Washington correspondent of that paper: "I read the account of this mysterious crime to one of the most remarkable lawyers in the United States, and he said:

"'In all cases of circumstantial evidence, the conclusion jumped at by the ordinary mind is apt to be erroneous, from the fact that the stronger links are generally the more delicate, and so escape consideration. Thus when Dr. Burdell was murdered, the fact of Mrs. Burdell being in the house over-rid the other facts, that Burdell, a strong man, had made a vigorous fight for his life—so vigorous that an ordinary woman could not possibly have conquered him—and the bloody track of a stranger feeling his way out of the house. When a woman premeditates killing, poison is her ordinary weapon; if not premeditated, it was simply impossible.

"'In this case, the struggle indicates something more than murder. Had Robinson or any other man set about the killing for that purpose and none other, we would not have the struggle that broke down the bed, nor the bites in the arm so much relied on. These indicate something more, and more probably that some one, perhaps a negro, knowing the woman to be a loose character, entered the window by which he escaped. Infuriated at the resistance, he first bit and fought, then, probably fearing detection, committed the murder.

"When a man premeditates a killing, the caution attending it grows with the intelligence of the criminal, and, in nine cases out of ten, the crime is tracked by the very means used to conceal it. A vicious, stupid brute may strike down and cut to pieces his victim in a moment of blind frenzy, regardless of consequences, and not unfrequently with a successful escape. This seems to be the case here."

The above reasoning is so clear that it seems like a prophecy; and there is good reason to believe that it is a simple statement of the facts of this murder, though uttered years before Webb was known.

In the following September of the same year (1870), young Edward McCulloch was killed by Charles Hall, son of H. Hall, who owns a farm, on which he resides, a short distance north of Mansfield. This was not a cold-blooded or brutal murder, like the one just

related, but was caused by liquor. A party, among whom were Hall and McCulloch, came to Mansfield in the evening to attend a circus, leaving their conveyance at a livery stable.

Before they were ready to go home, Charles Hall was partially intoxicated, having separated himself from the remainder of the party. When ready to go home, they could not find Hall, and drove away without him. Enraged at being left behind, he hired a livery team and drove after them, passing them on the road. At home, he accused Edward Townsend, one of the party, of leaving him on purpose. Some words passed, when Hall drew a pistol and fired at Townsend, the ball passing through his wrist. Edward McCulloch, a hired man living with the family, now interfered, and, in the melee, was shot by Hall, the ball entering the left face and penetrating the brain.

Hall gave himself up and was sent to jail. He was tried and acquitted, with a fine of $150 and costs.

August 5, 1870, a sad affair occurred near Newville, by which a boy lost his life at the hands of his brother. Two sons of Mr. William Norris, an old and respected farmer of Worthington Township, became engaged in an altercation while driving some cows home from pasture, and John, the older brother, got the better of William, threw him down and punished him severely. After he let him up, William seized a billet of wood and struck John a tremendous blow on the temple, knocking him insensible. The boy lived but a day or two.

The surviving brother was overwhelmed with grief and remorse for the unlucky blow, struck while in a passion. He gave himself up and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, his father going on his bond. He was tried at the September term of court, the same year, and the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty.*

The murder of William S. Finney, an old and respected resident of the county, residing on his farm, three miles southwest of Mansfield, occurred December 6, 1877, and in brutality was similar to that of Mrs. Lunsford. The supposed motive for this murder was for the possession of a small sum of money Mr. Finney was supposed to have in his house. The murderer entered the house in the night, when the family were sleeping, and commenced his search for the money. It does not seem to have been his intention to commit murder, but when Mr. Finney was aroused by the noise, the stranger, probably fearing opposition and detection, committed the murder. The weapon used was an old musket, known to be the property of Edward Webb, a negro, living on Pine street, in Mansfield. Mr. Finney was killed with this weapon, used as a club, and his aged wife also received severe injuries. Other members of the family were aroused by the noise, and the thoroughly aroused negro, who seems to have become a devil incarnate, attacked them also, seemingly bent upon murdering all who opposed him. Several members of the family were injured by his desperate and terrible blows, before they could realize the situation, make united resistance, or give the alarm. Before he could accomplish his terrible object, the house was thoroughly aroused; some of those occupying the upper parts of the house raising the window and crying, Murder! Finding he had a larger contract on hand than he could carry out, the desperate villain retreated through the window, and, strange as it may appear, ran across the fields directly to his own home in Mansfield, leaving a very plain trail behind him, in the light snow. On the following morning, Marshal Lemon followed this track, without any difficulty, to the house of Edward Webb, arrested that individual, who was quietly eating his breakfast, and who, as clearly proved in the trial, was the murderer.

Webb bore himself, all through his trial and the subsequent period in jail, in a manner that showed he did not realize his situation, or the

enormity of his crime. He would alternately sing, pray, swear, and use the most obscene language; was always ready to laugh, talk, joke, and seemed to be under an impression he had created an immense sensation, and was the hero of the hour. He was a great gormandizer and grew fat, while waiting to be hanged; seemed on the whole to be much more of a beast than a human being. The day of execution was Friday, May 31, 1878. A great crowd appeared at the place of execution, in the old jail-yard, on Third street. The execution was to be private, and a high broad fence inclosed the scaffold. As the time for the execution approached, the crowd grew boisterous, and developed into a mob, determined to "see the nigger hung." The company of militia, on duty as guard, was brushed aside with little ceremony, and the inclosure about the scaffold demolished in a few moments. A characteristic smile played about mouth of the murderer, as he walked toward the scaffold, and knew that all this fuss was made on his account. He seemed, to the last, to have no comprehension of his awful doom, and was swung into eternity, without seeming to realize, know or care, what issues are involved in life and death.

In April, 1878, the people of Independence were thrown into a state of excitement by a murder in their midst. A man named Samuel P. Bowersox kept a saloon in the place, to the great annoyance of the Independence people, who are generally strongly inclined to temperance. Bowersox was consequently considerably annoyed one way and another in his business. One night, a party of young men visited the saloon, and, after drinking more than they should, went out and created some disturbance on the street near the saloon, by hallooing, throwing stones, etc., which so enraged Bowersox that he took down a revolver, and, opening the door, thrust his hand out and fired into the crowd, instantly killing Alfred Palm. He was brought to Mansfield, tried, a *nolle prosequi* entered in the case, and he was acquitted on that ground.

Soon after the war, Mansfield was infested with thieves, blacklegs and confidence men. For a year or two, their presence was borne with patience, in the hope the law and law officers would deal with them as they deserved. These men came to be well known to the officers of the law and citizens generally, but such was the dexterity they exhibited in their calling, they could not be caught, or if caught, no crime could be proven against them. Their outrages were committed almost nightly. Private houses and stores were burglarized; citizens were knocked down on the street and robbed, sometimes in broad daylight. It became dangerous to walk the streets alone after dark; and even in daylight, especially in the vicinity of the railroad depots, men were not safe from robbery and outrage. So great had this insecurity become by 1867, that, finding the law could not reach these miscreants, the citizens determined to take the matter in their own hands. A company of regulators was formed, and, in March of that year, the following proclamation appeared:

To thieves, blacklegs, confidence men, etc.: Our city has been infested by, and our citizens suffered as long as they will bear, your depredations on person and property. You are all known to our Regulators. We therefore warn you to leave our city instantly and forever, for we will not tolerate you longer. You are watched and cannot escape. A short shift will be your doom if caught at your wicked business hereafter.

Before issuing the above, the citizens met and passed the following:

Resolved, That the city is in need only of honest men. Swindlers and confidence men are notified to leave or suffer the consequences. Our Regulators are authorized to enforce this resolution. All persons are warned against harboring or assisting these pests of society. We are determined to rid the community of them, and any person standing in the way will do so at their peril.

A squad of Regulators searched the saloons and arrested six or eight men who were well

known to belong to the gang, whom they conveyed to jail.

On the afternoon of March 12, a meeting of citizens was held at Miller's Hall to consider what was best to be done with these men. The hall was packed. The parties who had been arrested, and whose photographs had meanwhile been taken, were brought before this meeting, and the sense of the audience taken as to the disposition to be made of them. A few were for hanging, but, after much discussion, it was decided to escort them to the depot and place them aboard the first train. This happened to be a north-bound train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They were threatened with hanging if they returned. However reprehensible this plan may have been, it was effectual. Quiet and order were restored, and Mansfield has been comparatively free from them since.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE MANSFIELD BAR.

THE FIRST COURTS OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST GRAND JURY—THE EARLY LAWYERS OF MANSFIELD—THE VISITING LAWYERS—THE PRESIDENT JUDGES—GEN. MCLAUGHLIN—GEN. ROBERT BENTLEY—THOMAS H. FORD MORDECAI BARTLEY—JUDGE BRINKERHOFF—L. B. MATSON—MILTON W. WORDEN—GEN. BRINKERHOFF'S REVIEW OF THE MANSFIELD BAR.

UPON the organization of Richland County in 1813, the Associate Judges were Thomas Coulter, William Gass and Peter Kinney. They held a special session in June of that year, the only business coming before them being the appointment of Jonathan Coulter and Rebecca Byrd as administrators of the estate of Levi Jones, who had been killed by the Indians. Winn Winship, George Coffinberry and Rolin Weldon were appointed appraisers of Jones' property.

On the 9th of September of the same year, these Judges again organized a court, and remained in session two days. The last will and testament of Jacob Newman, deceased, was presented, proved and ordered to be recorded. Andrew Coffinberry and James McCluer were appointed and qualified executors, giving bond in the sum of $10,000.

Ruth and Abraham Trucks, wife and son of Nicholas Trucks, deceased, were appointed administrators.

The next day, September 10, the court ordered the Treasurer to pay Samuel McCluer $12.25 for seven days' service as Commissioner and Melzar Tannehill $9.25 for five days' service as Commissioner; also, Samuel Watson, $14, for eight days' work in the same office. The court also appointed Winn Winship, Clerk; Andrew Coffinberry, Recorder, and William Biddle, Surveyor.

The Court of Common Pleas, prior to the Constitution of 1851, was composed of one President Judge and two Associates. The President Judge must needs be a lawyer, but the others were not necessarily such, and generally were not. The Associates sat on the bench with the President, but were not expected to know much of law. They discharged the duties of the present Probate Judge, and in all other respects were ornamental rather than useful.

The first court of this character, regularly organized for business, convened January 14, 1814; President Judge, William Wilson; Associates, Peter Kinney, Thomas Coulter and James McCluer. The grand jury at this time, and the first one in the county, was composed of Isaac Pearce, foreman; George Coffinberry, Chusthy Brubaker, Thomas Lofland, Samuel Hill, Amariah Watson, George Crawford, Hugh Cunningham, Melzar Tannehill, Ebenezer Rice, William Slater, William Biddle, Solomon Lee and Rolin Weldon.

The first day's proceedings of this court included the granting of licenses to Royal N. Powers, to retail merchandise; to James McCluer, to keep a house of public entertainment; to Asa Murphy, to keep a tavern at his dwelling (site of the Wiler House); to Johnson McCarty, for four months, to retail merchandise, and to George Coffinberry, to keep a public house.

Rules were adopted for the government of the court, and on the 14th it adjourned.

Thus was put in motion the first legal machinery in Richland County, and that machinery,

with many repairs and additions, is yet grinding out justice; it is hoped and believed, to rich and poor alike.

This court met in the upper part of the old block-house, on the square, and when it convened there was no resident lawyer in Mansfield.

The courts were "on wheels" in those days, the custom being for the court to travel from place to place, the lawyers accompanying it. It was not until 1815, that John M. May, the first lawyer, took up his residence in Mansfield. From that time forward, the place never wanted for lawyers, and many of them have been men of more than ordinary ability, and have been honored with high positions in the State and nation.

The second lawyer was Asa Grimes, father of A. L. Grimes, of Mansfield, who died of consumption shortly after his arrival.

In 1816, Col. William W. Cotgrave and Wilson Elliott came, and these were followed in a few years by James Purdy, Jacob Parker and James Stewart. Of these first lawyers, James Purdy is yet living in Mansfield. Although eighty-six, he occasionally appears upon the street, and his step is slow and apparently painful, on account of a sciatic affliction of long standing; yet his eye is bright, and his manner and conversation give evidence that his heart is yet young.

Most people in Mansfield can yet remember John M. May—"Father May," as he was familiarly known among his intimate friends. He walked across the Alleghany Mountains, seeking his fortune in the "Far West," stumbled upon this little frontier town in the woods, and remained here fifty-four years. He was a good citizen and an honest man. What more need be said of any man? How short that sentence is; yet what years of struggle must precede it, if it be truthfully uttered.

Judge Parker and Mr. May had been law students together in the office of Philemon Beecher, at Lancaster, Ohio. Parker was a good man, a sound lawyer and a conscientious Judge. Judge Brinkerhoff says of him: "He was one of the best 'case lawyers' I ever knew. The reading of adjudged cases was one of the luxuries of his life, and his memory of cases or points ruled by or discussed in them was wonderful. But he was not a reader of law reports only. Like James Stewart, who succeeded to the Common Pleas bench, under the Constitution of 1851, he was an omnivorous reader. Both of these gentlemen aspired to and attained a liberal general scholarship, and would have been ashamed to be thought lawyers simply, and nothing more."

Parker had graduated at the Ohio University, at Athens, he and Thomas Ewing being the first to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts from an Ohio college. He was not made a Judge until 1840, and then brought to his duties a mind well matured and stored, not only with law but with general literature. As a Judge, he was peculiarly successful, and would have done honor to the highest judicial position.

James Stewart studied law in the office of Judge Parker, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1828. Stewart was a Scotch-Irish boy, from Western Pennsylvania, and came West to grow up with the country. Like many another famous lawyer and man, he taught school while getting his legal learning, and was among the first and best teachers in Mansfield.

When Judge Parker's term on the bench expired, in 1850, Stewart, by unanimous recommendation of his associates, was elevated to his place. Physically and mentally, he was a very strong man.

A few words spoken by Judge George W. Geddes, who was presiding at the time Mr. Stewart's death was announced, deserve preservation. He says: "In years, he fell far short of man's appointed time; but reckoning time

by the better rule, may I not say, he lived out the full measure of his years? For we should remember that—

"'We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.'"

The first law student in Mansfield was Andrew Coffinberry, who studied with Mr. May. He was quite an important young man in the young city, making acquaintances easily and rapidly, and becoming rather popular among the backwoodsmen of that day. He was also one of the first school teachers, and generally went by the name of Count Coffinberry. When he became a full-fledged lawyer, he was, one day, for some eccentricity, called by Judge Osborne, "Count Puffendorf," which name afterward clung to him for some years.

Among the lawyers who traveled with the court in those days, and visited Mansfield frequently, were William Stanberry, of Newark, who died in January, 1873, at the ripe age of eighty-five; Hosmer Curtis and Samuel Mott, of Mount Vernon; Alexander Harper and Elijah Mirwine, of Zanesville, and Charles T. Sherman, of Lancaster. Hosmer Curtis was the first Prosecuting Attorney, and was succeeded by Mr. May in 1816. Mr. May was succeeded by William B. Raymond, of Wooster.

The Judges then held their office seven years, and the successive President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, up to the formation of the constitution in 1851, were William Wilson, of Licking; George Tod (father of the late Gov. Tod), of Trumbull; Harper, of Muskingum; Lane and Higgins, of Huron, and Ezra Dean, of Wayne, the last of whom had been a lieutenant in the United States army, and had fought at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

One of the early lawyers in Mansfield was Gen. William McLaughlin, a large-hearted Irishman, who came about the year 1827, from Canton. He is well remembered as a soldier and a patriot. He was generous and brave to a fault; a man of great energy and activity; making hosts of friends, laying down his life finally for his flag, in the war of the rebellion.

When McLaughlin first arrived in Mansfield, hunting was quite an occupation among many of the pioneers, and, having a good deal of confidence in his powers, in whatever way he chose to exercise them, he desired to have it generally understood that he was a great hunter, though it does not appear that his exploits in that direction were marvelous. One day, after a tramp in the woods, he walked proudly into the village, with what he supposed was a wild turkey slung over his shoulder. Thomas B. Andrews was working on the roof of the first brick court house at the time, and he says McLaughlin swung his hat and cheered, holding up to view the trophy of his prowess as a hunter. Upon examination, however, the turkey turned out to be a *turkey buzzard.* The General was, at first, somewhat indignant at this verdict by his friends, protesting that it was a wild turkey, that his friends were blockheads, who did not know a turkey from a buzzard, and that he proposed having roast turkey for dinner.

Finally becoming convinced of his error, he laughed as heartily as any, and concluded the cheapest way out of the scrape was to "set up the camphene" for the crowd.

He raised a company and served honorably through the Mexican war; and when the war of the rebellion broke out, he offered the first full company to the Governor of the State for three months' service. He afterward went into the three-years service, but being somewhat advanced in years, could not withstand the fatigues and exposures of a soldier's life. Dying in camp "with the harness on," he was brought home and buried with the honors of

war. Scott's beautiful verse seems appropriate here.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking!
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

Among the early Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, no one, perhaps, was better known or more highly appreciated than Gen. Robert Bentley. He came to Richland County in 1815, from Western Pennsylvania, and was appointed Judge in 1821. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1828, he was elected to the State Senate. He was a man of military tastes, also; was in the war of 1812, and subsequently filled every position in the Ohio militia, from Ensign up to Major General. During his whole life, he was a prominent, influential and worthy citizen.

Among all these members of the Mansfield bar, who have gone to the "shadow land," what figure stands out more prominently in the mind's eye than that of the genial, large-hearted, large-brained "Tom" Ford? He, too, was a veteran soldier, serving in two wars. Gen. Brinkerhoff thus writes of him: "Gov. Ford was a man cast in nature's largest mold; a man of imposing personal presence, and possessed of great natural gifts as a orator. Some of his efforts upon the stump have rarely, if ever, been excelled. His speech at the Know-Nothing Convention, in Philadelphia, gave him a national reputation. As a specimen of crushing repartee, nothing in the English language excels it. Pitt, in his palmiest days, never made more brilliant points in the same space than did Gov. Ford in that speech. It was an occasion that called out, fully, his peculiar powers. None knew him intimately who did not become attached to him. He had faults, but they were faults of the head and not of the heart."

After the war, he drifted to Washington City, where he practiced law until his death, in 1868. For several years before his death, he was an earnest worker in the temperance cause. and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mordecai Bartley occupies a prominent place in the history of Mansfield, as a citizen, a lawyer, and a man. He was a Captain in the war of 1812; was elected to the State Senate in 1817, and was afterward Register of the Virginia military school lands. He was sent to Congress in 1823, serving in that body four terms, and declining a re-election. In 1844, he engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and was elected Governor of the State on the Whig ticket. Declining a re-nomination for Governor, he spent the evening of his days in the labors of his profession and his farm.

In later years, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff and John Sherman, members of the Mansfield bar, became prominent in the State and nation. The former was, for many years, one of Ohio's Supreme Judges. He was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, in 1843, and rendered himself famous as the author of the Wilmot Proviso. The Judge is yet living, though in very feeble health. .

Later still, L. B. Matson and Milton W. Worden came upon the stage of action, performing well their parts, and passing away, while yet in the prime of life. Matson, at the time of his death, as a trial lawyer, stood at the head of his profession, and had the largest practice of any lawyer in the city. Perhaps nothing could better indicate the public estimate of Judge Worden than the following extract from the remarks of Henry C. Hedges, in his announcement of Judge Worden's death to the court, Judge Osborne presiding: "By the voice of my brethern at the bar, a sad, solemn duty is mine. Since the last adjournment of this court, death has been with us, and a member of this bar, one well known, highly respected and much loved by us all, has been summoned from the labors of time to the realities of eternity. Death, during the years I

have been at the bar, has been no infrequent visitor. A Mitchell, young in years, to whom the doors of the temple of justice were only opened, not having been permitted to cross its threshold ; a Parker, far advanced in age, with a mind well stored with all the learning of the law ; a Stewart, of most majestic face and form, while in the perfected fullness of his intellectual powers ; a McLaughlin, with head all silvered with age, but with a heart all ablaze with patriotic fire, unmindful of ease, giving his last days, as he did the earlier years of his life, to his country and her flag ; a Johnston, in middle life, scholarly, eloquent, with an Irishman's keen wit, but an Irishman's warm heart; and a Ford, of grand stature, of great physical strength, with intellectual endowments, if aroused, equal to any emergency, but for the most time inactive and useless, because not used. All these we have known ; we have for a time gone in and out with them, and *then they were not;* and now, again, has this bar been convened to pay the last sad tribute of love and respect to one of its members—Milton W. Worden." Judge Worden was but twenty-nine years of age, but a man of brilliant promise, though undeveloped as a lawyer. He went into the army, and lost a leg at Harper's Ferry. Returning home, he was elected Probate Judge, and was subsequently appointed Internal Revenue Assessor, which office he held at the time of his death. He was followed to the grave by the Odd Fellows' societies and Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a member, and a large concourse of citizens.

As an estimate of the earlier Mansfield bar, nothing could be better, perhaps, than the following from the pen of Gen. Brinkerhoff, who knew all these men in their prime : "When I was a student at law, in 1850 and 1851, the giants of the Mansfield bar were Jacob Parker, James Stewart, Thomas W. Bartley, Jacob Brinkerhoff and Samuel J. Kirkwood. Gen. McLaughlin and John M. May had passed their zenith. James Purdy had become a banker. Charles T. Sherman was at his best. He did a collecting business, but rarely appeared in the courts as a trial lawyer. John Sherman had promise, but no large fulfillment as yet. So, also, Col. Burns and Col. Isaac Gass.

"Thomas H. Ford was at his best, and was a man of great natural powers, but was indolent and careless and did not make the mark he might have made at the bar. Judge Geddes was the partner of Judge Brinkerhoff, and was a young man of ability, which rapidly developed and subsequently made him an able lawyer and one of the best-balanced common-pleas judges in the State.

"Henry P. Davis, Manuel May, Robert C. Smith and several others had their shingles out, but were not famous as yet. I knew them all very well.

"Parker, Stewart and Bartley were specially friendly to me, and I appreciated it. I have always retained a warm remembrance of all of them. I was a student with Brinkerhoff & Geddes.

"Judge Stewart was the reverse of Judge Parker in his mental make-up. The latter was pre-eminently a book lawyer, and could give from memory volume and page for every decision of any special consequence in the Ohio Reports, and, probably, could refer off-hand to more legal precedents than any man in the State. He read the dryest law reports with all the zest of a school-girl with her first novel. It was all meat and drink to him.

"Judge Stewart, on the contrary, cared but little for the Reports, and consulted them to fortify his own judgment rather than to guide it. He was a born jurist, and his instincts of right and wrong were so keenly accurate that he rarely went astray. His decisions were very rarely questioned, and still more rarely set aside by a superior court; in short, he was by common consent the model Judge of his time,

and, probably, has never had his superior in this circuit.

"Off the bench, in the practice of the profession, Judge Parker and Judge Stewart were still more opposite in their characteristics. Parker was essentially an office lawyer, and a very superior one, but had no special ability before a jury. He stammered in his utterance, and had none of the gifts of oratory.

"Judge Stewart, on the other hand, was a mighty man before a jury. The sweep and power of his eloquence was overwhelming, and carried everything before it. His large, portly and commanding presence was of itself sufficient to hold the attention of the jury, but, in addition, he had all the best qualities of a great jury lawyer.

"His physical endurance seemed inexhaustible, and he was apparently as fresh at the end of a trial as at the beginning. As a jury lawyer, Judge Stewart has never been surpassed at the Mansfield bar.

"Next to Parker and Stewart in age, and fully their peers in mental ability, came Thomas W. Bartley and Jacob Brinkerhoff. They were rivals, and always pitted against each other. Bartley was the most persistent man among them. He was not as fine an orator as either Stewart or Brinkerhoff, nor as well read as Parker, but he had the tenacity of a bull-dog, and an industry that was endless and tireless. These qualities made him a very dangerous antagonist. He deservedly stood in the front rank of Ohio lawyers.

"Judge Brinkerhoff, Bartley's most frequent antagonist, was the most brilliant man of this whole legal galaxy, and the most attractive speaker. At repartee, he was as quick, sharp, and bright as lightning, but he lacked the tenacity of Bartley and the ponderous weight of Stewart. Juries were delighted with Brinkerhoff and detested Bartley; the former was brief, brilliant and beautiful; the latter, dry, tedious and harsh. Brinkerhoff rarely spoke over an hour; Bartley rarely spoke less than three hours, and sometimes, as in the Welch murder trial, he held on three days. The result was they were very evenly matched. If either predominated in the crucible of success it was Bartley's pertinacity. In fact, Bartley could never be considered vanquished until the verdict was returned, judgment entered, execution issued and returned satisfied.

"Brinkerhoff was a man of more general culture, perhaps, than any of his competitors, as he read everything and remembered everything. Perhaps it does not become me as his kinsman to say it, yet I think the general judgment of his cotemporaries will bear me out in saying that he was, in all respects, a model lawyer and a model man. He was brilliant, scholarly and thoroughly honest.

"A little incident I remember is a fair index of his whole life. When I was a student in his office, he was politically under a cloud. He was a Free-Soil Democrat, and for this was tabooed by his party and despised by the Whigs. I was riding with him one day, and suggested the propriety of supporting his party in all that was good, leaving the slavery question for a more propitious period in the future. His reply was, 'I cannot play Hamlet with Hamlet left out. I am a Democrat, but it seems to me that opposition to slavery is the heart of Democracy. I know I am down politically, and probably I shall always remain down, but the time will come when my children, or my grandchildren, will remember me with more honor on that account than for anything else in my history.'

"Samuel J. Kirkwood was just coming into prominence, and gave great promise; but he took a notion to go to Iowa in 1855, and did not, therefore, rise to his true eminence at the Mansfield bar. The fact that he has since been twice Governor, and is now in the United States Senate, is a sufficient indication of the metal he is made of.

"The decade from 1845 to 1855 was the golden age of the Mansfield bar, and a more brilliant galaxy of lawyers, probably, was never congregated in a single city in Ohio. We of a later generation can hardly hope to attain to the stature of these giants of our pioneer times.

"Doubtless we have good lawyers now, and, in special departments, better lawyers; but as general practitioners, our predecessors, who grew up in pioneer times, were larger men as a whole.

"Such lawyers as Thomas Ewing, Sr., old Peter Hitchcock and Edwin M. Stanton were the products of pioneer soil, and such men do not seem to grow in this day and generation."



CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF RICHLAND COUNTY.

THE OLD BLOCK HOUSES AS COURT HOUSES—THE FIRST BRICK COURT HOUSE—THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE—THE JAILS, INFIRMARY, ETC.

THE court houses of Richland County have been four in number, and in improvement, in every possible way, they have kept pace with the improvement of the county. The old court houses have been torn down and others erected as fast as the increase in population and general improvement demanded, until the present magnificent structure was reared, which, it is thought, will last several generations before the continually advancing ideas and progress of civilization will require one of greater dimensions and later style of architecture. During the war of 1812, two block-houses were erected on the public square, as a protection against the Indians. One was of round logs and the other of hewed logs, the latter standing near the center of the north side of the park. After the war, or rather before the war ended, this hewed-log house was used for the first court house in the county. The preparation of this block-house for a court house is officially warranted and preserved in the Commissioners' records. Under date of July 10, 1813, it states that "the Commissioners proceeded to examine the block-house in Mansfield, and to order the same to be prepared for the reception of the court, and that the lower part of the same be prepared for the reception of prisoners as a jail. And do further order that the said lot of carpenter work be sold to the lowest bidder, on the 24th day of July inst., which sale is advertised accordingly."

"Ordered, that the said work be done in the following manner, to wit.: Two floors of solid hewn timber, of the thickness of at least six inches, to be squared and jointed in a workmanlike manner; and on the outside, a stairway, with a platform at the head thereof of suitable size, and a door to enter the upper story therefrom, with suitable casings and hinges for the same; and a glass window, containing twelve lights of glass, cased in like manner as the door; and suitable seats for the court; and a latch for the upper door, and lock and chain for the lower door, and iron hinges for the same, all of which work and preparations must be done in a workmanlike manner."

On the 4th of August following, the bids were opened, and Mr. Luther Coe was the lucky man. His bid was $46, with an additional one for the construction of a hand-rail for the outside stairway, for which he was to receive $2. On the 7th of September following, Mr. Coe having completed his contract, received his pay by an order on Winn Winship, the agent of James Hedges, for the amount of the consideration agreed upon, being $48, which is ordered to be paid out of a certain donation, which the said Hedges agreed to pay for the use of the public buildings in the town of Mansfield.

The first session of the court was held Saturday, August 28, 1813. The Associate Judges were Thomas Coulter, William Gass and Peter Kenney. The further proceedings of this court are referred to in another chapter.

This block-house seems to have answered the purposes of a court house for three years.

July 8, 1816, "the Commissioners proceeded to lay down the particulars of a plan for a new

court house and jail to be erected, and filed the same for inspection of all such persons as may wish to undertake the building of the same."

On the 9th of July, 1816, "the Commissioners proceeded to sell at public auction the building of the court house and jail, which was struck off to Jacob Snider and Lewis Lyberger at $1,990, they being the lowest bidders, who gave bond with Peter Snider and Andrew Newman as securities, in the sum of $3,980, conditioned for the faithful performance of their undertaking, agreeable to the which is fully delineated in said bond."

On the 3d day of December, 1816, by order of the Commissioners, "the two block-houses standing on the public square were set up at public auction, and were bid off as follows: The hewn-log house to Alexander Curran, at $56.40; and the round-log house to Jacob Snider, at $20—who severally obligated themselves to pay the said sums into the county treasury."

Thus was the first seat of justice in Richland County—which was erected without cost, and with only the labor of a squad of soldiers—disposed of for a paltry sum, torn down, and probably compelled to descend from the proud position of a seat of justice of a great county, to do duty as a corn-crib or pig-sty.

The new court house was built of hewn logs. The logs were one foot square, and were laid up in double tiers one foot apart, and the space filled in with stone up to the second story. The first story was used as a jail; and the second story was the court room. When the jury went out to deliberate, they were accommodated with quarters in some private house or barn. This court room was also used for a town hall, and for religious meetings and Sunday school. It was, in fact, the only public building for about ten years, while the village was gathering around it, and was used for public meetings of any and every kind. This building is more fully described in a quotation from a letter of Rev. James Rowland, published in the chapter containing the pioneer history of Mansfield. This may be called the second court house, though it was the first one built exclusively for that purpose.

As population, wealth and business increased, it began to be felt and talked, that a larger and more modern structure must be erected, and in 1827, this culminated in the erection of a brick court house at the very moderate cost of $3,000. During the time occupied in the erection of this building, court was held in an old frame warehouse, which stood on the southeast corner of Second and Main streets. This brick was number three, and stood about the center of the north side of the square, near where the hewed block-house stood, and its form and proportions have not yet faded from the memories of the people of the city. It was a very plain brick house, square, and, at first, but two stories in height. Those who have use for a court house were about twenty-four years in getting ashamed of this building, or at least sufficiently ashamed of it to demand a change. It answered all the purposes of a court house for that length of time, but for some reason it never exactly suited, and it was decided in 1851 to make it more imposing. That is about all that can be said of the addition; it was of no value as a part of a court house, but perhaps it did make it more imposing. A third story was added, which was never used, and this third story was extended beyond the original building on the north and south sides, and for the support of this extension, heavy brick columns were erected. About $15,000 was the cost of this addition, no doubt intended to improve the architecture of the old building, but if such was the object, it cannot be called a brilliant success.

The following extract is from the Mansfield *Herald* of January 23, 1873, about the time the new court house was dedicated and the old one was being demolished:

"On the 7th of February, 1851, the Board of Commissioners adopted a plan presented by

B. McCarron, to whom we thus trace the honor of being the architect of the old court house. Be his name embalmed. On the 8th, they ordered advertisements for bids for contract thereof. This contract was, on the 19th of April, awarded to McCarron & Sheffler, who agreed, for the sum of $7,000, to put the old court house into the traveling condition in which it appeared but a few weeks since. But they proved to have the happy faculty of piling in extras, and were allowed therefor, until the remodeling cost from $14,000 to $16,000, which exact amount seems never to have come to the vulgar eye. Like some ships and womankind, the rigging cost vastly more than the hull.

"The old court house has never been a favorite with our people, not from any intrinsic fault of its own, perhaps, but because it looked bad, which the poor thing could not help. The destroyers are now upon it, and it will soon be numbered among the things that were. Yet its old bricks and mortar have long heard the thrilling tones of eloquence, the fiat of the law, the shriek of anguish, the appeal for justice, the trials for murder and larceny, for divorce and seduction, backed by eloquence in all its branches. The calf-pen of the Judge, the well-seasoned seats where the weary jurors alternately cursed and slept, the chicken-coop above them all—all, all are gone to repair a stable or stop the holes where 'looped and windowed raggedness' gave passage to the winter's snow. The room where the tax-payers have annually grumbled; where the deeds of all the soil have been recorded; where all the accounts, pro and con, have been audited, and where the bashful swain has so often come to get cured of lovesickness, by securing the document that authorized him and some one else to become one flesh, with two dispositions—have been disrupted, as have many of the marriages therein authorized. The gouty pillars of plastered brick, as expressionless as the lumber that surmounted all, are being demolished and borne away, no longer to annoy the eye of taste or sadden the memory of those who have been actors in its dingy premises."

Thus, in 1873, passed away the old court house, which had withstood the storms of nearly half a century, which had come to the little hamlet in the wilderness, and left it a city.

The immense cost put upon the reconstruction of the old court house, and the outlandish appearance and inconvenience of the structure created universal dissatisfaction, if not disgust. The Commissioners, under whom the work was done, became unpopular in the extreme, as did the result of their labor, and but a few years elapsed before a vote was called upon the question of erecting a new court house. It was on three separate occasions defeated by the people, and finally the law of 1869 was passed, authorizing the Commissioners of counties to purchase grounds, erect court houses, jails, etc.

In that year (1869), the Commissioners purchased of Mrs. Mary E. Reid and S. E. and J. W. Jenner the three lots on the southeast corner of East Diamond and East Market streets, on which the new court house stands, for the sum of $16,500. These lots were then much higher than the street, but were graded down to a level with it.

January 12, 1870, the Commissioners, David Taylor, D. M. Snyder and J. T. Keith, entered into a contract with H. E. Myer, architect, of Cleveland, to furnish a plan and specifications for a new court house, which plan was accepted, and the 10th of May set apart for opening bids for construction of the same. The entire dimensions, except the steps, are 104x129 feet; height of basement 12 feet in the clear; first floor 18 feet; second floor, 16 feet; court room, 31 feet.

The contract was awarded on the 10th of May, to William Miller, J. G. Frayer, and Leonard Sheets, for $177,000. On Tuesday, the 27th of



Christian Welty

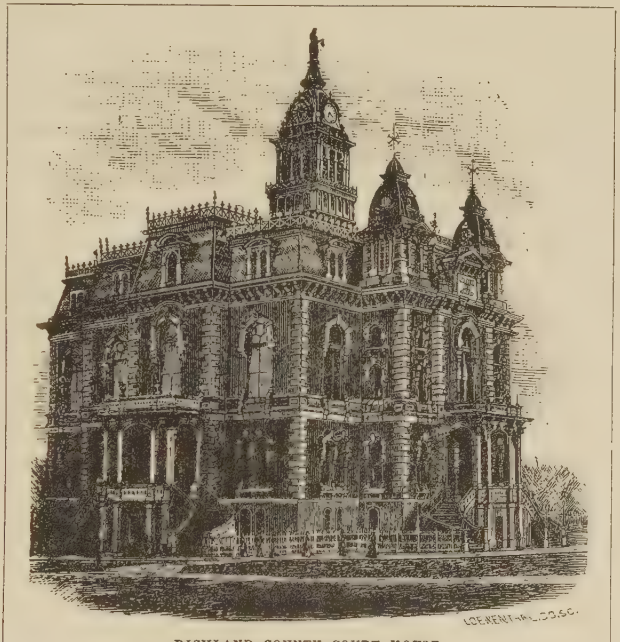


Mary Welty.

the following September, the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies. A large assemblage was present, a procession marched through the streets, and Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff delivered an address, giving a very complete history of the bench and bar of the county.

The new building was finished, and dedicated with much ceremony January 22, 1873, on which occasion a large number of citizens gathered in the new court room. The meeting was presided over by Hon. George W. Geddes, and short speeches were made by many prominent citizens, the regular oration being delivered by Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, in which he gave a general history of much value and interest.

The new building gave general satisfaction. It fronts both on East Diamond and East Market streets. The outside of the building is of pressed brick, rustic stone quoins filling the corners and decorating all the windows and doors. The roof is mansard, giving the whole the Anglo-Franco expression, combining ancient orders with modern improvements. It is beautiful in design and general appearance, solid and substantial in its construction, fire proof except the roof, and conforms to the general idea of architectural beauty of to-day, though a hundred years from now it will no doubt be thought old fogyish and out of style. A large portion of the work on this building was done by Mansfield mechanics, and much of the material furnished by Mansfield business houses, the brick being furnished from the yard of Enoch Smith and Henry C. Hedges.



RICHLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The cost of the building, etc., was, contract, $177,000; extra work, $10,000; ground,

$16,500; architect, $5,000; gas fixtures, $1,200; carpet, $1,000; furniture, $7,000; paving, $2,500; clock, $2,700; iron fence, $1,500; bell, $1,300; improvement of lot, $1,000; total, $226,700.

The jails of Richland County have been three in number. The first two have been referred to in the preceding pages on the court houses—the first one having been in the old hewed block-house, which was used partly for that purpose from 1813 to 1816, when the log court house was erected, the lower part of which was built and used for a jail. This was the county jail until 1827, when it was taken away for the purpose of erecting the first brick court house on its site; and about this time, the present jail was erected, on the corner of Third and Sugar streets, which has now seen more than a half-century of service. It was a good, substantial brick building, and has been several times repaired and added to. Since the building of the new court house, the subject of erecting a new jail has been continually agitated—the old one being too far away from the court house and not up to the requirements of the time. The Commissioners have purchased ground for the new jail, adjoining the court-house lot on the south. During the fall of 1879, the buildings on this ground were removed, the ground graded down, and, during the year 1880, it is proposed to erect a jail with all modern improvements.

The infirmary of Richland County was erected, in 1845–46, on the northwest quarter of Section 25, in Weller Township. Before the erection of this building, the paupers and insane of the county had been "farmed out"—that is, the Commissioners had found homes for them wherever they could among the farmers and people of the county, paying a stipulated sum each year for their maintenance. The Commissioners, at the time of the erection of the infirmary, were William Taggart, William B. Hammett and John McCool. They purchased a quarter-section of land from Nathaniel Osborn, for which they paid $3,000. The building was a substantial brick structure, and was finished in the fall of 1846, the Commissioners appointing Samuel Linn, of Franklin; John Meredith, of Madison, and Richard Condon, of Mifflin, first Directors, who were to hold their offices until others could be elected. Lowery Sibbett, of Mansfield, was the first Superintendent. In June, 1878, this infirmary building was destroyed by fire, and, at the October election of the same year, the people voted to build a new one, which has been in course of erection during the last year, and is now completed.

CHAPTER XL.

A LIST OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1813 TO 1880.

THE following is a complete list of the officers of Richland County from the organization of the county government in 1813, down to the present time:

County Treasurers—Levi Jones, 1813; John Pugh, 1813; Samuel Williams, no record showing term of service; William Timberlake, no record showing term of service; Mordecai Bartley, no record showing term of service; Sylvanus B. Day, 1823; John Murray, 1836; Robert Cowan, 1842; Andrew Conn, 1846; Jno. B. Drennan, 1852; David McCullough, 1856; Thomas Willett, 1858; Thomas J. Robinson, 1860; Thomas Willett, 1862; John M. Jolley, 1864; Thomas J. Robinson, 1866; Hugh W. Patterson, 1868; Henry Rowland, 1872; Thos. Willett,* 1873; John A. Lee, 1874; Merchant Carter, 1877.

County Auditors—James Hedges, 1821; John Stewart, 1822; Samuel G. Wolf, 1829; Benjamin Gass, 1833; John S. Marshall, 1837; John Meredith, 1841; John M. Rowland, 1845; Willard S. Hickox, 1849; Jesse Williams, 1853; John J. Douglass, 1857: Jonas Smith, 1861; Samuel Snyder, 1865; Mark McDermott, 1869; L. F. Harrington,† 1873; M. D. Ward, 1877.

Clerks of Common Pleas—Andrew Coffinberry, 1813; Winn Winship, 1815; Ellzey Hedges, 1820; Jared Irwin, 1834; Elijah W. Lake, 1838; William W. Irwin, 1846; Calvin A. Croninger, 1852; William S. Higgins, 1854; George B. Harmon, 1857; Isaac Crum, 1857; Eckles McCoy, 1861; William Ritter, 1861; George B. Harmon, 1867; W. S. Bradford, 1874; Thomas T. Dill, 1877.

Sheriffs of the County—John Wallace, 1813; James Moore, 1816; Henry H. Wilcoxon, 1820; Samuel G. Wolf, 1825; Matthew Kelly, 1829; George Armentrout, 1833; John McCullough, 1837; David Bryte, 1841; William Kerr, 1843; William B. Hammett, 1847; Frederick Warf, 1851; David Wise, 1855; George Weaver, 1859; John W. Strong, 1863; Nelson Ozier, 1864; Isaac Fair, 1865; Robert Moore,* 1869; J. J. Dixon, 1872; James Richie, 1878.

County Commissioners—Samuel McCluer, 1813; Melzar Tannehill, 1813; Samuel Watson, 1813; Michael Beam, 1814; Isaac Osbun, 1818; Robert Bentley, 1820; Barthel Williamson, 1820; Alexander Curran, 1820; Samuel McCluer, 1821; James Hedges, 1821; Linus Hayes, 1821; Thomas Coulter, 1822; James Heney, 1823; Solomon Gladden, 1824; Spooner Ruggles, 1824; James Larimer, 1830; John Oldshue, 1831; William Taylor, 1832; Henry Keith, 1835; Joshua Canon, 1836; Daniel Campbell, 1837; William Taggart, 1841; William B. Hammett, 1842; John McCool, 1843; Thomas B. Andrews, 1845; Jesse W. Davidson, 1847; Robert Leech, 1848; James W. McKee, 1848; Thomas B. Andrews, 1849; Jonathan Montgomery, 1850; James Langham, 1852; Willard S. Hickox, 1854; John Ramsey, 1854; Charles Anderson, 1856; Benjamin Morris, 1859; Leonard Swigart, 1860; James Thompson, 1861; Henry Cline, 1862; David Taylor, 1866; John T. Keith, 1867;

* Appointed by Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Henry Rowland.

† In the year 1877, the Legislature changed the term of office to three years.

* Died during his second term of office, and J. J. Dixon was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Daniel M. Snyder, 1868; W. R. Newlon, 1872; Peter Snapp, 1874; James Boals, 1874; John F. Gerhart, 1878.

County Recorders — Andrew Coffinberry, 1813; Winn Winship, 1815; Matthias Day, 1820; John Reed, 1832; William W. Irwin, 1838; James D. Summers, 1844; James E. Cox, 1847; Eckels McCoy, 1853; James E. Cox, 1859; Elijah Clark, 1865; A. J. Littler, 1871; J. S. Bollman, 1877.

Probate Judges—Joel Myers, 1852; John Meredith, 1858; M. W. Worden, 1864; Joel Myers, 1867; H. D. Keith, 1873; E. McCoy, 1879.

County Surveyors—The following list embraces the successive County Surveyors, from the organization of the county: First, William Riddle; second, John Stewart; third, Christian Wise; fourth, Joseph Hastings; fifth, T. J. North; sixth, Warren Scranton; seventh, John Newman.

CHAPTER XLI.

BLOOMING GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—PIONEER INCIDENTS AND ADVENTURES—THE STONER AND FOULKS FAMILIES—MILLS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—TRUCKSVILLE—ROME—SHENANDOAH.

BLOOMING GROVE TOWNSHIP was organized March 4, 1816, out of Madison Township, then eighteen miles square. When first erected, it was eighteen miles long, from east to west, and twelve miles wide, and included the west half of what is now Butler, all of the present Blooming Grove, Cass, Plymouth, Sharon, Jackson, Franklin, Auburn and Vernon (both now in Crawford County), and the west half of Weller, and contained two hundred and sixteen square miles. It remained in that form until June 4, 1816, when a square block was taken out of the southeast corner and called Franklin, leaving Blooming Grove in the shape of an L. In this irregular form it remained until February 2, 1818, when Plymouth and Sandusky Townships were created, leaving Blooming Grove six miles square, constituting Township 23, Range 18. The formation of Ashland County, in 1846, left part of Clear Creek Township in Richland County, which was at first attached to Blooming Grove; but Butler Township being created February 5, 1849, this was attached to it, and Butler also took two tiers of sections from the east part of Blooming Grove, leaving the latter in its present shape—four by six miles in extent.

The soil of the northern and central parts is clayey, and the surface gently rolling. The southern part was somewhat marshy in an early day, a large part of it being covered with water a portion of the year, with here and there a small pond or lake which retained the water during the entire year. Since its settlement, this part has been thoroughly drained, and now constitutes some of the finest farming land in the county, though, during a freshet, the waters of the Black Fork yet overflow and cover extensive bottoms, rendering them useless for agricultural purposes.

The township was once densely wooded, the timber being beech, white oak, hickory, black walnut, sugar and some other varieties.

The dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Muskingum and those of the Huron and Vermillion Rivers, which flow into the lake, passes diagonally across the township from east to west, a little north of its center. The Black Fork and its tributaries drain all the southern part, the main body of that stream entering at the southeast corner, making a bend north and passing out near the center of its southern boundary line.

It does not appear that the Indians occupied any permanent camp within its limits, but it was used extensively by the Wyandots and Delawares for a hunting-ground. The numerous and beautiful sugar-tree groves (from which the name of the township is derived) rendered it a delightful camping and hunting ground during the spring and summer; and small parties of Indians were often encamped in some part of it, either hunting or making sugar.

The first road in the township was cut by the army of Gen. Beall, in the summer of 1812. It entered the township at Shenandoah, passing northwest, through the present site of Rome,

and continuing on toward Shiloh, in Cass Township. It is now a much-traveled highway. It was along this road that the larger part of the early settlers entered the township. Many of these early settlers accompanied the army of Beall, and thus saw for the first time the beauties and advantages of their future home. Among these were George Hackett and Peter Maring; the former in the capacity of scout and guide, and the latter as a pioneer, assisting to cut the road. Some of the first settlers entered their land as early as 1813 and 1814, but no actual settlement was made, so far as known, until 1814. The settlers who came first were Jacob and John Stoner, and a Mr. McCart. They followed "Beall's trail" in their search for homes in the woods; the Stoners settling on Section 22, and McCart on Section 30. The widow of John Stoner's son now occupies the old place; and the McCart farm is now owned by a Mr. Sowders.

In 1815, George Hackett, before mentioned, came, settling on Section 19—his grandson, William Hackett, now owns the farm. Daniel and James Ayers, William Trucks and Richard Sloman also came, settling near the present site of the village of Ganges. In the spring of 1816, William Guthrie came from Harrison County, Ohio (formerly from Pennsylvania), settling on Section 18. This farm is now occupied by his grandsons—Ransom F. and Arkinson B. Guthrie. Henry Stoner came at the same time, settling on Section 15.

From this time forward, the township settled up more rapidly. John Wolph came in April, 1817; Samuel Zeigler in 1817, settling on Section 17; William Shurr, Section 32, 1817; Peter Maring, Section 7, 1817; Thomas Dickinson entered his land on Section 7, in January, 1819, but did not occupy it until 1822. His son, Thomas Dickinson, owns and occupies the same farm at present. Other early settlers were Benjamin Krummel, who settled on the farm now occupied by Robert Meeks, who came in 1825; John McGaw, John Cleland and Thomas Thompson — the last three arriving about 1822–23, and settling in the eastern part of the township. William McIntire and Jacob Walker were here as early as 1818. Daniel Quinn, Charles Saviers, Robert and John Cummings, Andrew Paul, Jacob Greece, Joseph Sonenstine, Henry Young and Wilson Lindsey were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of present site of Shenandoah. George Lattimer and Christian Ehret settled near the present site of Rome.

It is believed that Mr. McCart erected the first cabin in the township, though there could have been little difference in time between the erection of his cabin and that of the Stoners.

Mr. Guthrie says, that upon his father's farm was a beautiful camping-ground, used by the Indians upon their hunting excursions. They had erected, in a sugar grove which occupied a high piece of ground, an open-ended cabin, which they used as headquarters. Here they sang their songs, danced, and smoked their pipes in the evening, and hunted and lounged during the day. They were happy and peaceful, but their hunting grounds were soon taken from them and their game driven away.

He relates an adventure of his brother John with wolves, which is illustrative of pioneer times. John had been on a visit to a neighbor's house, a Mr. Long, who lived in the territory now included in Cass Township, and darkness came upon him before he reached home. He was riding a spirited horse, and accompanied by a half-wolf dog. The path was narrow and winding. Just before reaching home, his horse and dog scented danger ahead. The former snorted and was inclined to stop, and the latter whined nervously and kept closely under the horse's feet. Guthrie, peering through the darkness, observed dark forms flitting across the path, and knew he was close upon a gang of wolves. They had gathered in the path in front of him.

While urging his horse to advance, a wolf that had separated itself from the rest, suddenly sprang at the horse or dog from the roadside. The frightened animal sprang so quickly to one side that Guthrie was unhorsed, and falling upon the ground was immediately attacked by the wolf. Without a doubt, he would have been torn in pieces instantly, but his faithful dog, which had before shown signs of fear, now came to his rescue, attacking the wolf with great ferocity, compelling the latter to release his hold of Guthrie and defend himself. All this occurred in a moment's time, and Mr Guthrie had just time to swing himself into a tree when the remainder of the pack surrounded his faithful dog, which was getting the better of wolf number one. Other wolves came up and attacked the dog, which was thus compelled to release the first one. As soon as released, it sprang up and ran away, followed by the dog and the entire pack. Mr. Guthrie improved this opportunity to descend from the tree and make his escape. He reached home in safety, and soon after his dog also arrived in good condition. No wonder that the pioneers considered their dogs invaluable, as in hundreds of cases they saved their masters' lives, and were always ready at any time to risk their own for that purpose.

The wolves were only troublesome and somewhat dangerous when the settlements were few and far between. They especially loved young pigs, and would kill them in preference to the older hogs. At first it was almost impossible to keep hogs or sheep. The settlers were in the habit of keeping as many males as possible among the swine, as these, when they grew up, would defend the younger and weaker animals. Wolves were rarely able to make a successful raid on a farmer's hogs when there were several old males in the herd. At one time, when the Guthries were hauling in hay, a wolf chased a pig from among the drove in the wood, pursuing it into the meadow near where they were at work. The wolf in this race was closely followed by the drove of hogs, including several old males. So closely was his wolfship pressed, that he was compelled to mount a hay-cock to save himself, and, in this position, was surrounded by the infuriated hogs. Suddenly one of the larger hogs rushed upon the heap of hay, upsetting it, and dislodging the wolf, which was seized as soon as it touched the ground, and was literally torn in pieces.

The pioneers were in the habit of erecting a pen for their sheep near the house. It was very high, and into it the sheep were driven every night for safety. Wolves, however, driven by hunger, would sometimes succeed in getting into this pen and killing the sheep. On such occasions, they always so gorged themselves with mutton that they could not get out of the pen, and were compelled to remain and settle with the proprietor of the yard in the morning. The result of this settlement may be imagined.

One of the early settlers, Thomas Dickerson, was a blacksmith, and, in addition to his labors on his land, worked at the trade. He located his shop on a trail leading from the head-waters of the Black Fork to those of the Huron River. He was probably the first blacksmith in the township, and much of his work was making knives and tomahawks for his Indian friends, repairing their guns, etc.

The Stoner family was somewhat noted among the pioneers. Two sisters of Mrs. Stoner had been taken prisoners by the Indians when quite young and grew up among them, one of them marrying a half-breed by the name of Williams, by whom she had two children, the oldest of which subsequently married an Indian who was well known among all the early settlers as Johnny Cake. Mrs. Williams was so badly treated that she finally made her escape and returned to her father.

The Foulks family, who settled near the site of Rome (one of whom became the proprietor



HOME OF E. M. CHEW.

of that town), were in some respects a remarkable pioneer family. George Foulks was the theme of many a wild tale of border life. He was captured by the Indians when eleven years of age, and remained with them until he grew to manhood. A record of his adventures would be a fortune to a novelist, but, like thousands of pioneers, he passed away without leaving any written record, and thus there is left but the shadowy, imperfect outlines of a daring, reckless, adventurous life; the vision of a mighty hunter and backwoodsman flitting through forests of the past. Nothing can be told to a certainty, and thus passes out of existence what might have been a valuable record of pioneer life.

Upon the organization of the township, an election was held about one and half miles north of Rome, at the house of Mr. Madden, at which twenty-one votes were polled.

The first marriage in the township is believed to have been that of James Long to Martha Guthrie.

For milling, the early settlers of this township generally went to what was known as the "Cole Creek" mill, near Sandusky, or to Beam's, on the Rocky Fork.

The first mill was erected at Trucksville (Ganges) in 1816, by William Trucks and Daniel Ayers, on the Black Fork in the southwest part of the township. It was a poor concern, but a good deal better than none. The buhrs were manufactured out of "nigger heads." They also erected, at the same time and place, a sawmill and a distillery, thus furnishing the three great staples of the time—flour, lumber and whisky. This mill was in operation, perhaps, fifteen years. It could only run a small portion of the year, as it stood on low ground and the frequent overflow of the Black Fork kept it blocked up a good deal of the time. It finally became a place of bad repute, a resort of "bummers," and as the settlers generally lost part of their grist and sometimes the entire grist, they ceased to patronize it.

The second mill was erected by Jacob Stoner, on Snip's Run, near the site of Rome. This, like the other, the settlers termed a "thunder-gust" mill. It was erected on such low, marshy ground that every freshet blocked it up and prevented operations. This section of the country is now thoroughly drained, and these overflows do not occur.

The third or fourth mill was Crouse's, also erected on Snip's Run, a half-mile above Stoner's, and was no better than the others. None of these mills existed a great length of time.

One of the earliest mills was erected by Charles Saviers on Camp Council Run. This run, being fed mostly by the marshes, amounted to but little after they were drained.

In a very early day, Samuel Rogers erected a horse-mill in the northeast part of the township, to which the early settlers resorted, and where they were compelled to wait from one to three days for a grist, passing the time pleasantly pitching quoits, wrestling, jumping, shooting at a mark, etc., living meanwhile at Mr. Rogers' expense. The only mill in the township at present was erected by Walter Shupe, in Rome. It is owned by Mr. Bricker, of Ganges, and is a steam-mill.

The first school in this township was opened in December, 1824, in the cabin erected by William Guthrie in 1816. It was a three-months school, and was taught by Robert Finney. Mr. Guthrie had occupied this cabin about two years, when he erected a better one in the same yard, and thus the old cabin was honored by becoming the first schoolhouse. Those who attended this school were Nathan S. Guthrie, now a resident of Shiloh; Francis, Eliza and Lydia Guthrie; George, Betsy, Margaret, William, Mary and Drusilla Hackett; Washington, David, Sallie and Mariah Long, and William and Thomas Dickinson. It was a subscription school, the teacher receiving $8 or $10 per month. Mr. Guthrie says that he and his brothers and sisters attended that school

during the entire winter in their bare feet. The schoolhouse being in their yard, they were able to get to it, often through the deep snow, without frosting their feet.

About the same time (perhaps the same winter, though no one can certainly say), a school was opened in the southern part of the township, in the Trucks and Ayers settlement, on the site of the present village of Ganges.

The following winter, 1825–26, the Guthrie school was taught in a cabin which had been erected by John Guthrie for a dwelling; it was also on the Guthrie farm. John becoming dissatisfied with a life in the forest, returned to Harrison County, thus leaving the cabin vacant. Robert Finney also taught this school, and the same scholars attended, with the addition of the Zeiglers and Mosses. This schoolhouse contained a puncheon floor and paper windows; and the school was continued here two winters. The only book used by the younger students was a paddle with the A B C's on one side, and the a b, abs, on the other. Robert Finney, the teacher, afterward returned to Harrison County. A majority of the children who attended these schools came what would now be considered long distances, through the woods, with only the "blazed" trees to mark the way. A few of these boys and girls are yet living, and wondering where the years have gone, and feeling that the contrast between that day and this is almost beyond human belief.

Among the earliest preachers in the township, are the familiar names of Robert Lee, James Rowland, Harry O. Sheldon and others. These good men were everywhere in the county at that early day, sowing the good seed, organizing societies and establishing churches.

The first church society was probably that of the Presbyterians, organized by Robert Lee, about 1823. The early members of this society were James Hunter and wife, William Guthrie and wife, James Carr and wife, William Lattimer, the Cleland family, Daniel Prosser and wife, Joseph Guthrie, the McGaw family, Jacob Walker and Mrs. William Young. Besides Mr. Lee, the Rev. Mr. Mathews, James Rowland and Rev. Mr. Garrison often preached to this society. About 1827 or 1828, this society erected a log church on Snip's Run, about half a mile north of Rome. This building, which has long since disappeared, was about 20x30 feet in size, and was erected by the voluntary labor of the people, regardless of creed. The first graveyard naturally made its appearance in the vicinity of this church. The building was occupied about fifteen years, when a frame was erected near it, which was used until 1860, when the society erected the present building in Rome. For many years this society was a strong, active one, but at present the membership is somewhat limited. A Sabbath school has always been connected with the church.

The second church building was erected about 1835, by the German Reformed Society, in Rome. Rev. Mr. Leiter was instrumental in establishing this church, and preached for the society a number of years. To this organization belonged the Altorfers, the Butchers, the Pifers and Christian Ehret. This church has long since disappeared.

The Methodist Church of Rome was erected about 1840. The society was first organized some years earlier in the Stoner settlement, and the early meetings held in the old log schoolhouse north of Rome. The first members were the Stoners, the Clausen family, Solomon Madden, John Wolph, John Woods and others.

The first church was a frame, and was used until 1875, when the present neat, substantial brick was erected at a cost of $2,800. A Sunday school was organized many years ago, and is yet continued, the membership being now about thirty.

About the time of the erection of the Methodist Church of Rome, a frame church was

erected in Trucksville, which is yet standing, a large, square, squatty, unpainted, ugly thing, and is, to-day, the only church building in that somewhat dilapidated and demoralized town. It was erected by people of different denominations, and has always been free to all denominations "except the Universalists," but is not extensively used for religious purposes; it is allowed to "rest" most of the time, and its appearance is in perfect harmony with its surroundings.

About 1859, a German Reformed Society was organized in Ganges, and this organization is the only one, at present, holding regular service in the church.

Among the first members of this organization were the Lybargers, Landers, Beechers, Lasers, Kunkelmans and others.

The Union Church, near Shenandoah, was erected about 1849, principally by the Presbyterians, the German Reformed, Methodists, and Church of God. Jacob Cline gave one acre of ground for the church and graveyard. The principal movers in the erection of the church were Christian Urick, David Miller, Tobias Fox, George Burgoyne, Charles Saviers, Peter Secrist, William Foulks, Daniel Quinn, and Henry Young. Ministers of every denomination are allowed to occupy the pulpit. It is a large, active church, more than one hundred members of the different denominations worshiping here. The Sunday school is also large and active, with a membership of an average of eighty or more pupils.

Near it stands the Disciples' Church of Shenandoah, organized in March, 1876. This society, for years, worshiped in the Union Church, but finally grew strong enough to erect a building of its own, in 1879. The principal members are Doctor Starr, Frank Morris, David Miller, John Mercer, Henry Cline, Milo Starr, Alanson Martin and I. P. Morris. This is a neat frame building, and cost about $3,000. Rev. John Lowe was their first and also the present minister. The membership is about one hundred, and the Sunday school is active, with a membership of fifty or more.

The United Brethern Church, located in the northeast part of the township, on Section 3, was erected about 1860. It was organized by Rev. Hill. The principal members were William McUmber, Joseph Walker, Samuel Rickard and John Kensil. The building is frame, and cost about $600; the membership is about forty. A Sabbath school is supported during the summer.

Three villages have an existence within the limits of this township, neither of which can lay claim to great attractions to the fortune seeker, or lover of the beautiful.

The oldest of these is Ganges, formerly called Trucksville, laid out by Wm. Trucks and Daniel Ayres, in the spring of 1815. It was laid out in a square, with a public square in the center.

In a very early day, a road had been opened from Mount Vernon north to the lake, for the purpose of gaining an outlet for grain and other produce. The Truckses and Ayerses followed this then very new road, and located their land on the bank of the Black Fork, in what afterward proved to be the southwestern corner of Blooming Grove Township. Here, where this road crossed the Black Fork, they conceived to be a good place for a town. Mr. Trucks immediately erected a cabin for his own use upon the land he had entered, and this became the first cabin in the new town. He also erected a mill, on the low ground along the stream, referred to elsewhere. The Ayerses also erected cabins on their land, and were men of families and influence in that part of the township. Daniel Ayers was probably the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and held court at his cabin several years. His brother James erected a hotel on the town site, and immediately did a thriving business. The little town started forward with bright prospects, the road upon which it was located becoming soon a great and important highway, over

which hundreds of wagons, loaded with grain, from the older counties south, passed every week.

The first post office in the township was located here; and the first orchard planted in the township was by Messrs. Trucks and Ayers, they having procured the young trees from the famous Johnny Appleseed. The village grew rapidly, and at one time it aspired to the position of county seat, with fair prospects of getting it. So great was the hotel business that a second building was erected for that purpose. C. R. Hooker, now of Mansfield, was one of the early proprietors of this hotel. In addition to the hotels, four stores were in operation at one time, other business being equally active. Trucksville appeared on the high road to prosperity. The first of these stores was started by Francis Graham, who enjoyed daily opportunities of sending to the lake for his goods, and forwarding his produce to that market.

It was a sad, solemn day for Trucksville when the iron horse came down through the woods, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. The whistle of the locomotive was the death-knell of the village, as it was of other villages. It began to decline from that day. The great wagon trains of produce soon disappeared entirely—the cars carried the grain so much cheaper and quicker. For many years the town has been comparatively dead. There may be 100 people there to-day, living in dilapidated houses, many of them unpainted, and the general appearance is one of decay. One or two small stores constitute about the only business of importance. Even the mill erected by George Weaver, after the Trucks mill disappeared, has ceased its labors.

The next attempt to build a city in the township was on the northwest quarter of Section 8. Here Alfred Foulks laid out a town which he called Rome. It is situated on "Beall's Trail." It was platted on both sides of the road and became the largest of the three villages. Its growth was, at first, more healthy than that of Trucksville, depending on the surrounding country, and was less liable to be injured by a passing railroad. It was laid out May 9, 1832.

George Foulks came here in an early day, and having a large family, entered several quarter-sections of land in the vicinity—one-quarter for each of his children. He, and his son-in-law, Jessie Davidson, erected the first houses, the former bringing on a stock of goods and starting the first store, and the latter starting the first hotel. At one time, the place contained three stores, carrying a general stock, and a proportionate amount of other business was transacted. The place, at present, straggles along on either side of the road for a quarter of a mile, and has a dilapidated, sleepy look. The wonder is, what all its people—two or three hundred in number—do for a living. Jacob Rarick keeps the only store in the place. The first schoolhouse was erected about 1840; Geo. W. Cline being the first teacher. The present large frame building was erected about 1855.

Shenandoah was laid out on "Beall's Trail," in the southeast part of the township, by William and George Altorfer, on the southeast quarter of Section 34, in June, 1844. The Altorfers purchased the land of Robert Cummings, who entered it. The first building erected was of hewed logs, and is yet standing, forming a part of the hotel now kept by Standard Cline. Jacob Bushey erected the second house, and John Valentine the third. These men were shoemakers. John Ninan started a blacksmith-shop and William Hisey, a pottery. John Sanker erected a wagon-shop, and still continues the business. Edward Hall came from Rome, and started the first store and post office. The store has changed hands several times, and is now conducted by I. P. Morris. The Altorfers were from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., hence the name of the village. At present, there are seventeen dwelling-houses in the place; a rake and handle factory, wagon-shop, store and two churches.

CHAPTER XLII.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—LA FAYETTE—MILLS—THE GRANGE—A WOLF HUNT.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP was formed March 5, 1849, by taking the eastern half, which had, prior to the erection of Ashland County, been a part of Clear Creek Township, and a strip two miles in width from the eastern part of Blooming Grove, and uniting them into a new township four miles in width and six miles in length. It is thus equal in size with all others in the north part of the county, having twenty-four square miles of territory.

The surface of Butler Township is flat. No other township in Richland County is so level. It is drained by the Whetstone, the head-waters of which find their sources in the northwest part of the township. In early times, it was wet and uninviting to the settlers, if that part is excepted on the Whetstone, and, consequently, it settled slowly. But since the country became opened to the sun, and the fallen timber all removed, which obstructed the drainage of the surface, it has developed into a fine agricultural district, with a rich, productive soil, well adapted for grass and stock-raising. The timber is chiefly beech, sugar, hickory, black walnut, cherry and oak, with a few sycamores lifting their long arms in the air. In its topographical features, it does not present the same variety of hill and dale as some other townships. With the exception of the Whetstone, but little running water is found within its boundaries; but good water is obtained at a convenient depth by digging.

Jacob Foulks settled in Butler Township in the year 1815, and entered land on the Whetstone. His son Ransom was born in 1816, being the first white child born in the township. The first death, that of his daughter Nancy, also took place at his house in 1818. His son, Henry Foulks, laid out the village of La Fayette in 1838, and kept the first store. The old homestead farm was sold to E. T. Kirk. Some of the descendants are yet in the neighborhood. James Kirk, son of E. T. Kirk, occupies the premises at present.

The first Justice of the Peace was Cyrus Evarts, who was Justice here before Ashland County was made. He was a resident for some time, of the township.

Robert Houston entered 160 acres of land on the Whetstone in 1818. He came from Delaware. In the year 1824, he was married to Sarah Owens, being the first marriage in the township. Their son, John Houston, is now living in La Fayette. He is running a steam saw-mill, and doing a large business. The first saw-mill put in operation in the township was on the site of this mill, by a Mr. Fairchild, in the year 1839.

Abraham Claberg came to Butler in the year 1815. His nearest neighbor was Jacob Foulks. Only two or three other families were in the township at the time. Occasionally, Indians were seen. His house stood on the banks of the Whetstone. He had two sons, Jacob and Isaac. Jacob still lives two miles north of La Fayette, and is one of the Commissioners of this county.

John Owens was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1806, and settled in Pennsylvania; moved to Richland

County in the year 1814, and settled two miles below Ashland, and, after living there five years, came up to Butler Township, and entered a quarter of land on the Whetstone, two miles north of Olivesburg, in 1819, where he planted a large orchard, raising the first apples in the neighborhood. He assisted in building the first Presbyterian Church in Olivesburg; was active in organizing the first school in Butler Township. He had five sons and five daughters; Archibald was the oldest son, and still lives at La Fayette, and is nearly eighty years of age. The youngest daughter married the late Mr. Charles Anderson, and is living at La Fayette. Mr. Owens died in the year 1842, aged seventy-six. James Laughlin, one of his nearest neighbors, was associated with him in early church and school enterprises. The first school organized in the township was on Mr. Laughlin's land, and was taught by Joseph Ward, Sr., of Weller Township.

John Wolf settled in the west part of township, in 1816. The Starrs were his nearest neighbors for some time. Mrs. Starr is still living on the old farm, where she has resided about sixty-five years. Her son, Mitchel Starr, is a practicing physician. Mr. Wolf was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. His house was, for a long time, one of the "backwoods chapels," where itinerant preachers held religious service, long before commodious churches were built. The Rev. Mr. Boardman was their first preacher. Mr. Wolf was an officer in the M. E. Church till the close of his useful and self-denying life. One of his daughters married the Rev. Jacob Fegtly, of the North Ohio Conference. The entire family removed to Iowa about the year 1857.

The first religious society at La Fayette was formed in 1842, and was composed of eight members, viz.: Joshua Ford, Elizabeth Ford, Edward T. Kirk, Mary Kirk, Samuel Robinson and wife, Mrs. George Dancer and John Freeman. For a time, they held their meetings in a log schoolhouse. In 1844, they built their first church, a frame building, at a cost of $500. The Trustees of this church were Joshua Ford and Edward T. Kirk. Edward T. Kirk and wife made a deed, and donated, in fee simple, one acre of ground for church and graveyard. The Rev. John Quigley was the Pastor, and dedicated the church; John H. Power was the Presiding Elder. In 1857, the old church edifice gave way to a more commodious building, of modern style. The contract was given to James O. Hagerman, of Weller Township, for the sum of $1,200. The Trustees were Joshua Ford, E. T. Kirk, Michael Kirk, Daniel Freeman; the Pastor, Silas Seymour.

A powerful revival followed the building of this church, and the society has continued to prosper. Only one of the original members is yet connected with the society — Mrs. E. T. Kirk. A Sunday school was organized when the new church was built, and is yet in successful operation. The present Superintendent is John Kirk.

There are seven common schools and schoolhouses, in the township, and three churches, viz., Methodist, Disciple and "Church of God."

The Disciple Church is situated in the northwest part of the township. It was built about the year 1870. Is a commodious structure, 40x50 feet in size. Its principal members are Charles Thompson, Peter Davidson, Thomas Tucker, George Garrow, Abram Crabbs, David Enzor and John Davidson. The Pastor is Rev. Mr. Cline. A successful Sabbath school is connected with the church. The Winebrenarians have a small society in the southeast part of the township.

There is no grist-mill in the township; two sawmills are in operation, owned by Morris & Sechrist and John Houston. The country is well adapted to stock-raising. The Messrs. Kirk have large stock-farms near La Fayette. A farmers' grange was organized here in 1874, and holds regular meetings. The citizens seem to take a laudable

interest in guarding the morals of the community. All liquor-selling is prohibited, and other nuisances banished, as far as practicable. Not a drunkard is to be seen in the community.

No railroad at present touches the township. A tile factory, near Shenandoah, worked by Messrs. Whisler & Starr, is doing a good business.

Butler Grange was organized in April, 1874. Its officers are: Master, John Kirk; Overseer, William Garrow; Steward, J. Richardson; Assistant Steward, George Robinson; Lecturer, Henry Yockey; Chaplain, R. T. Brokaw; Secretary, D. V. Tucker; Treasurer, Cyrus Evarts; Business Agent, G. B. Barnes; Ceres, Mrs. M. Barnes; Gatekeeper, D. S. Dancer; Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. Brokaw; Flora, Mary Kirk; Pomona, Maggie Anderson; Gatekeeper, David Dancer.

The Grange owns and occupies a commodious hall in the village of La Fayette. It meets every two weeks, reads essays, collects statistics, discusses agricultural questions of interest, and keeps on hand a small stock of groceries. The Grange is said to be in a prosperous condition.

In the year 1828, a grand union wolf-hunt was organized by the citizens of this and adjoining townships. There were but few wolves, but there were at that time deer, wild turkeys, and other wild game. A central point was previously marked out in a little "neck of woods," the trees blazed conspicuously all round to form a "dead line." Marshals were appointed to manage the incoming lines, fill up vacancies, and prevent the escape of game through the lines. The "center" was near where the village of La Fayette now stands. The lines were formed about two or three miles back from the center, about 10 o'clock in the morning. Hundreds of people were on the lines in waiting, with guns, tin bugles, dogs, pitchforks, butcher-knives, etc. At a given signal, the lines advanced toward the center, every man and boy did his "level best" to make the biggest noise, and, as the advancing columns approached each other, the affrighted game, with heads aloft, would rush from side to side, seeking some avenue of escape. A number of wild turkeys rose on wing and sailed out over the lines in regular turkey triumph.

When the lines had come within sight of each other and the game was seen flying to and fro, the excitement in the crowd was indescribable. The officers lost control of the men, who commenced firing before the proper time. While in range of the opposite lines, one man had the bark of a tree knocked in his face by a passing bullet. In the center was a little knoll that protected opposite parties. A number of deer and turkeys were killed, but no wolves. The writer of these pages partook of a turkey killed by Archibald Owens on that day. After gathering up the wounded and the slain, a grand carnival was held, and, when the hunters separated for their homes, it was, no doubt, with the impression that it was the greatest and the grandest day since the days of Nimrod.

CHAPTER XLIII.

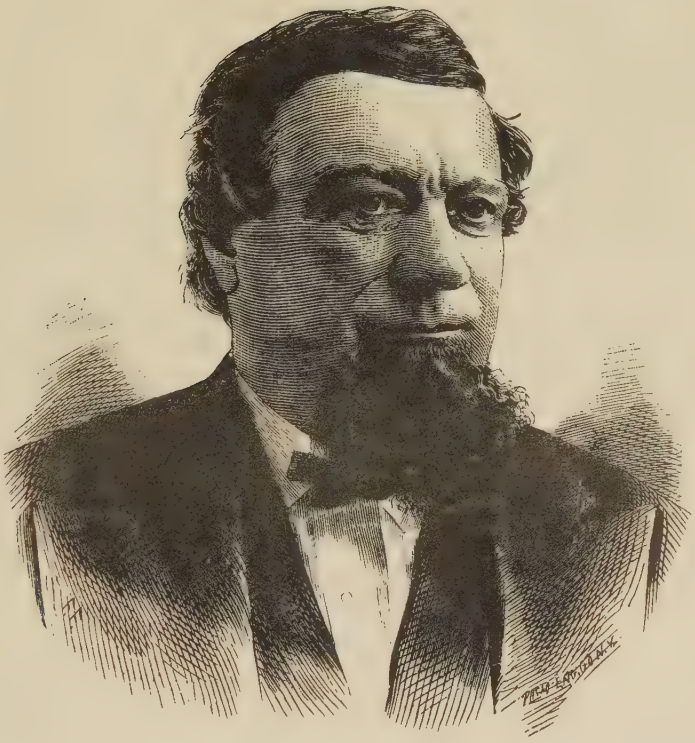
CASS TOWNSHIP.

ITS ERECTION, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS—FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS—TOWNS—OLD SALEM—LONDON—PLANKTOWN—SHILOH—ITS EARLY SETTLERS, BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE SHILOH REVIEW.

CASS belongs to the northern tier of townships, with Plymouth on the west, Blooming Grove on the east, and Jackson on the south. It was named after the Democratic candidate for President in 1848. It was erected out of the east half of Plymouth Township, December 12, 1849, and the name of Cass was at that time a prominent one in political history. Its length, from north to south, is six miles; width, four miles.

It is generally level, very fertile, and an excellent fruit-growing district. The southern part is well watered by the Black Fork and tributaries, and the northern part by the tributaries of the Huron River, the dividing ridge running near the village of Shiloh.

The first settlement of this township was made near the head-waters of the Black Fork, in 1815, on Sections 13 and 24. John Long, from Knox County, formerly from Pennsylvania, settled on the former, and John McCart on the latter. Both families came about the same time, but McCart built the first cabin in the township, and Long the second. Other settlements were rapidly made. Among those who came in that and the year following, may be mentioned John Morris, who settled on Section 4; Daniel Gonsales, Section 9; Asa Murphy and family, including a son, Asa, from Virginia, Section 1; Daniel Prosser, Section 21. Robert Greene came in 1816, from Hampshire County, Va., and Thomas McBride in 1817, settling on Section 3. The following persons settled near the present site of the village of Shiloh, from 1816 to 1825: Frank Carmichael, Levi Bodley, William Bodley, Theson Richardson, Cornelius Brink, John and Aaron Pettit, Ephraim Vail, Richard Thew, John and Isaac Murphy, Reason Barnes, Thomas James, Benjamin Young, William Gotton, Peter Hall, John Long, Jr., Thomas Hamilton and James Long. The settlement of this township began after the war of 1812, when there was a good deal of excitement about, and quite a rush for, Ohio lands; consequently, it filled up rapidly, a majority of the settlers being from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, a few, from New Jersey and the New England States. The early history of the township is meager. It does not differ from the general history of other townships in early days, except perhaps it was more quiet, no Indians of consequence being encamped within the limits of the township, except a small band of Wyandots or Delawares (probably a part of Armstrong's band of Greentown Indians), who had a permanent camp on the head-waters of the Black Fork. The settlers were never molested by them. There is the usual supply of bear and deer hunting stories, but none of sufficient importance for preservation. The entire township was heavily timbered with beech, oak, sugar, hickory, ash, and all other varieties of hard wood. It is quite probable that none of the early settlers found sufficient room to build their cabins without first cutting away the trees and brush. Thus the pioneers hewed out the homes for those who now enjoy them. A few



T. W. Strong

of them yet remain, grayhaired and bending with the weight of years, living monuments of days that are fast fading, and can scarcely be comprehended by the generations of to-day.

The Methodists seem to have been the pioneer religious body in this township. About 1816 or 1817, Bennajah Boardman held the first religious services, in the cabin house of John Long, on the site of the village of Planktown, or Richland. He was a missionary, and continued preaching among the settlers several years before any church was erected. Money to build churches, or for any other purpose, was scarce, and the meetings were held in private houses, barns, and in the open air. In 1828, through the Rev. Boardman's influence, a log church—the first one in the township—was erected on the southeast quarter of Section 1, where a town was laid out which they called Salem, and the church received the name of Salem Church. The settlers came together and built this church by their united labors. Its first members were John, Catharine, Nancy, Betsy and Sarah Long; Asa Murphy, who was considered a leader in the congregation; Peter and Annie Maring, John and Hannah Bell. This church was of hewed logs, and about fifty feet long by forty wide, with rude puncheon benches for seats. Following Bennajah Boardman, the ministers were Erastus Felton, the Revs. Chase and Goddard. Adam Poe, a nephew of the famous Indian-fighter, also preached here occasionally. Boardman was, finally, the local preacher; settled here, and died in 1858. The log church was used until 1852, when it was torn down and a frame erected which cost $1,625. When the railroad (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis) came through the township in 1850, and the town of Shiloh began to grow, the Methodists proposed building a church in that place, and the old one was neglected. It was finally sold, in 1874, to Wesley McLaughlin, for $300, who, in turn, sold it to the Dunkards, by whom it is now occupied. This is the only church in the township outside the towns.

As in other townships, the first schools were "subscription" schools, and were taught in private houses, there being no public funds for school purposes. The first schoolhouse was built in 1819, on Section 9; and the first teacher was A. D. Bodley. Bennajah Boardman, the Methodist preacher, also taught one of the first schools, before any schoolhouse was erected, in a cabin built for a dwelling, across the road, south of old Salem Church, on the land now owned by David Long. This cabin had been occupied by a family of colored people—the first in the township. In this same cabin, Boardman also preached for some time before the log church was built. John Armstrong and an Englishman by the name of Simpson, also taught in this cabin. After several years, a hewed-log schoolhouse, which must have been the second one in the township, was built on the present site of the town of Shiloh, and the old cabin at Salem was deserted, the scholars all gathering at this house. Armstrong and Bodley also taught in this house. Some of the scholars were Levi Brink, Enos, Sophia and Rebecca Dayhuff, Newton Osterhaut, Thomas Vail, Thomas, James and Alexander Pettit, Caleb Boardman, Eli Murphy, and Polly and Mary James.

The site of this schoolhouse is a little east of the present Lutheran Church, and is marked by a large sycamore tree, which stretches its gaunt, white arms protectingly over the spot; and, also, by a large white-oak stump, which has been a stump more than fifty years, and looks as if it were good for a century more, if undisturbed. William Graydon was one of the early teachers here, and it was during his time that the schoolhouse was burnt. Another log schoolhouse was built further east, toward Old Salem, which was also burnt; and a third one built north of the present site of Shiloh. This was abandoned after a time, and a fourth

one built at Salem, which was occupied until after the railroad came through; and one was built in the town of Shiloh.

Several attempts have been made to start and build up towns in this township, but every attempt failed until after the railroad came through, and Shiloh was established. Almost as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, a man by the name of Powers attempted to start a town on the southwest quarter of Section 1, which he called Salem. A town was actually laid out and platted, but the plat was never recorded, and no town came into existence. The lots were vacated after a time, and belong to the farms that corner at old Salem Church. Powers brought a small stock of goods there and attempted the mercantile business, but it was a failure. The only houses built were the Methodist Church, a Lutheran Church, a log building occupied by Powers for storeroom and dwelling, and the log house before mentioned, as being occupied as a schoolhouse.

The second attempt at building a town was in the southern part of the township, on the line between Sections 33 and 34. This was laid out in 1832, by John Snyder, Abraham Fox and Michael Conrod, and called London. Snyder owned the land. Forty-seven lots were laid out. Peter Keller, Mrs. Conrod and Abraham Fox were the first residents, the latter building a dwelling and storeroom, partly brick and partly frame, on the principal corner, in which he opened a small store. John Fireoved afterward kept store in the same house. Keller started a blacksmith-shop. The place struggled for existence several years, and gathered a cluster of farmhouses at the cross roads there. At present no business is done, but half a dozen well-to-do farmers who own the land around, occupy its houses.

The third attempt at town building was on Section 13, in 1837. The cabin of John Long, the first settler, was located here, upon what afterward became an important public highway. The road was much traveled by teams transporting grain from Knox County and other portions of the interior, to the lake, then the great and only outlet for the rapidly increasing products of Ohio. Taverns along this road were frequent, and a necessity, and Mr. Long's cabin became, without any effort on his part, a stopping-place for the early teams. Mr. Long did not wish to keep a hotel; he had started a tannery, and this in addition to his farm was all he could attend to. He sold out his hotel to a man by the name of Rumer, and built another house for himself near his tan-yard. After a time, Rumer sold out to Mr. John Plank, who secured sufficient ground, and, in 1837, laid out a town which he first called Plymouth, but which he afterward changed to Richland; however, the town was always better known as Planktown. In time, the old cabin was pulled down, a larger house built, and Planktown became a noted stopping-place for the great number of teams that daily traveled over the road. Mr. David Long says, as many as two hundred teams loaded with wheat from the rich valleys of the tributaries of the Muskingum were known to pass Planktown in one day, during the season immediately following harvest. Rumer had also kept a grocery in connection with his hotel, which was the first store in the place. After Planktown was laid out, it grew quite rapidly for a town in those days, and became in time a place of perhaps two hundred people, with two stores carrying assorted stocks, and two hotels. J. Saviers kept one of the stores at an early day.

The frontier towns of those days—as of to-day—were cursed with a class of men known and recognized as roughs—thieves, gamblers, murderers and every species of criminals known to the law. These, escaping from justice, took up their residence on the frontier, where they felt more secure.

Planktown was more than usually infested with this kind of vermin, which continued to

feed upon its vitals until it sickened and died.

The name of one of its citizens, in 1850, was Return J. M. Ward, who proved to be a desperate villain—a murderer—and was hung in Toledo June 12, 1857, for the murder of his wife. After his arrest there, he confessed to the killing of a peddler and of Noah Hall, in Planktown. These murders, together with the railroad, which ran within a mile of the place, killed it. A full account of Ward's crimes will be found in another chapter. Planktown went down more rapidly than it grew up, many of its citizens deserting it and going to Shiloh.

At present, no business is carried on in the place; only seven families are living there, mostly farmers. Many of the houses have been moved away and some torn down. A windstorm destroyed the old tavern-stand, in which the peddler was murdered.

In 1850, when the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad came through Cass, a village was laid out on Aaron Pettit's farm, half a mile north of the present town of Shiloh, on the railroad, and called Salem Station. The would-be town of Salem was a mile away, and was henceforth called Old Salem, while the station was frequently called New Salem, to distinguish it from the other. A station-house, a house built by Jesse Maring and a little shanty, in which whisky and cigars were sold, were all the buildings that were erected at this Salem Station. After the station had been established and a small town laid out, it was discovered that it was situated in a low, swampy place, between two country roads, and it was decided to move it south half a mile, to higher ground. This was done, accordingly, there being nothing to move but the station-house and the aforesaid whisky-shop.

Here, in September, 1852, the permanent town was laid out by Charles R. Squires, who had purchased four acres of ground from the Pettits for that purpose. As early as 1823, Thomas Pettit came from Mifflin Township, and entered 1,200 acres of land in this vicinity, upon part of which his numerous descendants are still living.

Thomas Boorman, still living in the town, built the first dwelling. It stood on the site of the present brick block, lately erected, called Brenneman's Block, near the depot. It was a one and a half story frame, about 27x40. About the same time, a Mr. Pease built a storeroom on the opposite side of the railroad from the Boorman dwelling, and opposite the present American House. It is still standing, being used as a storeroom and dwelling by Joseph Page & Son, who keep groceries and dry goods.

Shiloh has grown rapidly, and is not through yet. It is now the only town in the township, and is surrounded by an excellent farming country. The business of the place is in a healthy condition, and steadily increasing. Many additions have been made since the first four acres were laid off into lots. John and Alexander Pettit made an addition March 30, 1859; Catherine Wishart February 6, 1864. In 1868, Charles Wakefield, Jacob Korber, Samuel Weirick, Thomas B. Pettit and Alexander Pettit made additions to the town. Beside these, additions have been made from time to time to the number of sixteen, the last one being made in May, 1879, by John Davis.

The town went by the name of Salem for several years, but, on account of there being two or three other Salems in the State, which made trouble with mail matters and freight, it was decided to change it. The citizens met for the purpose in 1862, about the time Grant was fighting his battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, the town was named Shiloh.

Abner Tanner was one of the first settlers; he came in 1853, and started a shoe-shop and grocery on the corner east of the railroad, where the American House now stands. He

afterward erected this house. Charles R. Squires bought out Pease, kept the store, and was the first railroad agent. In 1854, he sold his store to Humphry & Wright. The grocers now in the place are Korber Bros., Cunningham & Carmichael, J. C. Ward, E. C. Gregg and P. S. Gilmore. There is a drug and hardware store kept by Turner & Prame; a notion store by S. Hench; saddlery, by Israel Shutt; a boot and shoe, and hardware store, by Silas Ferrill; two millinery shops, by Mrs. Grieas and Mrs. Black. The doctors are J. E. Roseborough, J. Q. Clowes and Dr. Francis. John E. Smith keeps the warehouse, and deals largely in grain and seeds. Wakefield owns an extensive egg-house, with a refrigerator, and engages largely in the business of egg-packing for the Eastern markets. Mr. Shupe keeps the Exchange Bank, and deals largely in butter, lumber, shingles, etc. The business of the railroad office, which is, and has been for many years, in charge of Jessie Maring, is about $50,000 a year. W. H. Gilmore engages largely in cider-making; his presses, running by steam, are capable of producing 100 barrels per day. The American House is kept by C. E. Parsons, who is also Mayor of the town. W. A. Ferre keeps a bakery. The only grist-mill in the township was built here in 1872; a saw-mill was added in 1878. Taylor & Crawford built the mill, which, in 1874, was sold to Opdyke & Smith. In a few months, Opdyke bought out Smith, and, in 1877, he, in turn, sold out to the first owners, who are now running it. They make a specialty of custom-work, and are doing a safe business.



THE BRENNEMAN BLOCK.

The Brenneman Block, a solid and beautiful structure, was commenced in 1873 and finished in the same year. It was erected on the site of the first dwelling-house. It is 48x75, three stories, all twelve feet in height, and a basement. The third floor is occupied by the Odd Fellows, and for a public hall; the second floor by the Shiloh *Review* and public offices. On the lower floor are two fine store-rooms, one of which is occupied by John Brenneman with dry goods and clothing. The basement is occupied as a restaurant and for Shupe's butter depot. The building cost $16,000, and was designed by S. S. Hunter, the work being under the supervision of Korber Brothers.

In 1865, an independent district was created in Shiloh, and a brick schoolhouse erected in the east part of town. It was large and comfortable, but the town grew so fast that in 1878 it was found necessary to build an addition. This was done at a cost of $7,000, the addition being much larger than the original building. It will now accommodate several hundred pupils. Mr. Kinsel taught the first school in the brick.

The school is at present in a flourishing condition, with 275 pupils, under the charge of five teachers and the superintendency of A. A. Douglas. The Board of Education are

J. C. Fenner, C. L. Opdyke and James Guthrie.

Three churches are at present located within the town limits.

The Methodist Episcopal, a history of which has already been given, as it was first located at Old Salem, is a fine new brick edifice. Its Sunday school was organized at Old Salem in 1828. James Long was the first Superintendent. Both Sunday school and church are in a flourishing condition.

The United Brethren in Christ was first organized in Planktown in 1843. A church called the Union Church had been erected by the people of Planktown in 1840, which was used by all denominations. In this, the Brethren first organized. Afterward, in 1849, they built a church at Old Salem, across the road east of the Methodist Church. It was a frame church and cost about $1,100. In 1860, it was moved to Shiloh, with additional cost of moving and repairs, of $700. Michael Long, a missionary sent out by the Sandusky Conference, was influential in organizing this church. The names of some of the first members are N. S. Guthrie and wife, Robert Guthrie and wife, Peter Broche and wife, Mr. Shupe, wife and two daughters, and Artemisse Wolf. The Pastors have been, Michael Long, Jacob Berger, William Mathers, Solomon Lindsey, John Goodwin, Enoch Bell, Alexander Biddle, C. L. Barlow, A. H. Leonard, V. Pond (Mr. Pond's wife also preached occasionally), William Newell and George Bender. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Spangler, and the membership about sixty.

A Sunday school was organized about the time the church building was moved to Shiloh. N. S. Guthrie was first Superintendent. At present, the membership is about twenty.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Planktown in 1842, in a schoolhouse, by the Rev. P. P. Lane. Samuel Weirich and Samuel Hendrickson were elected Elders, and Alexander McBride and Emanuel Bigler, Deacons. Some time after, a frame church building was erected, about 30x40 feet, which they occupied until 1853. P. P. Lane preached until 1844, when he was succeeded by Erastus Eastman, who served until 1848. Joshua Crouse was the next minister, and remained until the church was removed to Shiloh. In 1853, a new church building was erected in Shiloh at a cost of $2,188. The corner-stone was laid on the 9th of August of that year, and April 16, 1854, the building was dedicated by Prof. F. W. Conrad, of Wittenberg College, assisted by Rev. D. Specher and Rev. S. Fenner. The building is a neat, white frame structure, 38x56, and is called Mount Hope. In the summer of 1878, it was remodeled at a cost of $1,600. The present minister is G. W. Miller, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty.

A union Sunday school for the Methodists and Lutherans was organized about the time the church was occupied. J. Fenner is present Superintendent, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty.

The Shiloh *Review* was started in 1872, under the name of Shiloh *Times*, by Barkdull & Roberts. Like most other papers before they become firmly established, it has had a checkered existence, when it had an existence at all, showing that starting a newspaper is very precarious, uncertain and difficult. It was issued from the Shelby press about a year, when Roberts left it and the issue was suspended for a few weeks. Some of the citizens of Shiloh, wishing the paper continued, formed a stock company, purchased a press, and with Barkdull as manager, published the paper another year, when they sold out to George T. Mattison, who bought it mostly on time, giving a mortgage on press and type. Mattison failed to make it pay, left in about a year, and the concern went back into the hands of the mortgagees. Two of the stockholders, J. C. Fenner and John P. Black, published the paper

about two months, when it was again sold to George W. Allen. This gentleman consolidated with Doctor Clowes, of the Rome *Clear Grit*, and for eighteen months more, the paper was published under the name of *Clear Grit*. It was not yet a success, however, and passed into the hands of Foulks & Secrist, who conducted it six months. At the end of that time, the press was taken possession of by Mr. Chew, who held a mortgage on it, and the paper was again suspended for a few issues, until purchased by S. S. Bloom, of Shelby, who again changed the name to Shiloh *Times*, and published it in Shelby, bringing it over to Shiloh for delivery. In February, 1875, Mr. Bloom sold out to Mr. Gilmore. The latter brought the concern again to Shiloh, and in connection with Messrs. Clowes Brothers, started it anew in that place, soon changing the name to Shiloh *Review*. In eighteen months, Gilmore purchased the interest of Clowes Brothers, and published the paper alone until April, 1878, when he sold a half-interest to John C. Higgins. After running under the firm name of Gilmore & Higgins for eight months, Gilmore again came into possession of the entire establishment, and continued its publication alone until February 27, 1879, when the concern was purchased by John C. Higgins, the present editor. After all its ups and downs, it appears at last to have reached a permanent and solid foundation, and is now a financial success.

In 1874, Shiloh considered itself far enough advanced to have a Mayor and Council. The first Mayor was William Crawford. He was followed by Alfred Free, William Gilmore and E. C. Parsons. There are at present from 800 to 1,000 people in Shiloh.

CHAPTER XLIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—AGRICULTURE, ETC.—INDIAN OCCUPATION—ROADS—FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—FIRST HOTELS—DISTILLERY—THE LEAD MINE—BEAR HUNTING—"SHINING" FOR DEER—A SNAKE STORY—FIRST ELECTIONS—MILLS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP was erected June 4, 1816, out of the southeast corner of Blooming Grove Township, and was, at that time, six miles square, including a portion of what is now Weller Township. Thus it remained until Ashland County was formed. This formation left the eastern townships of Richland in a fragmentary shape, and necessitated a change in township lines. In this change, Franklin lost its two eastern tiers of sections, July 5, 1849, leaving it in its present shape, six miles long, from north to south, and four miles wide. Its surface is generally flat or gently rolling, and in an early day, a large part of it was considered swamp land, and all was covered with a dense forest of vigorous growth. Oak and beech were more abundant on the higher lands, and maple and walnut on the wavy slopes in the west and central parts. The elm, ash and sycamore skirted the winding Black Fork, which passes across the northeastern portion, and the second bottom lands were noted for their beautiful sugar-tree groves. Wild plum-trees and black-haw bushes were found in various parts.

Two clear, sparkling tributaries of the Black Fork, Friend's Creek and Brubaker Creek, run parallel with each other, from west to east, across the township, near its center. Between these creeks, and north of Friend's Creek, lie some of the higher lands, until the vicinity of the Black Fork is reached, when swamps again make their appearance. The southern part of the township is also quite swampy, even yet, though much drainage has rendered the land tillable. Agriculturally considered, it is one of the finest townships of land in the county. The soil is strong and produces a vigorous growth of whatever the farmer is disposed to sow or plant. Fine sugar camps still exist, and much maple sugar is made. The day is rapidly approaching, however, when the farmers will see the necessity of great care and much nursing of their timber land. Even now, hedge, board and post and rail fences are taking the place of the time-honored rail or worm fence. The day is not far distant, when this latter fence will be as much of a rarity as are now the log cabins of the pioneer. So gradual is this change, that it escapes the notice of those who daily pass through the country, and yet, comparatively, the change is rapid, and the farmer will soon find himself the autocrat of his little domain, as well as the aristocrat of the country. This is essentially an agricultural township, there being no towns within its limits, and no railroad touches it, except at the southeast corner, where the Atlantic & Great Western passes across a small portion.

The people are largely descendants of that sturdy race of pioneers who came from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. They were men and women of rare courage and strength, and, religiously, were Lutherans or German Reformed. Their children follow in their footsteps, and make it their highest aim in life to become worthy citizens.

Prior to white occupation, the Indians used this territory, extensively, for hunting and making sugar, but no permanent camp was located within its limits, so far as known. Every year, however, they were in the habit of making temporary camps, along the beautiful valleys of Friend's and Brubaker Creeks, and many specimens of their handiwork have been found in various places, though these are not nearly so numerous as in some other portions of the county. On the bank of Brubaker's Creek, a short distance west of John Kendall's barn, several fine specimens of Indian workmanship have been found, from time to time, indicating the location of an Indian encampment, and, perhaps, of a small burying-ground, though the place has never received careful examination.

The Black Fork, in an early day, was considered navigable, for some boats, as far as Ganges, though it was hard work to get boats of any size above the vicinity of the Charles mill. The earliest settlers of Franklin probably came up this stream, a few, however, coming in by way of Beall's trail, and large numbers, a little later, by the old State road, the first road in the township, and was cut through, in a zigzag course, from Mansfield to Brubaker Creek, and thence northwesterly, taking a diagonal course across the township to Ganges. This road has been straightened considerably, but its general course remains the same. This is the road upon which large quantities of grain and other produce was wagoned to the lake, in those days the only outlet to the Eastern market; and it was along this road that the first settlers generally located, and where they were not entirely isolated from the rest of the world. The daily passage of immense freight wagons, which occurred in the fall of the year, served as a diversion for the monotony of life in the woods.

No exact date can be given for the first settlement of this township, though it must have occurred as early as 1814, as a printed record —which is confirmed by the oldest settlers— says that Peter Pittenger and George Wolford, together with the Rev. John Clingen, organized a Methodist society, with twelve members, in 1815. This would indicate quite a number of settlers here at that early date, and it is fair to presume that some of them came as early as 1814, or even a year earlier, though it must also be remembered that settlers came from long distances to religious meetings, and that this early Methodist society might have been made up of settlers partly from other townships.

It is pretty safe to place Henry and Peter Pittenger, who settled on Section 21, and George Wolford, among the earliest settlers. Among these early settlers, also, were Samuel Harvey, Mr. Arbuckle, Samuel Gosage and the Armstrongs, all of whom settled on Section 16, which had been reserved by the State for school purposes, and all came before 1820. These were rather wild, harum-scarum fellows, who cared more for hunting wild animals and bees, fishing and trapping, than for tilling the soil. They erected their cabins upon this section because it was not open to settlers nor for sale, and they knew they would not be disturbed. They made no clearings or improvements, for they did not intend to become farmers. The State held this land sixteen years, when it was sold to the highest bidder, bringing about $11 per acre. It is worth now about $100 per acre. When it was sold, these hunters were compelled to vacate, and probably followed the Indian and bear further West.

Among the earliest settlers in the southern and western part, were Mr. Groocross, Section 29; Samuel Linn, Section 28; Jacob Keiser, John and Jacob Stoner, Robert Hall, Samuel Donnan and Israel Long, the latter settling on Section 34. Further north and east, were Calvin Morehead and his four sons, James, John, David and Calvin; Jacob Cline, Section 17;

Joseph Floro, Section 16, and Mr. Inks, Section 17. The latter erected a "tavern" on the old State road, at a point on Friend's Creek, where several roads now cross. The place is now owned by Johnson Boggs, whose father was also among the earliest settlers. Inks only kept the hotel a short time, when he died. A Mr. Gates married the widow, and continued the business many years. Israel Long also erected a log tavern on this road, for the accommodation of the teamsters and travelers. This building stood on Section 34, near the German Reformed and Lutheran brick church, directly in front of the present residence of Hezekiah Kohler. These two "taverns" were noted resorts in early days, public gatherings and militia musters being held in the vicinity of each.

Some of the later settlers were John Kendall, who came from England, in 1825, locating where he now resides, on Section 20; the Taylors, Crums, Ralstons, Powells and others.

Jacob Cline erected a distillery near his cabin, on a spring. This gave the earliest settlers a market for their corn and smaller grain, which Mr. Cline purchased and made into whisky, sending part of it to the lake, but disposing of most of it to the settlers at 15 or 18 cents per gallon. This was not the poison now retailed by saloons and drug stores, but honest whisky, which would make a man drunk, but would not murder him.

The forests of Franklin Township were filled with wild game of every description, and was a paradise for the white as well as the red hunter. It is said that the Indians were in the habit of going down to what is termed the "Big Hill" for their lead for hunting purposes. It is a little strange that this lead-mine has never been discovered. The old settlers of to-day can, many of them, remember the little chunks of lead, in its crude state, they frequently saw in the hands of the Indians. The Indians guarded their secret with jealous care, and would never reveal the place of this lead deposit; the settlers, however, were under the impression that it was in the vicinity of the Big Hill. It is stated that, whenever white men were taken to the vicinity of this mine, they were "blindfolded."

Many black bears lived in the swamps and "windfalls" of Franklin. Their cubs were frequently captured by the settlers and retained as pets. Many a hunt was made by the settlers, with guns and dogs, after the black-wooled depredators, who had, the night before, disturbed the peace of the pig-pen or trespassed among the tender vines of the garden.

In the winter of 1817, a light snow being on the ground, Peter Pittenger, James Furgeson and his sons came upon the track of a bear near the present site of Wolford's Schoolhouse. They followed it eastward until the trail stopped at the foot of a hollow tree by Palmer's swamp. They began cutting, and, when the tree was half cut down, bruin, doubtless taking the hint, came suddenly down among the dogs and men and ran away along the edge of a swamp. The dogs soon overtook him, and Tige and Jowler made demonstrations in front, while Trip and Penny proceeded to attack the enemy's works in the rear. The men came up quickly, but in the excitement had left their guns behind and found themselves upon the battle-field where bruin was standing on the defensive, fighting the dogs, with no weapons except an ax and hatchet. These they were unable to use lest a blow at the bear might be equally disastrous to a dog.

When the men came up, the bear again attempted a retreat, when Peter Pittenger seized it by the rump and gave it three deep cuts in the back with his tomahawk. He was compelled, however, to release his hold, and the wounded animal continued the retreat two miles further, but was finally overtaken on the Page farm near Windsor, and shot.

It is related that late one evening in November, an Indian hunter, whom the whites called "Greasy," concluded he would try "shining" on the Black Fork for deer. Placing fire in one end of his bark canoe and seating himself in the other, gun in hand, he dropped quietly down the stream, the fire lighting up either bank. After going half a mile, the hunter saw in the bushes two bright eyes gazing at his beacon light. When he fired, the eyes disappeared, but a wounded deer struck the water so near the canoe as to upset it, putting out the light and leaving "Greasy" to exercise his swimming powers in the darkness to reach the bank. He soon came shivering back to camp minus canoe, gun, deer and temper.

Blacksnakes and rattlesnakes were quite numerous here as well as elsewhere in early days. Illustrative of this unpleasant fact in pioneer life, Mr. Isaac Charles relates that an Indian named Cornstalk came to his cabin one evening in the fall of 1816, and, taking a seat with a solemn, despondent look, remarked, "Injin tired. Injin hunt all day on hill for deer." "Did you kill any?" asked Mr. Charles. "Me no kill any deer. Too shy! Me hunt for bear. Me no kill bear. Injin hungry! Injin tired. After a short pause he continued: "Injin bad scared to-day." "What scared you?" asked Mr. Charles. "Me look in rocks for bear sign. Ugh! Snake, big! Me turn round, ugh! Snake there too; me look on this side, on that side; snake here, snake there, snake all around. Ugh! Injin scared. Injin run fast." They afterward hunted up this spot, a deep ravine called the "snake den," where hundreds of these reptiles were killed.

The township settled up quite rapidly after the war of 1812; many of the soldiers who passed through the county with the army, afterward returned and settled permanently in these northern townships of the county.

One of the oldest voting-places in the northern part of the county was in a cabin on the farm now owned by Samuel Graham. This cabin, afterward abandoned, served many years as a voting-place for settlers. William Holister and Jacob Cline were the first Justices of the Peace. A short time after his election, a hard case coming before Mr. Cline, he resigned, and Jacob Osbun was elected in his place. The people then, as now, were not politicians, and for several years, the elections went by default. They would forget about election day, and the consequence was they were occasionally without either a Justice of the Peace or Constable. They did not feel in particular need of these officers.

The early settlers were compelled to go great distances to get their milling done, water-power being scarce within the limits of the township.

The Spring Mill, in Springfield Township, was patronized by them after its erection, but before that they were compelled to go to Beam's and to Fredericktown. Beam's mill, they said, was so overrun with business in these early days, that they were often compelled to wait three or four days for a grist, and often were not able to get it at all. Nearly all the early mills were primitive affairs, and could not meet promptly the wants of the settlers. Water was not wanting in Franklin, but it was stagnant water and could not be made to furnish power. A few saw-mills were erected, but even these could only run occasionally; a flood would fill up the mill-races with earth and debris, and block the mill. A great deal of labor and expense was required to keep them clear. The first of these saw-mills was erected by John Ross, on Brubaker Run, on Section 21. Jacob Whisler afterward owned and conducted this mill several years. About 1840, John Ralston also erected a saw-mill on Brubaker Run, on Section 22, which he conducted eight or ten years. Several other saw-mills were erected in an early day, but all have long since disappeared. As the country was cleared and drained, the ruins of these old mills were left

high and dry. About 1865, David Bushey erected a steam saw-mill on the old State road. This mill is yet in operation, and is owned by Theodore Forbes. The only grist-mill within the limits of the township was erected on the Black Fork, about 1840, by Christopher Urick. This mill is yet standing at a point on the Black Fork where the road, running directly north from Mansfield, crosses that stream. It does a local business, and is owned by John Bell. A saw-mill was connected with it many years, but has long since disappeared.

The people are generally a church-going people, five churches having, at present, an organized existence. Before churches were erected, the people held services in their cabins and in the log schoolhouses, which, soon after the first settlement, made their appearance. These first schoolhouses were erected along the first road—the "Old State Road"—one being on Section 8, in the neighborhood of Inks' "tavern," and another in the southern part of the township, near the Long "tavern," and near the present site of the Lutheran Church. These two points were prominent in the early settlements. The schoolhouse near Long's tavern was the first one erected, and stood on the farm then owned by Joseph Flora (now by H. Kohler), and was erected in 1821. Thomas Taylor was the first teacher, and, afterward, James McCluer taught two terms; and was followed by Mr. Plummer, who taught several terms. This house burned down one night after a spelling-school, and, for some years after, rooms in private dwellings were used for school purposes in this neighborhood. A second house was erected in 1837, on the land now owned by Mr. Kohler.

It was in this schoolhouse, near Long's tavern, that the first church in the township was organized. Here the German Reformed and Lutheran societies were organized about the year 1825. After several years, these organizations united for the purpose of erecting a church. Land was donated for this purpose by John Zeiters, and a log building erected, which, from that day to this, has retained the name of "Zeiters' Church." The deed for this ground is dated December 30, 1834; "from John Zeiters and wife to George Wolford and Jacob Clay, Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed congregations of Zeiter's Church, and their successors in office." This deed is witnessed by Henry Pittenger and John Zeiters, Jr. One of the first graveyards in the township was established here, and the first burial was that of Henry Wainbranner, who died in 1833, aged sixty-two years. On the weather-beaten stone above this grave, appears the following well-worn legend:

"Remember friends, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be;
Prepare for death, and follow me."

Some irreverent wag has written, in pencil, under the above:

"To follow you I can't consent
Unless I know which way you went."

The following are the names of some of the first members of this church: Jacob Kunkleman, Abraham Harnaker, John Zeiters, Jr., J. Henry, Samuel Saltzgaver, John Stoutzenberg, Jacob Zeiters, Jacob Clein, J. W. Sturgeon, Elias Keller, Jacob Heck, George Throne, Michael Throne, Jacob Fisher, John Kendall, William Wolf, Daniel Wolf, Peter Goldman, John Blecker, George Wolford, John Zeiters, Sr., Joel Keller, William Cloud, George Cassel, Thomas Russell and Jacob Bringman.

The old log church answered the purpose until 1861, when the present comfortable brick was erected.

The early ministers were George and Samuel Leiter and the Rev. Francis J. Ruth, of Galion, who yet preaches every two weeks for the congregation of Lutherans.

The German Reformed society has disappeared, and the church is now occupied only by the Lutherans.

About the year 1840, a division occurred in this church, a portion of the members, under the leadership of Jacob Clay, withdrawing and erecting a new church for themselves, a mile or more west of the parent church, on Section 32. Mr. Clay gave the ground for this church, and it is generally known as the "Clay Church." It was also erected by the united efforts of the Lutherans and German Reformed people. A few of the Lutherans who participated in this organization were Peter Miller and wife, Jacob Kohler and wife, Jacob Keiser, Thomas Rutledge and wife, Robert and Thomas Hall and John Bringman and wife. Of the German Reformed, there were John Clay and wife, John Fisher and wife, John Marks and wife and Michael Thorne and wife. Of these people, only Peter Miller and John Marks are now living.

The early Lutheran ministers were George Leiter, J. Huffman and F. J. Ruth, the latter of whom yet officiates.

The early German Reformed ministers were Samuel Leiter and Rev. Stump.

Both of these churches support a Sunday school in summer, with forty or fifty members each. Solomon Weaver organized the first Sunday school in the Clay Church, about the year 1852.

It is said that the first religious services ever held in this part of the county was at the house of Peter Pittenger, in 1815. The services were conducted by Rev. John Clingan, who organized a Methodist society, with about twelve members.

In a very early day, a Universalist Church was erected in the northern part of the township. This church was log, and may have antedated the Zeiter Church. The Ayerses and Truckses were influential in the erection of this church. Adam, John and Lewis Keith and the Crums were members of this church, and early settlers.

In 1852, a Baptist Church was erected on Section 22. These people had been attending the Baptist Church at Windsor. Rev. Taylor was instrumental in its organization, and the early members were Isaiah Boyce and family, John Jackson and daughter, Charles Copeland and family, Robert Jump and daughter, William Bohler and wife, Roger Moses and John D. Boyce and wife. The present Pastor is J. D. Goff, and the present membership about seventy-five.

A Sunday school was organized in 1851, Abraham Troup being first Superintendent.

Between the years 1830 and 1840, the Tunkers organized a society, and held meetings at the houses of Jacob Whisler, Henry Worst and others and in the schoolhouse. In 1858, they erected the present frame church, on Section 20. The early members were Henry and Jacob Worst, Jacob Whisler, Christian Rittenhouse, Samuel and Jacob Landes and their wives, and Joseph Rittenhouse and wife. The early leaders were James Tracy, Elias Dickey, H. Showalter and others.

Michael Keith and John Kendall gave the ground upon which the church and cemetery were established. The present membership is about one hundred.

The Harmony Baptist Church was organized at Ganges September 3, 1865, by Elder A. Morthland, the first members being David Bushey, Michael Hissel, Joshua Baker, Elder A. Morthland, George Wells, Rowland Boyce, Mrs. David Bushey, Mrs. Joshua Baker and others.

The first meetings were held in schoolhouses, barns and private residences. In 1866, they erected the present church, on Section 20, at a cost of $2,000.

Elder A. Morthland preached for this congregation until his death, which occurred January 22, 1876. He was followed by Elder T. W. Dye, who died recently, and who occupied the pulpit until his death. The present membership is seventy-seven.

A Sunday school was organized in 1866, and now contains 110 members. David Morthland is Superintendent.

CHAPTER XLV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—NAME—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—HUNTING GROUNDS—ARCHÆOLOGICAL—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—JUDGE MCCLUER—FIRST ROAD—URIAH MATSON—FIRST CABIN—WHITE HUNTERS—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—TOWN HALL—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

JACKSON was among the last townships organized in the county, belonging to Sharon until March 2, 1847, the date of its organization. Its early history is, therefore, connected with that of Sharon. The first election of Sharon was held April 7, 1819, within the present limits of Jackson, at the house of Mrs. Rockwell. Giles Swan, John Bennett Taylor and James Rockwell were elected Trustees; Almon Hayes, Clerk, and Giles Swan, Justice of the Peace. Upon its erection into a separate township, an election was ordered by the Commissioners, April 3, 1847, at which Anthony Hershiser, Robert Leach and John Leppo were chosen Trustees; Abraham Bushey, Treasurer; Alexander Barr, Assessor; Samuel Rockwell, Town Clerk, and Delanson Rockwell and David McKinney, Constables. May 3, 1847, Abraham Bushey and John Ackerman were elected first Justices of the Peace.

Robert Cairns claims the honor of suggesting the name, calling it after that much-abused idol of the Democracy, Gen. Jackson.

Topographically, it is four by six miles in extent, generally level or gently rolling; was once densely covered with timber of a sturdy and vigorous growth, and, before white man set foot on the soil, was partially covered with swamps. Since its cultivation and drainage, it proves to be among the best townships of land in the county for agricultural purposes. It is well-watered, and yet there are no streams of any considerable importance within its limits. The head-waters of the Black Fork pass across the southwest corner, flowing west, and a tributary of the Black Fork, Bear's Run, rises in the central part, flowing north, and leaving the township near the northwest corner of Section 3. These are the principal streams, but several brooks are found in various parts. Three small tributaries of the Black Fork—Leatherwood Run, Lick Run and Richland Run, water the eastern and northeastern part.

The Mansfield, Coldwater, & Lake Michigan and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads pass across its southwestern part. It is now well-settled with a mixture of Connecticut Yankees and Pennsylvania Germans.

In its primitive condition, it contributed its full share to the extensive hunting-grounds of the Northwestern tribes. No permanent Indian villages appear to have been located within its limits, but their camps, for hunting purposes, were frequently located on the higher grounds in various places. That it was extensively occupied for this purpose is evident, from the quantity of Indian relics, such as arrow points, stone axes and wedges, and various other implements of war and the chase, as well as domestic implements, known to have been used by the Indians for various purposes, found in different parts. John S. B. Matson, a son of one of the first settlers of the county, Uriah Matson, has a large and valuable collection of these relics.

The first settlers in Jackson came from two directions—those settling in the northern part

entering by way of "Beall's trail" and Trucksville, through Blooming Grove Township, and were mostly New Englanders; those settling in the southern part coming from the direction of Zanesville, Mount Vernon and Mansfield. After leaving Beall's trail, these northern settlers were compelled to cut their own road through to the lands they had entered. No roads of any kind then existed in the township. It is said that one or two Indian trails crossed it, which was probably the case, but their location cannot be defined at present. Settlers from the south came by way of the McCluer settlement, at Bellville, and Judge McCluer, being well acquainted with the country, was in the habit of acting as guide to these immigrants, and frequently accompanied them to different parts of the county, to show them choice quarters of land. It is said that McCluer, during these excursions, frequently selected lands for himself, and thus became the proprietor of many valuable quarter-sections of land, in various places. It thus happened that McCluer entered, just after the war of 1812, several quarter-sections of land on the Black Fork, in the southern part of Jackson Township, which were ever afterward known as "McCluer's mill seat," probably from the fact that he expressed his intention of erecting a mill there, which, however, he never did. It is believed, the first road in the township was cut from Mansfield to "McCluer's mill seat," and this road was afterward extended on, north, to the present site of Shelby, where Gamble's mills were located. Two of Jackson Township's earliest settlers, Uriah Matson and Joseph Curran, assisted in cutting this road, and entered their land in the township as early as 1814 or 1815, though they did not return for permanent settlement until 1816.

At a meeting of the pioneers of the county, in 1858, at which a number of axes were presented to the oldest pioneers, Uriah Matson says, in a letter to the committee: "I would inform you, that I came to this county the 4th day of August, 1815, and from that time to October, 1822, I followed chopping exclusively, during which time I chopped about one hundred and ninety acres of land, and did a large amount of other chopping, such as making rails, sawing timber for frames, getting bark for tanners, etc. Since 1822, I have chopped and cleared upward of eighty acres, on the farm I now occupy. I think I have done more chopping, assisted in raising more cabins and rolling more logs, than any other man now living in the county. When I came to the county, there were about four families living in Springfield Township, to wit, Coffenberry, Condon, Edington and Thomas Adams; and but four more families in all the northwest part of the county, to wit, Pettijohn, in Auburn, McCluer, Widow Trux and son-in-law, in Plymouth Township."

Mr. Matson was presented an ax, in consideration of the amount of land cleared by him.

In the spring of this year (1816), Mathew and Joseph Curran came, and erected a cabin upon Mathew's land, the southwest quarter of Section 36. This is said to have been the first cabin in the township, and stood upon the farm now owned by Robert Cairns, of Mansfield. Joseph Curran had entered the southeast quarter of the same section, and soon after erected the second cabin. It is related that settlers came from several miles south to help erect this cabin for Mathew Curran and family, among the number being Mr. Calvin Clark, yet living and a resident of the township. The time and circumstances are vividly impressed upon Mr. Clark's mind, from the fact that an accident happened at the raising. The Curran family had encamped near where they intended erecting the cabin, and were cooking dinner for the workmen, by the side of a large log, in the open air. One of Mr. Curran's children, a little boy, attempted to walk this log, in sport, and, making a misstep, fell into a large kettle of boiling coffee, scalding him to such an

extent that he died the following day. This was the first death of a white person in the township so far as known.

A few white people, it is ascertained, frequented this territory before the Currans came, but they cannot be called settlers; they were trappers and hunters—backwoodsmen in the full sense of the word—and they remained just long enough after other white occupation to have their names preserved in history, and then disappeared, to perish, probably, at their perilous calling, alone in the great forest,

"Unwept, unhonored and unknown."

Their names were James Champion and a Mr. Girard. It is said, also, that a Mr. Brubaker, and some other hunters whose names are not remembered, frequented this excellent hunting and trapping ground at a very early day. Two men named Eben Bolt and —— Brown are said to have commenced a settlement by clearing off a little patch of ground, but they disappeared, and were not heard of afterward.

It is a mooted question as to whether the Currans were the first actual settlers, as some of those who settled in the northern part of the township came about the same time. It has been stated that the Currans came in 1815. If this be true, they were, probably, the first settlers; but the weight of evidence seems to bring them here in the spring of 1816, at which time their cabin was erected; and this same year, probably in the spring, John Bennett Taylor and Robert Henry came, and made a settlement in the northern part of the township, as before stated. These two were soon after (it is believed the same year) followed by Adam and Giles Swan, and Joseph Rockwell. John B. Taylor settled on Section 14, the Swans on Section 10, and Mr. Rockwell on Section 23. These were followed within the next two years by Henry Taylor, who settled on Section 14; Isaac Marvin, Section 10; Wilson Rockwell, Section 14; James Smith, Section 14, and Charles Taylor, Section 15. Walter Taylor came in 1819, settling on Section 12, and Almon Hayes in 1820, settling on Section 15. The early settlers who came a little later were John Drake, Section 15; Calvin Clark, Section 16; Thomas McLaughlin, Section 9; George, Hugh and Robert Fulton, Section 16; Adam and Peter Miller, Section 16; Carson Craig, David Funk, John Craiglow and John Rice, the latter mentioned in another chapter as being with Commodore Perry in the battle on Lake Erie.

The people who settled in the northern part of the township were sharp, shrewd, live, go-ahead Yankees from Connecticut, and, in addition to their enterprise and thrift, were well-educated, the two Swans being graduates from Yale College. They came here to make money, and most of them succeeded. The Taylors erected a carding-mill, propelled by horse-power. It was of logs, and certainly a primitive affair, but answered the purpose several years. Henry Crum now occupies the farm where the mill stood. In addition to this, the Taylors brought on a small stock of goods, suitable for traffic among the Indians and early settlers, consisting mostly of hardware, cutlery, groceries, etc. Henry, who was induced to come by his brother Bennett, and came in 1817, brought this stock with him, and managed this branch of the business. He was the first merchant in this part of the country, and kept his goods in his cabin. He did not, however, replenish his stock, and soon sold out. He was also a blacksmith, and erected the first shop of that kind in the township, working at his trade while closing out his stock, and making for the Indians, knives, tomahawks, etc., and repairing their guns. He was an ingenious and skillful workman, and was the father of Mrs. W. R. Bricker, of Shelby. Hayes was also a blacksmith, and erected the second shop. He relates that while working in his shop one day, he was visited by half a dozen Indians, who, upon leaving, and after getting a short distance away,

turned and leveled their guns at him, as if they would shoot him. He was somewhat frightened, but continued his work without exhibiting any outward signs of fear, and, finding he was not visibly frightened, they continued their journey.

The first and only grist-mill erected in Jackson Township was by James Kerr in 1830, on Richland Run, in the northern part of the township, on Section 1. The first miller was Mr. Urie; the second, William Kerr, son of James Kerr. William is yet living on the old place. The third miller was a Mr. Sellers. In 1853, this old mill was taken down, and some of the timbers used in the erection of Mr. Kerr's barn. The old mill-race is yet to be seen. A few saw-mills have been erected from time to time in the township, but this territory is not well supplied with water-power, and few mills were ever in operation. Most of the settlers went to the Spring mill, or to Gamble's mill at Shelby.

The first birth in the township occurred in the family of Robert Henry; the first death has been mentioned as being the child of one of the Currans, and the second was that of Joseph Rockwell, in the spring of 1818. The first marriage was that of Giles Swan to Jane Rockwell, in September, 1817. The Swans, Taylors and Rockwells were influential in all the early affairs of the township. When it was organized, all the residents met at the house of Mrs. Rockwell, which stood on the farm now owned by M. M. Barber. There were fourteen persons present, and after the petition was duly signed, they appointed Henry Taylor to present the same to the Commissioners at Mansfield. The Commissioners granted the petition and named the township Sharon, after some town in Connecticut. The subsequent elections in Jackson were held at Taylor's Corners. Mr. Henry Taylor's house was a noted place for public meetings, elections, militia musters, etc., in those early days. Mr. Taylor then kept a tavern, in addition to his blacksmithing and other business. A town hall is now located at this place for the transaction of the public business of the township. This is a small frame building and answers the purpose of all public meetings and gatherings of the people to discuss their local affairs. General spelling schools and sometimes religious meetings are held here.

No villages have been laid out in this township, the people generally going to Shelby or Mansfield to trade.

Schools were first organized about 1820, and the first schoolhouse was erected on what is now known as the Cutler farm, one and a half miles east of Shelby, near the cross roads, then not far from the residence of Giles Swan, who was very likely a prime mover in the matter, being a well-educated man himself. The first teacher was Miss Amelia Graves. A little later, a log schoolhouse was erected in the southern part of the township, John Upp being the first teacher here. At the present day, neat white schoolhouses are placed here and there at convenient distances, and the children who attend them, instead of following a blazed path miles through the woods, barefooted and thinly clad, to the log schoolhouses, now traverse cleared, cultivated fields and well-kept highways.

Only two churches have an organized existence within the limits of the township, the people, many of them, attending church in Shelby.

Quite a number of the first settlers in the northern part of the township were Lutherans, and did not at first attempt to organize a church of their own, being too few in number and too poor to employ a minister; they therefore united with the Presbyterian Church of Shelby, with the understanding that they should be allowed to withdraw whenever they felt able to organize a church of their own. Most of these withdrew about or before 1830, and effected an



Joseph Ritter

organization, employing the Rev. Francis J. Ruth as Pastor part of the time. This gentleman yet lives in Galion and is yet preaching, though now quite advanced in years. The early meetings were held in private houses and the schoolhouse, but, in 1832, a log church was erected in the northern part of the township, (Section 10), which was called the "Loudon Church," from the fact of its proximity to the village of Loudon, in Cass Township. The original members of this organization were Leonard May and wife, John and Anthony Hershiser and their wives, a Mr. Gump and wife, and Mrs. Samuel Mowery. They worshiped in the old log church until 1842 or 1843, when they erected their present frame building. The church is now fairly attended though not strong. Rev. Summers of Shelby is the present minister. A Sunday school has been generally sustained since the church was established.

Mount Bethel Church is located on Section 23. This is more generally known by the name of "Sheriff's Church" from the fact that it occupies land which was donated to the church by a Mr. Sheriff. In an early day, two religious organizations had an existence in this part of the township, a German Reformed and a Lutheran. In 1833, they agreed to unite and erect a church which should be equally free to both denominations. The church was a log one, and was erected by united and voluntary labor.

Rev. Mr. Shuh was first preacher for the German Reformed society, and Rev. Francis J. Ruth for the Lutherans. Before the church was erected, the German Reformed society held their meetings at the house of Daniel Stahl, where the society was first organized by Mr. Shuh. Among the first worshipers in the church were William Stine, Daniel Stahl, Adam Myers, Jacob Shadle, John Hippart, Daniel Livensparger, Jacob Freighner, John Stock, John Hall and Daniel Huffman.

After a time, the German Reformed organization disbanded, and the Lutherans only now occupy the church. In 1878, they erected a new frame church, costing about $1,000. It is 32x38 feet in size. Mr. Ruth still preaches to these people. The church is not strong, having a membership of ten or twelve. The Sunday school, however, is in a flourishing condition, with forty or fifty pupils enrolled. Its organization dates back to the time of the establishment of the church.

CHAPTER XLVI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—STREAMS—SOIL—TIMBER—ORGANIZATION—EARLY OFFICERS—REDUCTION TO ITS PRESENT LIMITS—LIST OF VOTERS—FIRST SETTLEMENT—INDIANS' FINAL FAREWELL—PIONEER LIST OF 1869—BELLEVILLE—NEWSPAPERS—BANGOR—EARLY SCHOOLS—RELIGION—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—FIRST ORCHARDS—DISTILLERY—BIRTH—MARRIAGE—MILLS—TORNADO—STORIES—THE BUSHONG MURDER—THE HERMITESS—SOLDIERS OF 1812.

JEFFERSON is one of the original surveyed townships, containing thirty-six sections, and is one of the most important in the county, in its historical, as well as in its other, characteristics. Its surface is rough and diversified, to an extent that is only excelled by one other township in the county—Worthington. The Clear Fork, Honey Creek, and a branch of the Owl Creek flow through it, from west to east, and their numerous tributaries, which gather the water from a thousand springs, make the township a succession of ridges and depressions. The Clear Fork is the largest stream, and its valley is from one hundred to two hundred rods wide, and the stream occupies the southern part of the flat. In ages past, it flowed along the northern part of the valley, and gradually cut away the hills toward the south, and now this bank of the stream is perpendicular, fifty feet high, and in places cliffs hang over the stream, which, in midsummer, afford a retreat as pleasant as that

"Beneath the shade of Vecta's cliffy isle."

The Honey Creek gathers the water from the central part of the township, and the tributary of the Owl Creek and one of the Clear Fork, from the southern part. The second tier of sections, from the southern line, forms the summit of the watersheds of the Owl Creek and Clear Fork. Almost the entire surface of the township is susceptible of cultivation. The soil of the chestnut ridges, which comprise no small part of the township, is clayey, stony and thin, but with the use of fertilizers, in connection with proper cultivation, it yields abundantly the ordinary cereals. The soil of the Clear Fork and other valleys is loamy, pre-eminently fertile and exuberantly productive. Had the pioneers developed the true power of the soil, stories would have returned to the East, approaching the emigrant's dream of Kansas in point of greatness. The "New Purchase" would have abounded in chickens that lay two goose eggs, each, per day; choice pigs, full of forks, squealing to be eaten; pure fat, rolling in the plow furrows, and the cornstalks bearing Continental dollars at every "jint." The numerous springs, gushing from the hills, supply an abundance of water, and render a large acreage of the township valuable for stock-raising.

Originally the territory was covered with a dense growth of oak, walnut, ash, elm, chestnut, hickory, linn, gum, sassafras, sycamore, hard and soft maple, and a good variety of the smaller growths. A large per cent of the land is yet covered with forest, although Jefferson is one of the most thickly settled townships in the county.

The first election district, named Jefferson, was organized August 9, 1814, and was twelve

miles wide and eighteen miles long, embracing six Congressional townships, namely: Jefferson, Perry, Congress, North Blooming Grove, Troy and Washington. So rapidly this territory was settled, that a new election district seemed proper, and, September 5, 1814, the territory in question was divided, and the north half received the name of Troy. This left to Jefferson three townships, the present Jefferson, Perry and Congress; and while it retained this boundary, one election was held. Michael Shuey, Benjamin Potts and John Leedy were chosen Trustees, and William Spears, Clerk. The township was heavily in debt, so they regarded it, and the Trustees agreed to serve for nothing; and by common consent William Spears was allowed $1 for services as Clerk. On September 3, 1816, this election district was again divided, and the Jefferson Township of to-day was then organized. The Township Trustees made a final settlement with the Trustees of Perry Township October 12, 1816, and the indebtedness of the old district was $54.94, which was equally divided—Jefferson assuming one-half. The Trustees of this turned over to Perry one-half of a bond of $17 which they held against William Spears and John Zent, given for a stray horse the former purchased. The first election, after the township was reduced to six miles square, was held in April, 1818, and the following persons were elected to office: Justice of the Peace, Michael Shuey; Trustees, Samuel Devo, Barson Sweet and Enoch Ogle; Clerk, Timothy Evarts; Constables, William Casper and Benjamin Thrailkill. The names of the voters at this election, and the place of their nativity and location in the township, are as follows:

Charles Strong, from Maryland, southeast quarter of Section 29; George Strong, from Maryland, southeast quarter of Section 33; John Strong, from Maryland, southwest quarter of Section 27; Isaac Armstrong, from Maryland, northwest quarter of Section 24; Fred Wise, from Pennsylvania, northeast quarter of Section 34; Martin Crow, from Pennsylvania, northwest quarter of Section 26; Casper Fitting, northwest quarter of Section 33; Thomas Griswold, northwest quarter of Section 30; William Casper, from Kentucky, northeast quarter of Section 27; Benjamin Hennis, northeast quarter of Section 19; John Robinson, from Pennsylvania, southwest quarter of Section 11; John Gatton, from Maryland, northeast quarter of Section 13; Jacob Culver, from Pennsylvania, northeast quarter of Section 10; Barson Sweet, from Vermont, northwest quarter of Section 16; Abram Vaughn, from Maryland, southwest quarter of Section 15; James Doughty, from New York, southwest quarter of Section 9; Abineal Dodge, from New York, northeast quarter of Section 16; Michael Shuey, from Pennsylvania, southeast quarter of Section 6; Adam Shafer, from Pennsylvania, southwest quarter of Section 6; Christian Aungst, from Virginia, northeast quarter of Section 8; Benjamin Potts, from Vermont, southwest quarter of Section 7; Chancy D. Wright, wheelwright, in Bellville; John Weaver, from Virginia, northeast quarter of Section 18; B. F. Thrailkill, from Maryland, northeast quarter of Section 28; Caleb Selby, southeast quarter of Section 19; Gideon Cornwall, from Virginia, northwest quarter of Section 15; Amos Hartly, from Maryland, northwest quarter of Section 31; Peter Boham, southwest quarter of Section 20; John McDowel, northeast quarter of Section 21; William Mahagan, from Maryland, southwest quarter of Section 31; Peter Strine; Samuel Devo, northeast quarter of Section 31; Thomas Durbin, from Virginia, southeast quarter of Section 9; Scott Durbin, from Virginia, southeast quarter of Section 9; William Price, northeast quarter of Section 16; John Fordney; Philip Merring, from New York, southwest quarter of Section 4; Phineas Merring (wheelwright), from New Jersey, southwest quarter of Section 4; Timothy Evarts, from Vermont, southeast quarter of

Section 22; Geo. Aungst, from Virginia, southeast quarter of Section 15; John Fowler, southwest quarter of Section 14; John Boham, northeast quarter of Section 20; Robert Bell, Sr., and Robert Bell, Jr., from New Jersey, northeast quarter of Section 9; Zephaniah Bell, northwest quarter of Section 4; John Study, from Pennsylvania, southwest quarter of Section 25; John Watson, southeast quarter of Section 7; Joseph Hix, from Pennsylvania, northeast quarter of Section 25; Henry Swank, from Pennsylvania, northwest quarter of Section 34; James Selby, southeast quarter of Section 19; Jacob Stout, from Pennsylvania, northwest quarter of Section 7; Jonathan Oldfield, came to township in 1808, from New York, northeast quarter of Section 22; William Oldfield, came in 1810, from New York, southeast quarter of Section 16; Samuel Oldfield, came in 1810, from New York, northeast quarter of Section 16; John Weirick, came in 1809, from Maryland, northwest quarter of Section 17; Peter Weirick, came in 1809, from Maryland, southwest quarter of Section 8; John Zent, Sr., came in 1810, from Pennsylvania, northwest quarter of Section 9; John Zent, Jr., came in 1810, from Pennsylvania, southwest quarter of Section 7; Duncan Spear, came in 1810, from Vermont, southwest quarter of Section 15; William Spear, came in 1810, shoemaker in Bellville; Abraham Smith, in 1810, from Vermont, northwest quarter of Section 22; John Leedy, came in 1811, from Pennsylvania, northwest quarter of Section 35.

The male adults residing in the present limits of the township previous to the war of 1812, were James McCluer, Samuel McCluer and the above eleven whose names have dates of settlement. Jefferson being on the frontier, with good soil and water, and on the principal thoroughfare through the county, held a large share of the heavy wave of immigration which came immediately after the war of 1812; and for many years it had a larger population than any other township in the county. In 1826, there were but forty acres of public land, which was entered by George Nicewanger, whose patent bears the date of 1835.

The first road in the township established by State aid, is the State road running from Mount Vernon to Mansfield, along the central section line. It was opened to the boundary line as early as 1810, and through the township in 1812.

The survey of the "new purchase" was completed and the land offered in market in January, 1808; and soon after, James McCluer, a Virginian, and Jonathan Oldfield and Thomas McCluer, two young men in his employ, came from Pickaway County and opened a road from Fredericktown, in Knox County, to the present site of Bellville, which he chose as a location, and while he picked his way to Canton to enter it, the northeast quarter of Section 9, the two young men commenced the improvement. The entry was made in March, 1808. They remained a part of the year, clearing a parcel of ground and erecting a cabin, and then returned to Pickaway County again. The next year, Mr. McCluer moved his family. This was the first cabin built in the southern part of the county with its present limits, and the second built in the county. It stood on what is now a part of D. Zent's garden lot, a few feet northwest of the scale-house connected with Alexander & Zent's grain elevator, in Bellville. The block-house stood south of the railroad station, a few feet from the railroad, and was erected soon after the Greentown massacre in 1812. The settlers along the Clear Fork gathered there for defense against hostile Indians, but underwent no attack. The Indians had camps in various parts of the township, and associated freely with the first settlers in a business way; and in 1818, they bid final farewell to their hunting-grounds and generous white friends who treated them as human, amidst many tears and thanks.

The election list above, and the following pioneers residing in the township in 1869, who were in the county prior to 1820, will give a good knowledge in reference to the first settlers of the township:

Name.	Age in 1869.	Came to County.	Native State.
James A. McCluer..	64	1809	Virginia.
Jessie Mahagan.....	55	1815	Maryland.
Margaret Durbin.....	77	1812	Virginia.
Abraham Stealts*	79	1814	Maryland.
John Robinson*.....	66	1814	Pennsylvania.
Alexander Robinson.....	63	1814	Pennsylvania.
William Robinson	61	1814	Pennsylvania.
Nancy Robinson*	58	1814	Pennsylvania.
Nicholas Flaharty*	83	1817	Maryland.
Eleanor J. Flaharty*.....	80	1817	Maryland.
Josephus Flaharty	59	1817	Maryland.
Frederick Fitting.....	61	1813	Ohio.
Susan Bell*.....	60	1816	Maryland.
Daniel Mull†.....	52	1817	
Benjamin Ridenour†.....	51	1818	
George Ridenour*.....	62	1818	Pennsylvania.
William Weaver*.....	71	1815	Virginia.
Mary Weaver†.....	52	1818	
Isaac Armstrong*.....	85	1817	Maryland.
Mary Armstrong*.....	65	1817	Maryland.
Josiah W. Armstrong†.....	50	1817	
Joshua Armstrong.....	54	1817	Maryland.
Hezekiah Armstrong†.....	52	1817	
John Eckey*.....	56	1816	Ohio.
Samuel Shafer†.....	52	1818	
Reuben Evarts.....	59	1816	N. Carolina.
Henry Swank*.....	80	1817	Pennsylvania.
John Weirick*.....	67	1812	Ohio.
Mary Hardesty†	52	1817	
Nancy Sargent.....	54	1815	Ohio.
Sharah Chronister*.....	56	1815	Ohio.
Joseph Johnston *.....	81	1819	Maryland.
Abi Johnston*.....	71	1816	Virginia.
Philip Lash*.....	86	1819	Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth Lash*.....	63	1819	Ohio.
Liza Lefever.....	63	1812	Delaware.
William Colley*.....	55	1818	Ohio.
Mary Holland*.....	66	1818	Ohio.
Sarah Hamilton*.....	60	1818	Ohio.
Lydia Hines*.....	72	1814	Maryland.
Elizabeth Ball.....	75	1814	Maryland.
Margaret Masters†.....	51	1818	
Isaac Gatton.....	69	1818	Maryland.
Rachel Gatton*.....	73	1814	Maryland.
Sarah Gatton†.....	50	1819	
Eliza Hendrickson†.....	53	1816	
Samuel Leedy*.....	77	1814	Pennsylvania.
Lewis K. Leedy.....	62	1811	Pennsylvania.
Delilah Leedy*.....	53	1818	Maryland.
Charine Lett*.....	74	1812	Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth Lee.....	69	1815	Maryland.
Susan Culver*	78	1815	Pennsylvania.
Lyda Zolomon	57	1815	Pennsylvania.
Hiram E. Gibson.....	57	1818	Maryland.
Catharine Garber*.....	61	1811	Pennsylvania.
Abraham Long.....	64	1814	Pennsylvania.
Cyrus Day†.....	50	1819	
Richard Oldfield*	68	1810	New York.
Almina Oldfield.....	64	1815	N. Hampshire.
Christian Aungst*.....	65	1816	Virginia.
Samuel Aungst.....	64	1815	Virginia.
John Lett	69	1815	Maryland.
James B. Miller*.....	69	1811	Pennsylvania.
Albert Farquhar	65	1819	Maryland.
James Holton*.....	68	1812	Pennsylvania.
Eve Garber.....	63	1813	Pennsylvania.
James Cleland*.....	59	1819	Pennsylvania.
George Beal*.....	55	1819	Pennsylvania.
Sarah Flemming.....	58	1818	Ohio.
Rachael Swadener*.....	75	1817	Virginia.
Matilda Coursen†.....	52	1819	
John T. Dean.....	54	1819	New York.

* Now dead (1879).
† Born in the county.

Bellville is the only town in Jefferson Township, and is located on the northeast quarter of Section 9 and adjoining sections. The first building within the present incorporated limits was the first in the township, erected in 1808. About 1814, Robert Bell, Sr., came from Belmont County, Ohio, and purchased the quarter-section of James McCluer, and, in 1855, he laid out the first plat of the town, which consisted of forty-eight lots, embracing the land between Main and Huron streets, bounded on the north by Ogle street, and on the south by the first alley north of Durbin street. Enoch Ogle purchased Lot No. 1, east of the Clifton House, and thereon erected a building and opened a tavern —the first in the township. These two—the block-house and a dwelling-house at the foot of Snake Hill (Bellville Cemetery)—were the only buildings in the village for several years. Richard Crawford set up a blacksmith-shop on Lot No. 5, in an early day. Joseph Carter brought the first dry goods to the place from Uniontown, now Ashland, and occupied a small room in Ogle's tavern. Joseph Hildreth

succeeded him, and he by Wm. Thrift, who built a house on the lot where the Globe House now stands, to accommodate his business. January 22, 1824, a post office was established, and Isaac Hoy was appointed Postmaster; and the mail matter was carried from and to Mount Vernon and Mansfield, by John Bell and Samuel Miller, until 1826, when a line of stages was put on the road that continued to the day of railroads. Previous to the year 1824, the citizens of Jefferson Township received their mail at Mansfield, and each letter cost the receiver 25 cents, paid on lifting it. Dr. A. I. Beach succeeded Mr. Hoy, and under him the spelling of Bellville was changed to Belleville, using the word *belle* instead of the proper name of its founder —*Bell*. The latter form was in use till 1872, when, after some discussion in the local paper, the Department, by an order, fixed it as Bellville —the original name. About the time that the post office was received, John Moody, one of the best men that Bellville ever contained, opened a store, and the usual trades and avocations common to a village were well represented. In 1835, there were three stores in the place, each of which served the purpose of a dry-goods, grocery, provision, hardware and hat store, saying nothing of clothing, notions, drugs and medicines. From this time, Bellville was one of the most enterprising towns in Central Ohio, until Mansfield received a railroad and the patronage of a large constituency—drawn thither to pay taxes. Even this exercised no material check to the Clear Fork village, and, up to the time the railroad was built to it and for years after, it ranked as one of the foremost trading-points in the county. An act incorporating the village was passed by the Legislature, March 25, 1841, and April 1, following, the first municipal election was held, which resulted in choosing the following persons to office: Mayor, James C. Lee; Clerk, John M. Smith; Trustees or Council, Benjamin Jackson, James Walsh, Samuel Cutting, T. V. Park, Otis Howard; A. I. Beach acted as Treasurer. The first schoolhouse was erected on ground which Dr. B. Ridenour's residence now occupies, at the southwest corner of the public square. The present school building was erected in 1867, on ground purchased of Elias Smith in May, 1856, at a cost of $325. The lot contains four acres. The building is 70x40, has four schoolrooms on the first floor and two in the second; 200 perch of stone, and 150,000 brick, were used in its construction. Levi H. Strong was the contractor, and received $4,300 for the work. The first school commenced in it November 30, 1857. It was taught by A. Gerhart. The town hall was built in 1877–78, and cost about $6,000. In the winter of 1877, the Town Council agitated the question of building a jail. A plan of combining a town hall, jail and township house was finally conceived, and a petition was sent to the Legislature for this authority, subject to the vote of the township. A bill passed the General Assembly, and at an election, at which the rural and town population contended fiercely, the affirmative carried. The band stand was erected in July and August, and dedicated September 11, 1879. The population of the village, in 1870, was over seven hundred, and in 1879, over eleven hundred.

In 1843–44, when it became certain that Richland County would be divided, the leading citizens of Bellville petitioned largely for the erection of a county out of the southern part of Richland and the northern part of Knox, making Bellville the county seat; it is needless to say without success. The first fair in the county was held in Bellville in 1850. The next year, it was held in Mansfield, agreeable to an understanding between interested parties in both places; and the succeeding one was to have been held in Bellville, but it remained in Mansfield. In 1860, another agricultural society was organized, and three very successful fairs were held, but it went down under the pressure of the rebellion.

The *Rainbow and Repository* was the first newspaper published in Bellville. Its publication was commenced in Fredericktown, and, in 1849, was removed to Bellville. It was a five-column folio, and was published by A. Lauback, at $1 per year. It existed only a few months.

The first number of the Bellville *Weekly* was issued February 28, 1872, bearing the name of Bellville *Dollar Weekly*, and was printed on a Ramage press, half platen, with a wooden frame. In one and a half years from its commencement, it was enlarged from a six to a seven column folio, received its present name, and its subscription price was advanced to $1.25. J. C. Potts and Thomas Faus were its proprietors, which relation, with a few intervals, has continued to this time.

The *Richland Star* was started by the Garber Bros., who purchased a small press in the fall of 1875, and commenced to print cards at their country home, five miles south of Bellville. During 1876, they issued a small monthly, a little larger than two hands. It was continued in 1877, and, in September, 1877, moved to Bellville; and Saturday, October 6, the first number of *The Star* was published. The work was commenced without a single subscriber, and, when the matter for the first number was about half in type, B. L. Garber and Aaron A. Leedy voluntarily headed the subscription list, and soon a large circulation was obtained. It is a five-column quarto, and published every Thursday morning.

The Exchange Bank was organized June 18, 1872, with Frederick Fitting, H. Alexander and John and David Zent, as stockholders. At the end of eleven months, Mr. Fitting retired, and a re-organization took place, but no change was made in the officers. H. Alexander is President and David Zent, Cashier. It commenced with a capital stock of $12,000, with a deposit of from $12,000 to $15,000. The safe weighs 8,800 pounds, and cost $1,400.

Bangor is a small cluster of houses, located on the southwest quarter of Section 30. Several families of Yankees from the vicinity of Bangor, Me., settled there, from which the place derived the name. William Moore built a foundry there in 1847, and for two years did a flourishing business in the manufacture of thrashing machines, plows, stoves, and in custom work and casting mill gearing. It was burnt down in 1850 by an incendiary, it is believed, and this took away the life of the village. In 1850, Abraham Farquhar opened a sort of dry-goods store, remaining a short time. At this date, the place contains no industry other than a few ordinary shops.

The first school in the township was taught by Samuel McCluer, in his own cabin, during the winter of 1816–17, and in the same building by William Spears the following winter. The first schoolhouse was built on the southwest quarter of Section 15, near where the Honey Creek House now stands, in 1818, and Timothy Evarts taught the first term of school in it, supported by country subscription at the rate of $1.50 per pupil for a term of three months, payable in any kind of provisions, clothing or work. This house was of primitive log-cabin style, 16x18 feet; one end contained the fireplace, the other the door; a log was taken out of each side for windows, and greased paper pasted over the opening to keep out cold and admit light; the floor, seats and writing tables were of the inevitable "puncheon," and, although the house was romantic, the school was well patronized and a success. Young men rode five and six miles, bringing the noon feed for their horses with them, to have the young idea taught how to shoot. A similar schoolhouse was built on the southeast quarter of Section 35 soon after, to which children from Knox as well as from Richland County went for learning.

The propagation of religion commences with almost the first settlements of the township. The Dutch, who settled west of Bellville, were

usually communicants of some one of the Lutheran societies; and the first church in Jefferson Township, before it was reduced to its present limits, was built by two branches of this church about 1825. As early as 1814–15, Charles Waddle and James Smith, Methodists, came to Bellville and organized a church. The Revs. Gowell, Ashley and Marvin, of the Disciples, came a few years later.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Bellville, was organized by Rev. Charles Waddle, William Oldfield, father of Jonathan and Richard Oldfield, who was the oldest member of the first society, and his two sons, Samuel and Jonathan, and Robert Bell, were the most efficient workers of the infant church. The first house of worship was built on the site of the present one, by Lewis Potts, in 1835; its dimensions were 30x40 feet; and his statement of account ran something like this: "To getting out timber, framing, putting on shingles and making frames and ten windows, $90.11." The house was furnished in 1836, and used for services about eighteen years. This was the first church erected in the Jefferson Township of 1880. In April, 1854, the building committee was authorized to sell the old house, and in the same month a resolution was passed to build a new house 40x55, 16-feet story, in the clear, with a lobby of 9 feet. In May, Judge Jackson proposed to build the house for $1,660, and his offer was accepted. The new house was completed in October, 1855. Rev. W. T. Lewis was Pastor of the church in 1879–80. The contributions for all purposes amount to $650 a year. It is not known when the first Sabbath school was organized, but was probably about 1845. M. L. Bonar was Superintendent in 1879, and the membership was 249; contributions $67. The church membership, March, 1880, was about one hundred and forty.

The persons mentioned above first proclaimed the tenets of the Disciple denomination, and John Moody embraced the doctrine and became the effective power of the first organization. Mr. Moody entered the ministry, and for some time preached in private houses. In 1830, he built a mill in Bellville, and, in that early day, the demand for breadstuffs kept the mills running almost night and day, week-days and Sundays. On the sacred day, he would preach in his mill to those hungering for the bread of *eternal* life, while his mill ground wheat to sustain the *natural* life. He built a church where the grain elevator now stands, in Bellville, which remained there till 1850, when it was moved some distance south, to accommodate the railroad. In July, 1864, the church purchased a half-interest in the church erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1855, and the remainder in 1871. The membership, March, 1880, was forty-one. A Bible school was held in the old church house, and a Sabbath school proper was organized in 1865, with T. M. Yearian as Superintendent. J. W. Kelly was Superintendent in 1879, and the school numbered sixty pupils.

The first appearance of a society for the dissemination of the Universalists' faith was at Lexington, in the house of Amariah Watson, September 10, 1822, under the appellation of the General Convention of Universalists of the State of Ohio. A little later, a society was formed under the name of the Richland Association of Universalists, and a meeting was held in Fredericktown, Ohio, August 28, 1822. At a meeting of the Association held in Mount Vernon in September, 1846, Samuel Cutting and Richard Oldfield applied for admittance, and in 1847, the society met at Bellville, when the church of the place numbered sixteen. It was organized by George R. Brown, and Truman Strong and P. A. Smead, who were the first subsequent ministers. Samuel Cutting, Silas Cross, Richard Oldfield, Joseph Ford and John Merril were the principal members. A house of worship was erected in Bellville in 1850, and dedicated in March, 1851, by Rev.

Dolittle. The constitution used by the first society was not recorded as the rules of the church required, and, in 1854, a few members drafted a new constitution, and had it recorded, unknown to the majority of the old members. This annulled their right of membership, and only a few ever subscribed to the new constitution, which greatly impaired the prosperity of the church. The present membership is about eighty. The Sabbath school was organized in 1846, by Rev. Smead; Samuel Cutting was its Superintendent.

At a meeting of the Presbytery, at Fredericktown, Ohio, April 18, 1838, application was made by citizens of Bellville, to form a Presbyterian Church, and James Rowland was appointed to exercise authority, at discretion. A church was organized, in the month of May, 1838. Those known to be among the original members were Enoch French, Matthew Geary, John Lafferty, Andrew Linn, Philip Traxler and their companions. Messrs. French and Geary were ordained Ruling Elders, and Rev. Robinson was their minister. The church flourished several years, and from 1842 till 1844, Thomas Smith preached regularly. About this time, several of the leading members passed away, and other ones moved away, which weakened the flock so much that it passed under a cloud in 1845; its name disappeared from the roll-book, and a blank was made in its history. In 1851, the matter came before the Presbytery, at Mount Vernon, and from that date appeared to have new life. In 1853–54, a house of worship was built, which has been occupied since. Rev. W. W. Anderson assumed the duties of the charge, January 7, 1877, and is still the Pastor. The membership, February, 1880, was 110; contributions for home purposes, $800; missionary, $50; membership of the Sabbath school, 125; contributions, $45.

In 1866, Elders Van Horn and Laurence, of the Seventh-Day Adventists, pitched a tent on the public square, in Bellville, and commenced to preach the views of this denomination. The tent was taken away in August, and further meetings were held in the Universalist Church and in private houses. An organization was effected December 20, 1866. A house of worship was built in 1867, and the first services were held in it January 29, 1868. There were fifteen persons in the first society. Membership, February, 1880, was thirty-three. A Sabbath school was organized when the church was, and its number of pupils, at this time, is forty-five.

The Salem Lutheran Church is located two and a half miles west of Bellville. The first preaching in the locality that was fruitful toward establishing a church was done in private houses, by Solomon Ritz. Adam Shafer, a wealthy farmer of the locality, and earnest in spiritual matters, formed a sort of standard, around which the nucleus of the present church gathered. Rev. Ritz organized the first society, and in 1838, a house of worship was built, near where the present one stands. A few of the original members were Adam Shafer, Joseph Border, Jacob Beckley, Samuel Hoff, Christian Craymer, Jacob Shafer, Christian Russel, James Selby and their wives. Revs. Lane and G. Liter held the first protracted meeting in the new house, which resulted in a large number of accessions. The German Reformed Society assisted in building the house, and also worshiped in it. Some trouble developed between the two parties, in regard to the use of the house, and in 1860 the Lutherans built a brick structure, on ground outside of the lot donated for church purposes. Rev. G. M. Heindel was Pastor, in 1879–80. The membership, March, 1880, was eighty; contributions, for all purposes, $450. The Sabbath school was organized in May, 1846.

The Pleasant Hill United Brethren Church is located on the southeast corner of Section 18. This church was organized by Jacob George in 1843 or 1844. James Niman, a

member and minister of this denomination, came from Pennsylvania in 1837, and settled in the neighborhood of the church, and he has since been one of the most faithful. The early meetings were held in his and other houses for a number of years after the first society was organized. The house was built, probably, in 1855 or 1856. The society is weak at this date (1880), and regular services are not held.

The Mt. Carmel Evangelical Church is located on land donated for the purpose by John F. Kanga, a part of the southwest quarter of Section 26. The first Evangelical meetings were held in a schoolhouse. The church was erected in 1864, at a cost of $1,200, about half of which was paid by Mr. Kanga. The membership is thirty-nine, and Mr. Meissee is Pastor. The Sabbath school was commenced in 1865, with J. F. Kanaga as Superintendent. Joseph Kanaga filled the office in 1879, and the school numbered about sixty.

Bellville Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., was organized by Charles B. Stickney. The charter was granted June 20, 1856. The charter members were H. Alexander, William Walker, S. W. Eels, James Oaks, Miles Moore, George M. Simpson, Abraham R. Kanaga, W. P. Crain and Charles Crain. Membership, January, 1880, seventy-two.

October 17, 1866, Thomas Sparrow, Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, issued a dispensation to Joseph Hildreth, A. I. Beach, William H. Elston, Solomon Wagener, A. J. Markey, John McCune, William Lyne, William Menzie and Andrew Gerhart, to congregate themselves into a lodge of Masons, and appointed the following officers: Joseph Hildreth, W. Master; William Lyne, S. Warden; A. I. Beach, J. Warden.

On October 17, 1867, the society was chartered, and named Bellville Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons.

The Jefferson Grange, No. 251, of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at the Honey Creek Schoolhouse, about one mile south of Bellville, December 9, 1873, and received its charter March 24, 1874. The charter members were Aaron A. Leedy, John Garber, Samuel Shaffer, Benton Garber, Abner Oldfield, Theodore Garber, James Lee, John Garber, Amos Fry, Lewis Garber, Simon Young, Samuel K. Garber, Lewis Young, J. W. Howard, Jehu Durbin and fourteen females. Regular meetings were first held in a building rented of George Aungst. After Jefferson Hall was completed, they moved from the Odd Fellows' Hall, which they occupied some months previous, to the room in the third story of the new building, designed for the purpose. The society has wended its way against fierce opposition, is prosperous, and numbers among its members some of the most successful farmers and best citizens of the township.

A. M. Collins organized the Bellville Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 146. Its charter was issued July 22, 1874. There were twenty-four charter members. The males were J. W. Kelly, Thomas Faus, H. Faus, H. Kinton, W. C. Hamilton, W. T. Cole, W. Porter, E. Marshall, H. Howard, A. H. Potts and C. Brown. The society held regular meetings in 1879.

The Patron's Mutual Relief Association may be regarded as an outgrowth of the co-operative principles studied by the Patrons of Husbandry. The matter of establishing a mutual insurance society was agitated in the County Council of the order. A constitution was drafted, and an election of officers held February 24, 1876, at Mansfield, resulting as follows: Aaron A. Leedy, President; Jehu Garber, Secretary; W. H. Shoup, Treasurer, and Levi Ross, H. S. Mosier and Amos Fry, Surveyors. In March, 1877, a bill to incorporate associations for the mutual protection of its members against loss by fire, passed the General Assembly of Ohio, and, June 16, 1877, the body re-organized, adopted a new constitution and was incorporated. The business office was fixed at Bellville, and the new officers were: R. M. Coulter,

President; Jehu Garber, Secretary; Aaron A. Leedy, Treasurer, and Thos. Poland, R. W. Haslette and Simon Tucker, Directors. Valuation of property insured March, 1880, over $600,000.

The first orchards in the township were transplanted from Johnny Appleseed's nurseries by Jonathan Oldfield, George Aungst and Scott Durbin. A few of the trees in these orchards are living.

John Leedy set up the first distillery in 1812, at his home, near the center of Section 35. The first year, and for a time thereafter, the whisky sold for $1 per gallon. Distilleries soon became plenty, and, at one time, there were five in the township, and whisky sold for 20 cents a gallon. The last one suspended operations in 1862.

The first birth in the township was that of Mary McCluer. Jonathan Oldfield and Elizabeth McCluer were married by Esquire Coffenbury February 11, 1812, probably the first in the county. Mr. Coffinbury had no form of ceremony, and, to meet the emergency, he sent to a friend in the region of Wheeling, Va., for one. The first deaths were those of Ludwic Strong and Stephen Dodge. Mr. Strong died in 1815, and was buried at the west side of the Frederick road, in a field belonging to Hezekiah Armstrong. He was visiting his brother, Charles Strong, at the time. The latter was the first person buried in the Bellville cemetery. His grave is lost.

Old settlers say the Clear Fork was three and four times as large (so much more water), when they first knew it, as it is at present. The mills on this stream in the Jefferson Township of 1815, were Shauck's, built in 1830; Phillips', built in 1833; Ebyo Perry, built in 1837; Herron, built in 1812; Zent, built in 1813; Stumps built in ——; Moody, built in 1831; Johnston, built in 1828; and Greenwood, in 1833. A Mr. Cornell built a mill on Honey Creek, a short distance east of the State road, in 1821, but it went down in a short time.

In the summer of 1808, a furious tornado swept diagonally across Jefferson Township. It entered near the northwest, and passed out near the southeast, corner, almost stripping the hills of timber. On the land now owned by R. Evarts (part of Section 16), there is a space of about thirty acres, on which there was not a tree left standing. Its width was about one-fourth of a mile, and its track can yet be traced through the township. The timber which formerly stood on the ground now covered with a beautiful growth of young chestnut, owned by Jacob Burkholder and Casper Swank, was destroyed by this storm. L. K. Leedy remembers when he was taller than this timber. This was, undoubtedly, the severest tornado that ever visited the county. The only white persons in Jefferson Township at that time were the two young men who had just finished the first log cabin.

In the fall of 1812, Jonathan Oldfield and his young brother Richard, set a trap at a hollow of a tree, where they deposited the remains of a deer, which they presumed a wolf had killed the previous night. They did this in the evening, and early the next morning Jonathan took his gun, and Richard followed after, carrying the bridles to catch the horses. When they arrived at the tree the trap was gone, but the hook-like device attached made a trail, which they followed. After going a short distance, they heard a cry as the cry of a child. They walked a short distance further, and, just in front of them, in the dim light of the morning, the face of a huge bear appeared above the brush and nettles. Jonathan instantly took aim and fired; the ball penetrated the bear's nostril, entered the brain, and she fell dead. A cub was in the trap, and the grapnel had fastened on a root and it could not get away. Two more cubs were upon trees and were shot; the captive was taken home alive. The mother thought her young one in the trap was sick, and she had gathered a great pile of leaves about it.

The pain the trap gave it caused it to make the pitiful cries.

John Robinson came to the township at an early day, and settled about a mile east of Bellville. Late one fall, when he and his sons were digging potatoes, about the dusk of evening, the boys heard a hog squealing in the high nettles below his house. No attention was given to this, but the hog squealed again. Mr. Robinson started for his gun; it was empty, and he had one bullet, which had the neck on. This was soon put in the gun, and, as he started, a young boy at the house told his father that he saw a man with a black coat carrying a hog away. Mr. Robinson was soon near the bear, and it scented him and raised upright, standing on its prey, when it received the rifle ball. The knife was used to dispatch him. The hog the bear had belonged to George Yearian, of Bellville, and the bear had eaten the flesh from along one side of its backbone from its shoulder to the hips. Mr. Yearian dressed the wound with tar, and it lived and raised a litter of pigs. It died the next summer. The bear was seven feet long.

On the fourth of July, 1815, John Leedy went to Fredericktown to participate in a celebration. His family remained at home, and about noon the old pig announced the usual alarm. Mrs. Leedy seized the old rifle, and her eldest son Lewis, the ax, and at once marched to the field of battle, a few hundred yards from the cabin. The dog, Old Sign, accompanied them, and when within a few rods of the spot, her restraint gave way to her eagerness for fight and she bounded at the bear. Bruin left without ceremony, with Old Sign at his side. Mrs. Leedy brought the old flint-lock in line and sent a bullet after him, but she was not familiar with shooting on the wing, and the race went on. A few days after, the pig gave the alarm again, and this time Mr. Leedy took down the gun, and when he arrived near the fight, the bear stood upright on the pig and eyed his enemy some time, apparently in a study whether to contest the ownership of the property in his possession or not. He swung his big fists back and forth a few times, but uttered not a word. Mr. Leedy knew the enemy; he had seen him before. He was the "old one," a chief among bears. The gun was fired; the bear leaped in the air, fell on his prey, howled, sprang forward toward his assailant, and, after hesitating a moment, moved off. It was followed, but darkness ended the chase. The bear was wounded near the heart and bled freely, yet he lived. The next fall or winter he came in contact with William Simmons, who then lived where Independence now is, and, after receiving two balls from his rifle, he invited Mr. Simmons to a rough and tumble fight, which equaled some of Davy Crockett's best. Seven—some say, eleven—balls were taken from his carcass, a number of which were returned to their owners. Mr. Leedy received the ball he shot.

Rachel Gatton went to Mansfield one time with a web of linen, to trade it for kitchen utensils. She went on horseback and alone, her steed being a rapid traveler. After doing her business, she started home and when about half-way she discovered that a pack of wolves were pursuing her. She made the best of the time, but the ravenous creatures came up with her finally. The brutes jumped at the horse and bit him in the side, which made him kick, plunge and stamp, but he kept faithfully on his course, and his rider clung to his back for life. They finally arrived at the cabin, where all were eagerly awaiting her return, and the beasts were driven off.

L. K. Leedy and two of his brothers went on a coon hunt one night, and when a short distance from home, the dogs announced that game was brought to bay. The three hastened to where the dogs were, and, in coming near, they saw a white object, which, in the extreme darkness of the night, they were unable to name. The dogs ceased barking and snuffed

the air, not daring to venture an attack. The object appeared stone still and like a naked child to the hunters. Lewis, being full of pioneer bravery, ventured up to it, and still it appeared to be a nude child. He grasped the object, and, as he felt its long wool, his fright can better be imagined than described. The ghost proved to be a pet lamb that had wandered away from home, and when the dogs came about, it sat up, as a child.

Samuel Bushong came from Pennsylvania in 1837, and purchased land—thirty-five acres of Section 26. He paid $400 down, and secured the remaining $400 by giving a mortgage. He failed to meet the obligation, and, in the summer of 1840, a judgment was obtained against him and the Sheriff advertised the homestead for sale. Mr. Bushong had made diligent efforts among his friends to procure money and have the property saved, but without success. On the 3d of October, 1840, he attended the election at Bellville, and no one noticed any peculiarity of conduct on his part.

Very early the next morning, the news spread through the neighborhood that Bushong had murdered his family, consisting of his wife and four children, the oldest, Mary, aged twenty-two years, the youngest, Susan, aged fifteen, and two sons. The neighbors soon gathered, and found Mrs Bushong lying on the hearth, before the fire, where she had been sitting in a chair, browning coffee in a skillet, with her head literally mashed by an ax, and a portion of her blood and brains were mingled with the coffee. The two girls were found in a room up-stairs. Mary had received a heavy blow with the poll of the ax on the front of her head, which glanced and left the skull unbroken. Susan was struck with the edge of the ax, making a deep wound the full length of the bit, one end of which was above the left eye and the other end below the right eye. Both were alive and in great agony. The sons were sleeping in a room adjoining that in which the girls were, and were partially awakened by the disturbance. The moon was shining through the window, and they soon observed the deadly ax descending toward the head of the younger brother, who lay next the wall.

He dodged, and both brothers caught the ax-handle and held to it, and were dragged out of bed on the floor, where a life-and-death struggle ensued between the sons and the father. They proved his superior in the fight, and finally wrenched the ax from his murderous hands. The oldest boy was severely wounded in the arm, and the younger was hit with the poll on the head. The murderer then seized his razor and renewed the attack; but the weapon was taken from him and cast away. Thereupon he started for the woods near by, and was soon after captured by the neighbors. The scene in the house was most ghastly, and the murderer was carried through the house and compelled to view his horrible doings. His wife was lying in a pool of blood, mingled with her brains, and the daughters lay upon their bed, in the greatest agony.

Excitement ran high. Some said, "Kill him, and throw his body on the pile." Others said, "Hang him," and for a time it seemed that the man would be lynched; but a few negative words by Dr. Eels and a few other dispassionate persons calmed their vengeance. He was roughly handled and uncomfortably tied on his horse and escorted toward Bellville by twenty or more men. They were met about one mile from town by the Constable, R. Evarts, who unbound him and walked with him to town.

The preliminary trial was held before Esquire Heath, which ended by noon, and preparations were made to send him to jail. Bushong remonstrated against being tied, and pledged his honor and life that he would go quietly and civilly to jail, which was accepted, and the two started on their way, arm in arm, in a single buggy, and Horace Baker and Hugh Oldfield

followed behind, as a precaution against his escape.

On the way to Mansfield, in answer to questions, he said he had been so troubled about his affairs that he did not sleep much for several weeks, and not any the last three nights. He said last night he and his wife talked about matters until after midnight—he could sell out and pay the debt, but his wife would not sign the deed, and said she would never leave the place. Mary had caused him some trouble also.

He further said he had invested all his money in that place and now could not make the payments, and in a few days their home would be sold and they would be turned out as beggars —"*we had better all be dead*," he exclaimed. The day of the murder he intended to go to Mansfield, and he and his wife got up early, to make ready. The Constable inquired whether he remembered all the transaction, to which he answered, "It seems like a dream—something I did while asleep."

About one mile south of Mansfield there is a deep depression near the road, which contained a dense thicket at that time. Here the prisoner made an effort to extricate his arm from the arm of the Constable and escape. The officer said to him, "It is your honor or your life. If you attempt to leave this buggy, I will kill you." He remained quiet, but moaned, as if in great distress.

His trial opened in the Common Pleas Court July 10, 1841, and lasted six days, Judge Parker presiding. Brinkerhoff and Stewart were Prosecuting Attorneys, and Bartley and Delano conducted the defense. The jurymen were Jonas Stought, James Drennan, Pascal Whiting, John McCool, George Bull, Uriah Johnston, John Harman, William Cadwell, Jacob Stinneman, Jonas Gerhart, David Robinson and William Boggs. The witnesses were numerous. There were several old acquaintances and relatives of his from Pennsylvania, and physicians who had made insanity a study, present. The physicians testified that they had before them a well-defined case of monomania. Insanity being the only issue, the pleas and the charge to the jury were short, and inside of twelve hours a verdict was returned of "Not guilty."

Amos Hartly entered the southwest quarter of Section 31 in an early day. He was of rather an impatient turn of mind. One summer, the weather was very showery, and to cure hay was next to impossible. He employed labor to mow several acres of grass for him, which he turned several times and had it about ready to draw to the barn or stack, when a rainstorm would soak it again. The next day, the turning was repeated, the wagon was brought to the field, a thunder-shower was on hand, and Mr. Hartly, seeing that he would again be caught, lifted the wagon-hammer from the tongue, threw it heavenward, and ran to the house, got fire and burned the hay. Mr. Hartly's mother and first wife committed suicide on the farm he owned.

The Ebersoles came to Knox County at a very early day, and settled near Fredericktown. There were six or eight children in the family, and were possessed of peculiar ways. The father was very wealthy. Catharine, the hermitess, received, as a part of her inheritance, over two hundred acres of land in Jefferson Township, the greater part of the south half of Section 32. She caused a house to be built on it, and, about 1840, she moved to it. For a number of years she lived somewhat after the manner of people in general; but as she grew older, the more abject she rendered her own condition, until her hovel became an object of curiosity and her doings the gossip of the community. The frame house she had built was located near the road, which made it too public for her love of seclusion; and while she yet occupied it, pigs out on the commons occasionally passed along the road, and she told her

friends that the brutes would partly climb the fence and squeal for the food she was cooking for herself. Finally, she decided to be further from the road, and went to work to gather stone for a foundation of the house she proposed to build. She put up the walls with her own hands, and when they were finished, a carpenter was employed to erect an ancient log cabin. The chimney she put in herself. She owned no furniture except an old chest, in which she kept a few bedclothes, which her mother, probably, assisted her to make. The cooking was done in a fireplace of her own build, and the bread she ate was baked in an oven of her own make. During the early part of her hermitical life, she subsisted on food prepared in ordinary ways, and when she agreed to board persons whom she employed, her table was as well furnished as that of her neighbors; but, in the decline of life, she gave way to the most barbarous methods of providing food. The grain which tenants raised on her farm was usually sold, and she would go over the field after the crop was gathered and pick up what was needed to satisfy her wants. One of her neighbors visited her once, early in the spring, and she was found gathering "greens," the only article of diet in her possession, and she allowed "it didn't make bad eatin' either." Mr. G. went to her house one time, when the weather was inclement. She was busy mashing wheat between two stones. Corn was ground in a similar way. A large hearth was connected with the fire-place, and when she wished to sleep, one corner was swept clean, and she would lie down upon the floor, with her feet toward the fire; a stone served the purpose of a pillow, and boards were used as comfortables and quilts, not for the ostensible purpose of keeping the cold away, but as a shield against wind and rain. She had no bed, and her few bedclothes were devoted to the better purpose of keeping the hay dry in the barn and in the curing piles in the field. In the summer, she usually went to mill herself, carrying half a bushel of grain on her shoulder. In the winter, when the ground was covered with snow, a hand-sled was brought into requisition. Her cabin finally fell into decay; she occupied it many years after the roof was so wretched that there was only one spot under it that she could keep dry when it rained.

It would be doing injustice to the memory of this peculiar woman not to add that she was not of the mean, miserly nature which grasps for possessions, without any respect to the rights of property, justice and morality; but, on the contrary, she exercised the most delicate discernment of justice as she understood it; was conscientious to the last, and scrupulously honorable in all her business relations. As an example of her nice regard of equity, this will answer: Her fire went out in the old chimney, and the house was destitute of matches; she went to a neighbor to get fire; she carried an armful of wood to pay for it from her own place. It is not known that she loved more than one person, and her father spurned his presence on account of an expression that he carelessly made when his associates were jesting him about "his girl." He brought an apple from the orchard, and the boys accused him of getting the apple on purpose to see "Katy." He replied that he did not care so much for "Katy" as for her property. In speaking of herself, she always used the plural pronoun, "We are well; we have plenty to eat," and like expressions. She was robbed, in 1865, of over $200. A person was arrested and tried, but he was discharged. No clew was ever obtained of the guilty party. She died at the residence of a brother, near Fredericktown, a few years ago. Several years previous, she went blind, which necessitated her being taken from the home in the woods before her departure to the final rest.

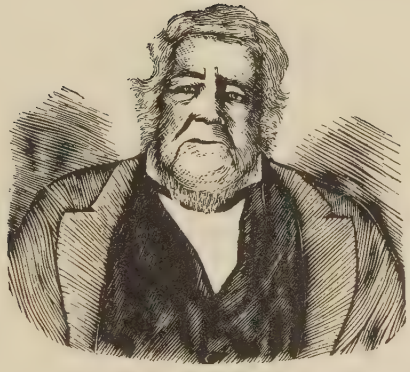
George William Kincaid, a soldier of 1812, resides with his son-in-law, on a lot of the northwest corner of Section 29. He is the

only soldier of the war of 1812 living in the township, at this time, (March. 1880). His father's name was John Kincaid; he was a soldier of Lee's legion, in the Revolutionary war. George William was born, in Philadelphia, June 23, 1790, and was twenty-one years old when he enlisted. His regiment was sent to Canada, where he took part in several of the most noted battles, and remembers many incidents connected with the campaign. At the battle of Fort George, a Scotch Colonel, named McDonald, was taken prisoner, who had been shot in the knee. He pleaded piteously for his life, saying: "Don't kill me until I have time to save my soul!" The prisoner also said that his mother's predictions came true — that he would be brought home a cripple or dead. In the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the wife of a Sergeant in Mr. Kincaid's regiment came to her husband, with a small bucket in her hand. He accosted her in this language: "What in the name of God are you doing here?" She answered: "If you die, I want to die with you." He took the bucket, which she had set down, and gave it to her, and told her to leave. She set it down, and in a few moments stooped to pick it up, when a shell struck her, severed her body above the hips, and cut off two limbs. Mr. Kincaid was one of the soldiers sent to reenforce the army engaged in the battle of Thames, in Upper Canada, and arrived on the field as Tecumseh was killed. He declares that a ball, shot by Col. Johnston's Sergeant, ended the career of the desperate chief, instead of Col. Johnston killing him. Mr. Kincaid remembers sitting on the knee of Gen. Washington, and of seeing Lady Washington get in and out her carriage. He came to Richland County in 1837. He was married to Anna Bond, and is the father of fourteen children. He was wounded in the hand, while in the service, and is a pensioner.

William Galispie, interred in the Bellville cemetery, was a Major throughout the Revolutionary war. He was blind during the last thirteen years of his life, and died, February 17, 1841, aged one hundred and four years.

Samuel Poppelton, Sr., was one of the Green Mountain Boys, who fought with Col. Ethan Allen. He claimed the honor of having placed the American flag on the walls of Fort Ticonderoga, at its surrender, with his own hands, and heard the historic words: "By the authority of Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," uttered at that time, he being Color Sergeant. He died about 1842, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He is buried south of Bellville. Frosts and storms have robbed his old sandstone of its inscription.

This history is particularly indebted to Mr. Reuben Evarts for this chapter. The official records of the township are all destroyed, of proceedings previous to 1850; what is inserted regarding early elections and officers, was obtained from other sources.



JOHN LEEDY.

CHAPTER XLVII.

EARLY HISTORY OF MADISON TOWNSHIP AND MANSFIELD.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—ITS FORMATION, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION—SURVEY—EARLY SETTLERS—MANSFIELD—ITS LOCATION AND SURVEY—ESTABLISHED ON ROCKY FORK—NAME—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST CABIN—FIRST WHITE CHILD—PIONEER MATTERS—A NUMBER OF FIRST THINGS—GEN. CROOKS—THE BLOCK HOUSES—JOHN M. MAY—THE STURGES FIRM—INDIANS—WHAT REV. JAMES ROWLAND AND OTHER PIONEERS SAY—EARLY HOTELS, ETC.

IN 1807, Madison Township included the territory at present embraced in Richland County. It was named after President Madison, and was then under the jurisdiction of Knox County. In 1812, it was divided, Greene being created from its eastern part. A third division occurred August 9, 1814, leaving Madison the northwestern township in the county, with a territory eighteen miles square. Thus it remained until 1816, when it was reduced to its present dimensions—six miles square in the center of the county. It is generally rolling, and in places even hilly, but there are no prominent landmarks. North of the city of Mansfield, there is a ridge whose general course is northwest and southeast, over which the Atlantic & Great Western Railway passes, sufficiently elevated to divide the waters of Black Fork and Rocky Fork; the grade along the road being about fifty feet to the mile over this ridge. The tributaries of these two streams carry off the water; and in addition to these, numerous and beautiful springs burst from the ground in different parts of the township. One of these, on Fourth street, probably had an influence in determining the location of Mansfield. Two others, the Laird and John's Springs which will receive more particular mention in the history of the water-works, now furnish the city with pure spring water. Another of importance is located in the southeastern part of the township, on Rocky Fork, where the first settlement was made, and others of more or less importance in various places. It was once densely covered with every species of hard-wood, and its agricultural resources are fully equal to those of any other in the county.

The substratum of its population was of the best material. It was largely Pennsylvania German—either Lutheran or Reformed—and Pennsylvania Calvinistic Scotch-Irish. The former was the better judge of the qualities of the soil, and the more careful and skillful cultivator of it. But in public spirit, and in appreciation of the importance of private and public education, the Scotch-Irish were superior. In the intermingling of the two elements, enterprise and conservatism, materialism and idealism were happily balanced and blended; and it would be hard to find a more desirable population than this combination furnished. To these have been added, in minor proportions, the more cosmopolitan elements of the Marylander, the Jerseyman and New-Yorker, with now and then a Yankee, with his native acuteness, smartness, pushing enterprise and passion for progress and improvement; and notwithstanding his ever-present assumption, that whatever there is good in America came over in the Mayflower, has made himself a valuable and valued ingredient in the population of the township. The presence of the German element was influential in bringing in large

numbers of European Germans, with their indefatigable industry and marvelous economy and thrift; their passionate desire for the ownership of real estate enough to absolve them from the payment of rent; their skill in mechanics, agriculture and horticulture; their universal instruction in the primary departments of letters and science. They have proved themselves the best of citizens, the friends of common schools, of the Republic, of civilization, of law and order. Such a foundation readily explains the marvelous beauty and solidity of the superstructure that in so few years has attained such vast proportions.

The history of the city and township is so interwoven that it cannot be written separately. They have run together in the race of progress, and whatever has been the measure of success, it belongs equally to both. It may, or may not be new to a majority of its citizens, to hear that Mansfield was not born on its present location. It first saw the light on the southwest quarter of Section 25, about three miles southeast of its present location, on Rocky Fork, at what was Beam's, afterward Campbell's and now Goudy's mill. As this location and its first settlers are fully described in another chapter, it will not be dwelt upon here.

Gen. James Hedges was the pioneer of the township. He was here as a Government Surveyor in 1806, a year before the first settlement was made. The name is a well-known and honored one, is interwoven in the warp and woof of Mansfield history, and still stands high in the roll of its honored citizens. Hedges was accompanied by Maxfield Ludlow and Jonathan Cox. These, and their attendants, whose names are not given, drew their lines through the woods, and rolled themselves in their blankets by their camp-fires, before any white man built his cabin within the limits of the township.

In looking for the first settlers of any township or county, it is natural to turn to their eastern boundaries, and to the banks of any stream that may cross them; for the Indian trails were generally along the streams, except where they diverged to some prominent spring, or to cross from one stream to another. These trails were the highways of the wilderness, and were generally followed by the advancing pioneers. True to this principle, the first settlement is found on Rocky Fork as above described. Here Jacob Newman was induced by his friend and kinsman, James Hedges, to build the first cabin, the first, not only in the township, but in the county also. It came very near being the first in the future city, for it was built near the boundary line of the town that was then staked out. These pioneers knew that a new county would soon be created here, and determined to profit by it. They thought if they laid out a town on the Rocky Fork, near that beautiful spring, and induced settlers to come in, it would grow up into a city and become the county seat. They laid out the future city, but it never went any farther at that place. It was not platted or recorded, and no settlements made within its limits. For some reason it was abandoned, and the present site determined upon. What their reasons were is a matter of uncertainty, but it is conjectured that the "big spring" on Fourth street had some influence; that Gen. Hedges had, probably, some intimations as to the future boundaries of the new county, and thought this would be a central location; and Doctor Bushnell says a very potent reason was in the fact that Mr. Hedges had entered for himself the section upon which the city now stands, and wanted the new city located upon it, and that he actually paid these early settlers $1,500 in silver as an inducement. However this may be, their city on Rocky Fork was abandoned; they came up that stream and laid out the present city on the 11th day of June, 1808. The men who thus established the foundation of this monument to their memories, were Joseph Larwill,

of Wooster, James Hedges and Jacob Newman. They agreed to name the new town Mansfield, after the then Surveyor General of the United States, Col. Jared Mansfield, under whose instructions Hedges and his companions were working. Col. Jared Mansfield was born in New Haven, Conn., in the year 1759, and during his lifetime occupied various prominent and responsible positions under the United States Government. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1777, and taught school, first in New Haven and afterward in Philadelphia. Becoming known to Mr. Jefferson, he received the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point. The publication of his mathematical and physical essays, about this time, enhanced his reputation, and he took a high stand among the scientific men of the nation. He was appointed Surveyor General about the year 1803, an office before held by Gen. Rufus Putnam. Col. Mansfield subsequently resumed the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Military Academy, where he continued until a few years before his death, when he retired to Cincinnati, and subsequently died while on a visit to his native city, February 3, 1830, aged seventy-one years. He was a near relative of the now venerable author and scholar, E. D. Mansfield, who resides near Cincinnati.

The original plat of the city was a square, of which the public square was the center. It extended north one block beyond Fourth street; south across Ritter's Run, one block beyond First street; east one block beyond Water street, and west one block beyond Mulberry. It was mainly on the southeast quarter of Section 21, the south side, however, extending a little more than a square into the southwest quarter of Section 22. Since that time, it has extended over the entire section (21), and into all the adjoining sections, its growth having been mainly west and north. James Hedges entered the two quarter-sections upon which the town was platted; also two other quarter-sections, lying east and north of the town.

New towns, in those days, did not spring into life as rapidly as in these days of steam and electricity. It is a common thing now to build a new town in a few days or weeks, make and lose fortunes on it, abandon it, and start another at some distant point on a new railroad, with, perhaps, the same result. But, in those days of stage-coaches and Pennsylvania "schooners," with their four yoke of cattle, things moved correspondingly slow. People were not whirled through the world on "lightning expresses," or crammed with telegraphic news from "all parts of the world." The future city was not an exception in this particular. So far as can be ascertained, but one actual settler was obtained in 1808. This was Samuel Martin, who came from New Lisbon. This is about all that is known of him. He built the first cabin; such, at least, is the testimony of many of the oldest settlers, though, like every other matter depending on the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," it is contradicted, yet the weight of testimony is in his favor. The question as to where that first cabin was built, is one more difficult of solution. It is one upon which, one would think, those who were here first could hardly be mistaken; but it must be considered that their attention was not called to this matter for years afterward, and being considered (if considered at all) a small matter, it passed from their minds entirely. Looking back afterward, through the mist of half a century, with its changes, the exact spot might not be so readily determined. It remains to give the evidence, pro and con, and form a judgment accordingly.

Mr. C. S. Coffinberry, writing from Constantine, Mich., under date of February 17, 1873, says: "The first house built in the town of Mansfield was built by George Coffinberry, in 1809, in the month of August in that year, on the site now occupied by the North American Hotel, at the southwest corner of the public square. The

building was a small log cabin." The above is an extract. The writer must be mistaken, for there is much evidence that the first cabin was not built in 1809, but 1808, and not on the North American corner, and, as before stated, not by George Coffinberry. Mansfield H. Gilkison, who is now living in Mansfield, and who was born in this cabin (the one referred to in the above extract), says it was built in 1810, and was the second cabin in the town.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, who is still living, and who is the daughter of Capt. James Cunningham, one of the earliest pioneers in the county, in a letter to the *Shield and Banner*, in 1873, says: "A log cabin was afterward erected on the present site of Mansfield. It stood, I think, near where Mr. Keating now lives, at the northeast corner of the park, and a man (whose name I have forgotten) moved into it; but, for selling whisky to the Indians, in violation of law—a Congressional act, I suppose—he had to leave the country. * * * One of the proprietors of the then contemplated town of Mansfield, got father to consent to move into the cabin to board the coming surveying party, and entertain persons who might come to buy town lots, etc. * * * The day following, they removed to the cabin spoken of, which was, as father always claimed, the first house built in Mansfield, and the only one here at that time."

According, then, to Mrs. Baughman's recollection, the first cabin was built on the northeast corner of the public square, where stands the old brick dwelling-house belonging to the Hedges family. Mrs. Baughman, however, did not live with her father at the time he occupied this dwelling, for she says in the same letter: "My father was married to Margarett Myers, his present widow, in 1808, and came to this country soon afterward; but I remained with my grandfather, Michael Stateler, until 1819, then came to this county, where I have since had my home." It must be considered that James Cunningham, her father, moved into that house in October, 1809, and moved out during the next year; so that he only occupied it a short time; and if his information was given to his daughter years afterward, he might have been mistaken, or she might have misunderstood him.

That she was mistaken seems evident from the following, taken from the lips of James Cunningham himself, and written down at the time by Rev. James McGaw: "In October of the same year (1809), he (James Cunningham), moved into the only log cabin then standing in Mansfield, which had been built some months previously by one Samuel Martin. This cabin stood on the corner lot of E. P. Sturges—Lot No. 97." It would seem as if the statement of Mr. Cunningham, which was written down in his presence, and must, therefore, have been carefully given, ought to be conclusive. He was a very early settler, was well known to all the pioneers, and a very intelligent man. He was afterward a Captain in the army.

The following is an extract from a letter of Margarett Cunningham, wife of James Cunningham, dated January 31, 1873: "August 23, 1809, we had a daughter born to us in the town of Mansfield, when there was but one log cabin in the place, built by a Mr. Martin for a boarding-house. Mr. Martin lived in this cabin but a short time, and left abruptly, having sold whisky to the Indians, contrary to law. Some one threatened to prosecute him for the offense, and he left."

From this extract is ascertained what became of the first actual settler in the town, and the builder of the first cabin. He was evidently a trader; whether he kept anything more than whisky is not told; but he might be called the first merchant in Mansfield; and this first cabin was also the first boarding-house, the first store and the first dwelling.

The following extract is from a letter of Nancy Shively, written March 3, 1873. She

was also a daughter of James Cunningham: "My sister, Matilda Cunningham, was born in the town of Mansfield, in a house built by a Mr. Martin, near the corner of the square nearest the big spring." This was what she heard her parents say, and corresponds with the evidence of her sister, Elizabeth Baughman; but contradicts that of her father. The following testimony on this point is from Jacob Brubaker, who was a man of high character, and of good memory when his evidence was given, in 1858: "When I was eighteen years old, I was employed, with others, in surveying and cutting out a road between Canton and Wooster. I was employed by Joseph Larwill, of Wooster, when the town of Mansfield was run off into lots; I was engaged in cutting the logs for the first cabin that was built in Mansfield, it being built for one Martin, who had removed from New Lisbon to this place. This cabin was erected on the lot now owned by E. P. Sturges." This testimony of one who cut the logs and assisted in building the house, agrees with that of Capt. James Cunningham, who lived in it after its first tenant, Martin, moved out. There is much other conflicting testimony regarding this matter, which, could space be allowed for its admission, would not present the matter in any clearer light. The weight of evidence seems to place the first cabin on the northwest corner of the square, where the Sturges Block now stands, or very near that spot; some evidence being given to show that it was a little north of the lot upon which that block was erected.

The first sale of lots occurred in October, 1808, Joseph Larwill having pitched his tent above the "big spring" and opened the sale on that day. It is not stated whether any lots were sold, but probably a few were, as it is found that purchasers came from "Knox, Columbiana, Stark, and other partially settled counties." Among the first settlers in the new town were George Coffinberry, Winn Winship, Rolin Weldon, J. C. Gilkison, John Wallace, Joseph Middleton, James Cunningham and Andrew Pierce. These arrived, some with their families, mostly in the year 1809, and all came to stay. George Coffinberry built the second cabin, on the North American corner. Gen. Harrison stopped at this tavern, on his way to the siege of Fort Meigs, in which siege Gen. James Hedges was engaged. Winn Winship, who was a single man, built the first frame house in the town, across the street from the cabin of George Coffinberry, on the corner where the Farmer's Bank was, for some time, located. He was one of the most important of these early settlers, being Postmaster at that time, and not only the first Postmaster in Mansfield, but the first Postmaster in Richland County; and was also Register and Receiver of Virginia Military School lands, having been appointed to that office by the Legislature of Virginia, some two years before. He is thus described, in a letter written by Mrs. Margarett Cunningham, in 1873: "This Winn Winship was a singular little man, short, round face, dark complexion, very talkative, wore a cue, quite a fop, was not very particular what he ate so that he got milk, and after we discharged him, he went to Mr. Coffinberry's to board. He used to send little George Coffinberry down to our house, every day, with a great tin quart cup, for milk, with a silver sixpence always in the cup." He seems to have been a little out of place in this wild region, and had a repugnance to boarding or living with other people, and in a log house; so he built a neat two-story frame, and lived by himself. The lumber for this house was hewed and split out, saw-mills being rather scarce. He was afterward appointed Clerk of the court, by the first Judges in the county, Thomas Coulter, Peter Kenny and Hugh McCluer.

Rolin Weldon came from Delaware, built a cabin, and started the first blacksmith-shop in the town, on the McFall corner, the northwest corner of Third and Main streets. This is,

however, disputed by M. H. Gilkison, who says the first blacksmith was John Fogelsong, who built a shop in the alley connecting Main and Walnut, below the Wiler House. Mr. Winship and Levi Jones boarded with Weldon for a time. Jones was afterward killed by the Indians, a full account of this being given in another chapter.

John Wallace remained in town but a short time. He bought and cleared up a farm two miles east, which has since been known as the Wallace farm. J. C. Gilkison was a printer, and started the first printing office. He was also an officer of the militia. He married a daughter of George Coffinberry, and lived for some time in the Coffinberry house on the North American corner, where his son, Mansfield H. Gilkison, who is still living, was born. This son was the first white male child born in the town or county.

Much controversy has arisen in regard to the first child born in Mansfield. The friends of Matilda Cunningham, of whom many are yet living, claim that honor for her; while Mansfield H. Gilkison and his friends are equally persistent and positive that he was the "very first." That he was the first *male* child does not admit of question; whether he was the first child, each one must judge for himself after reading the testimony. The statements are so conflicting, and the time so far back, that the truth is hard to find. For nearly sixty years this honor was borne by Mr. Gilkison, with no one to dispute his title; but in an unfortunate moment, at a pioneer meeting, a new claimant suddenly appeared, and created some feeling among the pioneers and those interested. The following extracts from letters, and such other testimony as is at hand, may be of some assistance in forming a correct conclusion:

Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, in his centennial address to the pioneers of Richland County, July 4, 1876, says: "The first white child born in Mansfield was Mansfield H. Gilkison, who is still living and with us to-day. He was born February 2, 1811, in the building on the North American corner. His father was John C. Gilkison, and his mother a daughter of George Coffinberry."

The controversy began in 1869. It seems, therefore, that, seventeen years afterward, Gen. Brinkerhoff had not been convinced that he was in error regarding this matter. Mansfield H. Gilkison gives his understanding of this in the following words, an extract from his letter to the *Shield and Banner* in 1873: "They did so (speaking of Hedges and Newman) and entered three, if not more, quarter-sections of land from the Government, one of which Gen. James Hedges selected as his own farm, Jacob Newman taking a quarter-section for his farm, and upon the third quarter-section they laid off the present town of Mansfield. A short time after this, a portion of Mr. Newman's family came out, and occupied the cabin on this farm of Mr. Jacob Newman's, immediately south of Mansfield.* Shortly after this, the Cunningham family came out and found their way to the Newman cabin; as yet, upon the site of Mansfield, no cabin had been erected. In this cabin, it is claimed, Matilda Cunningham was born. If this be true, then it is not possible for her to have been born in Mansfield at all. I think, in the fall of 1810, a cabin was erected where the North American now stands, by George Coffinberry, my mother's father, and in this cabin I was born, the 2d day of February, 1811, being the first white child born within the limits of the present town of Mansfield. Gen. James Hedges requested of my parents the privilege of naming the child, saying he would deed to me a town lot, to which request they acceded, and he named me for the town and himself, Mansfield Hedges Gilkison, and deeded to me

* This was one of the first cabins built. It was on the east side of North Main street, across the bridge over Ritter's Run, in what is now South Addition, just outside of the original town plat.

the lot, according to his promise; and I have recently been informed by H. C. Hedges, Esq., his nephew, that it was Gen. Hedges' intention to have it made a matter of record. But it seemed he had forgotten to do so. At that time, Gen. Hedges was a single man—in fact, I believe he never was married—and boarded at the Newman cabin, and it would seem strange that my parents and Gen. Hedges could be so much mistaken, considering the sparsity of the population and the fact that such an event was not of such frequent occurrence as to escape their memories."

The following extract is from a letter of C. S. Coffinberry, of Constantine, Mich., a son of George Coffinberry, and is dated February 17, 1873: "I notice in the *Shield and Banner* a note of Thomas B. Andrews addressed to you (R. Brinkerhoff), giving the date of the birth of the three daughters of Mrs. Cunningham, with the further statement of Mrs. Cunningham that Matilda was born in the town of Mansfield, in the first house built in the town, there being no other house in the town when they moved into it. Mr. Andrews further states, that Mrs. Cunningham informed him that she was at the house of Jacob Newman, which was the only house in Mansfield at the time. * * * The first house built in the town of Mansfield was built by George Coffinberry in 1809, in the month of August of that year, on the site now occupied by the North American Hotel, at the southwest corner of the public square. The building was a small log cabin, and was never occupied by any other family. It was occupied by Mr. Coffinberry until he pulled it down to make place for a frame building. On the 23d of August, 1809, the date of the birth of Matilda Cunningham, this house was the only one in the town of Mansfield, and had not been erected over six days. The house of Jacob Newman, erected and occupied by him, was not within the original plat of the town of Mansfield, and was not erected for some considerable time after that of Mr. Coffinberry's, I think during the winter of 1809. Mansfield Hedges Gilkison was the first white child born in the town of Mansfield. This fact was well known to all the first settlers in the town—the Weldons, the Hedges, the Laflands, the Newmans, and others. If Henry Newman and John Newman still survive, they will bear me out in this statement. If Matilda Cunningham was born August 23, 1809, she was not born in Mansfield, for the house of George Coffinberry, my father, was then the only house in Mansfield, which was a thick and heavy forest."

Evidence he has already been given to show that Mr. Coffinberry must have been mistaken regarding the first cabin, and, if so mistaken, it impairs his evidence in this letter.

The following is from Robert Cairns, who is still living in Mansfield: "My father and mother moved to the town of Mansfield in the fall of 1813, and I have frequently seen them point out M. H. Gilkison, and say that he was the first child born in Mansfield. I further state, that I was long and intimately acquainted with Gen. James Hedges, one of the proprietors of the town, and frequently have had conversation with him, in which he stated to me, in speaking of the early settlers of the town of Mansfield, that Mansfield Hedges Gilkison was the first white child born in the town. He also stated to me that he had the privilege of naming said M. H. Gilkison, and for the privilege of doing so, agreed to give him a deed for a town lot, which he has done. * * * Mr. Andrews, in his statement, says that Matilda Cunningham stated to him, that she was born in the cabin-house of Jacob Newman, and the only house in the town. Now, if her statement be correct, in whose house she was born, I boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, that Matilda Cunningham was not born in Mansfield at all. I now assert that this cabin-house of Jacob Newman was not built in the town of Mansfield at all. * * * It was located directly south of

Mansfield, upon a farm, and for many years Gen. James Hedges boarded in the same cabin-house with Jacob Newman."

The following is from James Cunningham, father of Matilda Cunningham. It was taken down in writing by the Rev. James McGaw, in a conversation with Mr. Cunningham. "Capt. James Cunningham was born in the State of Maryland, and, in 1776, emigrated with his father to Westmoreland County, Penn., and afterward to Monongalia County, Va., where the father died. In 1804, James emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, and from there to Richland in 1809, in the month of May, and landed on the Black Fork of the Mohican, where he found Samuel Lewis, Henry McCart, Mr. Shaeffer and Andrew Craig, who had landed there only a few weeks before him. After landing, he put out a crop of corn, then went back, brought out his wife, and put her down in the woods alongside of a camp fire, and commenced building a shanty over her head. This he completed in about three days, having in his employ three hands. In the following August, his wife gave birth to a daughter, being the first white child born in Richland County. In October of the same year, he moved into the only log cabin then standing in Mansfield, which had been built some months previously by one Samuel Martin. This cabin stood on the corner lot of E. P. Sturges."

The above very direct testimony of the father of the claimant goes to show that she was born on the Black Fork of the Mohican.

The following two letters are given as much for their historical interest, as for their bearing on this case. The first, written by Henry Newman, a son of Jacob Newman, is dated March, 1873: "I think it to be an unmixed truth, that Mansfield Hedges Gilkison was the first child, as the truth and veracity of the very early pioneers of Mansfield and vicinity cannot be questioned or denied. They were Gen. James Hedges, my father, Jacob Newman, John Wallace, George Coffinberry, Rolin Weldon, Michael Newman, James McCluer (one of the first Associate Judges), Capt. David Newal and John Chapman, the last better known as Johnny Appleseed, and others I could mention—all respectable first-class pioneers, settlers in Mansfield and vicinity. They could not have been mistaken with regard to the fact, that Mansfield H. Gilkison was the first white child born in the town of Mansfield. I pronounce all the above-named gentlemen (now deceased), in their day, men of truth and veracity, and that judgment will be affirmed by many yet living in Mansfield and vicinity. I have heard most, if not all of them, speak of the fact that Mansfield H. Gilkison was the first white child born in Mansfield. How is it possible those first pioneers could be mistaken? How is it that I never heard the first intimation to the contrary until lately, and yet lived in Mansfield and the county of Richland over forty years? * * * The venerable old lady, and others who advocate as a fact that Matilda Cunningham was born in Mansfield, in the cabin built by Jacob Newman, or built by a Mr. Martin, are most certainly mistaken. * * * I never knew but one Mr. Martin in Mansfield, and he was a contractor under Gen. Crooks, in the war of 1812–13, and had his headquarters during the winter in Mansfield. The cabin spoken of, which they claim Martin built, was close to and north of where the Sturges Block now stands. When I first came to Mansfield, Joseph Middleton and wife lived in that cabin; after they left it, the cabin became a trading-shop for Lewis Jones, who kept groceries and whisky, and dealt out the same to whites and Indians. * * * Our family was frequently annoyed by drunken Indians, from the effects of the whisky sold them by Jones. This was yet while we lived on the farm, sold to Beam in 1810 or 1811."

The following is from Harriet Hedges: "I have read the communication of my brother,

Henry Newman, and fully agree with him in all the statements made by him. I came to Mansfield in 1814; made the acquaintance of Gen. James Hedges; afterward was married to his brother, my late husband, Ellzey Hedges, and, during all their subsequent lives, always understood from them that you (M. H. Gilkison) 'was the first white child born in Mansfield.'"

With this the case for the defense will close. Much other testimony is given, but none that would add any material weight to the foregoing.

The following extract from the report of a "Pioneer Committee" is signed by R. Brinkerhoff, Henry Hedges and R. C. Smith. "Said committee further find that Margaret Cunningham, of Worthington Township, is entitled to the chair, she having settled in Mansfield, in said county of Richland, May 1, 1808." They must have meant 1809, as the town was not laid out May, 1808. The following letter is from Thomas B. Andrews, dated February 3, 1873: "On the 31st day of January, 1873, I visited Mrs. Margaret Cunningham for the purpose of ascertaining from the family record, the true age of Matilda Cunningham, said to be the first white child born in the county of Richland, and in the town of Mansfield.

"I found the record well written, in a plain, legible hand, in a large family Bible. The first entry is the birth of Elizabeth Cunningham in 1805. The second is Matilda Cunningham, born August 23, 1809. The third is Mary Cunningham, born November 16, 1810.

"Mrs. Cunningham says that Matilda Cunningham was born in the town of Mansfield, in the first house built in the town, there being no other house in the town when they moved into it, and where the first child was born."

This evidence, coming from the mother, herself, would seem to be conclusive, though it must be remembered this testimony was taken about sixty-four years after the event happened; however, much of the testimony on both sides is open to the same criticism. This testimony, it will be seen, contradicts that of her husband before given. Who, therefore, is able to decide where Matilda Cunningham was born, when the testimony of the father and mother is contradictory? Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, who has been quoted in regard to the first cabin, says in the same letter regarding the first child: "And in that same cabin, on the 23d day of August, 1809, my half-sister, Matilda, was born. My father remained there only about a year, then removed to the Greentown settlement on the Black Fork." As Mrs. Baughman is believed to be in error in regard to the location of the first cabin, so she may be in error in regard to Matilda being born in that cabin. She was not, as before stated, living with her father at the time. Mrs. Baughman in the same letter further says: "I have often heard father say that Mansfield H. Gilkison was the first white *male* child born in Mansfield. In fact it is of the *male children* that mention is generally made. For instance, we read that 'George W. Cass was the first white male child born in the city of Allegheny.' Had father remained permanently in town, or had the child been a boy, the fact, no doubt, would have been better remembered. The first settlers have nearly all been called to their heavenly homes, and it seems very reasonable to me that their descendants—whose honesty I do not question—in speaking of the matter have learned to say the 'first child' instead of the 'first male child.'"

The following extract is from a letter to Mr. Andrews in 1873, signed by nine old citizens of Worthington Township. "We have been neighbors, and have known James Cunningham and Margaret Cunningham, of Worthington Township, Richland County, for the thirty-five or forty years last past, and we have heard them both tell at different times, that their daughter Matilda was the first white child born in the county of Richland, and in the town of Mansfield. We never heard this disputed until 1869 at the county fair at Mansfield, when and where

a certain chair was awarded to Mrs. Cunningham as the oldest pioneer present at the picnic at their fair."

The following interesting extract, regarding this and other matters, is from the pen of Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, the mother of Matilda, written in 1873 :

"My husband and myself came to Mansfield in May, 1809.* August 23, 1809, we had a daughter born to us in the town of Mansfield, when there was but one log cabin in the place, built by a Mr. Martin for a boarding-house. Mr. Martin lived in this cabin but a short time, and left abruptly, having sold whisky to the Indians contrary to law. * * * As soon as he left, Mr. Jacob Newman, living near, or at what was more recently called Beam's or Campbell's Mill, came with his team and moved us from where we lived on a piece of land about one or two miles below said mill, belonging to my uncle, Henry Myers, to the aforesaid house, for the purpose of boarding those that might attend the sale of the school lands and town lots. Winn Winship, Mr. Wallace and a Mr. Pierce boarded with us. Pierce was the crier of the sale. Winn Winship boarded with us until Mr. Coffinberry came out and built a house, I think, on the angling corner of the square from our house. We used water from the big spring (our house was up the hill from the spring, on or near the corner of the square nearest the spring. * * * Mr. Coffinberry and a Mr. Bryson built their houses about the same time. These are the three houses said to be here at the time the father and mother of M. H. Gilkison came (as claimed by Mrs. Gilkison in an interview I had with her at the county fair in 1869) to Mansfield."

That portion of Nancy Shively's letter relating to this matter was quoted in the evidence regarding the first cabin. The venerable Margaret Cunningham, above quoted, died on the 13th of December, 1875, at her home in Worthington Township.

In a letter printed in the *Ohio Liberal* in July, 1873, M. H. Gilkison says: "I was born on the lot on which now stands the building known as the American Hotel, in the year 1811, on the 2d day of February, being the first male child born in the county, so far as known."

It will be seen by the above extract that Mr. Gilkison, in the last letter written by him regarding this matter, does not claim to be the first child, but the first *male* child, born in the county. There is no dispute as to his being the first *male* child.

The lot which Mr. Hedges promised him was deeded to him when he was married in 1831.

It is hardly necessary to continue this evidence further, the most essential parts on each side having been given. It may not lead the searcher after the truth any nearer to it, and is not likely, in the least, to change the opinions of the friends of the "first child."

The following extracts regarding the early history of Mansfield were collected and published many years ago by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff. Any history of the town would be incomplete without them. They are believed to be authentic, as much of the information was gathered more than twenty years ago, when very many more of the early settlers were living than at the present time. Pioneer life in Mansfield did not differ from the same in other places. It was a rough, hard life, but had its bright and shady sides, the same as that of to-day.

The first marriage in the township was that of John Pugh and Fanny Murphy, daughter of Asa Murphy, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Richland County, and, probably, the first hotel-keeper in Mansfield, as he built the first log house, on the site of the Wiler House, and started a "tavern."

The first school in the township, it is supposed, was taught by Andrew Coffinberry, commonly known as Count Coffinberry. Schools

*It will be remembered that the husband testifies to coming here in October, 1809.

in those days were sustained by voluntary contributions. The teacher drew up an article, and stated the conditions upon which he would teach by the quarter, per scholar. At the end of the term, he would present the article to each subscriber and receive his pay.

The first Justice of the Peace was Andrew Coffinberry, and the first process issued by him was against his brother George, for chopping on the Sabbath. This was the first introduction of Sabbath-keeping in Mansfield. Prior to that, the day had been set apart for hunting, fishing, shooting at a mark and pitching quoits. A Methodist society was organized about this time, which will be noticed hereafter. Much drinking was indulged in by the early settlers, or some of them. In those days, they had not learned to adulterate their liquors, and, although their whisky caused drunkenness, it did not poison, as is the case at present. The settlers on a certain occasion assembled together, and enacted a law, that any man who should get drunk should dig up a stump on the street or public square. The result was that, in a short time, the town was clear of stumps. One morning after the passage of the law, a man by the name of Henry T. Bell was observed working at a stump on the square, and was asked if he was drunk. He replied that he was not drunk, but expected to be before night, and wanted to pay in advance.

For grain and grinding the settlers all went to Fredericktown and Mount Vernon, and horses and oxen were the only means of transportation.* It took two days or more to make the trip, the only stopping-place being at James McCluer's on the Clear Fork, near Bellville. This James McCluer was one of the first Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county.

The first tailor was John J. Foos, who afterward went crazy because one of the first school-teachers, Miss Eliza Wolf, would not marry him. The first shoemaker was Robert Ekey. The first tan-yard was started by John Pugh; the first tinner was Samuel Bukias.

The first death in the township was that of Eli Murphy; he died in a log tavern kept by his father, on the present site of the Wiler House. This differs from the recollection of Henry Newman, who thinks the first deaths were John Coffinberry, son of George Coffinberry, aged seven or eight years, and an infant child of John C. Gilkison. They died in 1810 or 1811.

The first saw-mill was built by Clement and Robert Pollock; it was a tramp-wheel mill, propelled by three yoke of oxen, and was located a short distance south of the Presbyterian church; the first carding-mill was built by Robert Pollock, and was propelled by horse-power. If Samuel Martin may be considered the first merchant, Levi Jones was the second; he succeeded Martin in the little cabin on the northwest corner of the square—the first cabin. Jones brought his goods from Canton, Stark County, in wagons, and dealt principally in whisky, tobacco and groceries. The currency was silver; gold or paper being seldom seen. Coffee was worth 50 cents a pound, and corn 12½ cents a bushel.

At the first election, there were not enough electors to fill the offices—some held two. The first road was opened from Mansfield to Wooster; the next, to Mount Vernon. In 1812, a mail route was established between Mount Vernon and the Huron River, passing through Mansfield. The mail was carried by one Lewis Facer, on horseback. He made the round trip in four days, Mansfield being the stopping-place for two nights.

The first post office was established on a large white-oak log that lay between the two block-houses, on the public square. Here the pioneers gathered to meet the mail-carrier, get their letters and hear the news. If one of them was so fortunate as to get a newspaper, he immediately read it aloud to all his

* Beam's mill was then in operation, but ground only corn.

neighbors, generally from the top of the log or a stump.

When Samuel Hill and Rolin Weldon came, in 1810, they cut a road from the Indian village of Greentown to Mansfield.

The first doctor was Royal V. Powers. He came in 1815, tore down that immortal first cabin and erected a frame building, about 18x26 feet and one story high. Here he swung his shingle, kept a few drugs and practiced medicine. Powers afterward settled in the vicinity of New Haven, Huron County, and he and his brother David laid out that place. His sister was the wife of Millard Fillmore.

During the autumn of 1812, Gen. Crooks, with 2,000 men, encamped within the city limits, and assisted the new settlement very materially by clearing off about fifty acres of land. They remained until January, and were encamped first on the east side of the square; but the ground becoming too muddy, they removed to the west side, where they cleared off a new camp.

During this winter, a windstorm blew down a tree near where the old court house stood, killing two men belonging to the army. It has been erroneously stated that Maj. Wilson was one of the men thus killed. Henry Newman says that Maj. Wilson died of disease in his father's cabin, and was buried with the honors of war. Mr. Newman describes the funeral, and says Maj. Wilson's father afterward sent money to his mother (his father, Jacob, being then dead), to pay the expenses of his sickness.

Mr. Weldon, who was one of the earliest settlers, says, regarding these early times: "John Wallace and I went out one day to hunt bees, about a mile north of Mansfield. On the hill, near the Platt farm, we came on a den of yellow rattlesnakes. We commenced shooting them, and continued to do so until our ammunition failed. The balance of the snakes crawled into a hollow log, and we then went to work and pried it open, killing the balance with clubs. When we had finished our work, we piled up and counted the dead reptiles, which were 121, all told. One of them had two heads and three eyes. This one we brought to Mansfield and gave to Dr. Bradley. * * * He put it in alcohol and kept it several years."

Rattlesnakes were numerous and among the most disagreeable enemies of the pioneers. They were frequently found in their cabins and even in their beds.

Not more than eight or ten families arrived in Mansfield before the war of 1812, and during that war, few, if any, came. Some time during the war, or shortly after, the Coffinberry cabin, on the North American corner, was taken down and a frame building erected, which was occupied by Samuel Williams as a tavern. He kept a good house for those days and did a lively business. People were coming constantly, to look at and locate lands. This hotel was afterward moved to the southwest corner of Mulberry and West Market streets, and thence, some years ago, to the southeast corner of Mulberry and Second streets, where it still remains, and is occupied by Dr. Mera as a dwelling. Henry Roop was the next landlord after Williams on that corner, and laid the foundation of the present building.

When the war of 1812 was declared, the settlers, fearing a general Indian massacre, began the erection of block-houses for their protection. The first was erected at Beam's mill, on the Rocky Fork, where the first settlement was made. Two others were erected on the public square in Mansfield. The first was erected by a company of soldiers, under a Capt. Shaeffer, from Fairfield County. It stood nearly in the center of the west side of the square. The second was built by a company commanded by Col. Charles Williams, of Coshocton. Its location was a little south of and near the site of the old court house.

These block-houses were garrisoned until after the battle of the Thames. The one on

the west side was of round logs; the other was of hewed logs, and was afterward used as a court house and jail.

In 1815, John M. May, the first lawyer, settled in the new town. He was born in Conway, Hampshire Co., Mass.; moved to Washington County, N. Y., and came to Marietta in 1811; thence to Lancaster, Ohio, where he studied law. When admitted to the bar, he came directly to Mansfield, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1869. His son, Manuel, is his successor in his practice. There were about a dozen families in town when he came. On the east side of the square, a little north of the present Methodist Church, was a little dwelling-house, owned and occupied by James Moore, then Deputy Sheriff of the county. James McCluer, one of the Judges, lived on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. There was a hewed-log house on the present site of the Wiler House, occupied as a dwelling. Andrew Coffinberry lived on the southeast corner of East Diamond and Fourth streets; Samuel Carrothers* and family, on the northwest corner, and a little below, on East Diamond, lived David Stevens. John C. Gilkison† lived on Main street, a little north of the Wiler House. Rolin Weldon lived on Fourth street, west of Main. John Garrison lived on the present site of the opera building, and, a few years afterward, opened a store. Joseph Cairns had a rough-log house on the McFall corner, and, soon after, went into the mercantile business. The block-house, on the west side of the square, was used, in 1816, for a school, taught by Miss Eliza Wolf. Many of the original forest trees were standing in the square at that time.

The first lawyer who came after Mr. May was Asa Grimes, father of A. L. Grimes. He only lived a few months after his arrival. The next lawyers were Col. William Cotgrave and Wilson Elliott, who came in 1816. A few years after, James Purdy, Jacob Parker and James Stewart came. The first law student admitted to the bar was Andrew Coffinberry, who studied with Mr. May. In those days, lawyers traveled with the court from county to county. Among those from abroad who attended the courts at Mansfield were William Stansberry,* of Newark; Hosmer Curtis and Samuel Mott, of Mount Vernon, and Charles T. Sherman, of Lancaster. Curtis was the first Prosecuting Attorney, and was followed by Mr. May in 1816.

In 1815, E. P. Sturges came from Fairfield, Conn., and opened a little store in a log cabin, directly opposite the present site of the Wiler House. Soon after, he bought out Dr. Powers; and that corner, where the first cabin was erected, has ever since been known as the "Sturges corner." A Mr. Buckingham Sherwood came with him. They soon did a thriving business. The next year (1816), they enlarged their storeroom, and continued doing business together until 1823, when E. P. Sturges' brother, Edward Sturges, Sr., came, bought out Mr. Sherwood, and the firm became E. P. & E. Sturges. Mr. Sherwood went to Newark. The Sturges firm continued to do a profitable business, made money rapidly, and became wealthy. In 1862, E. P. Sturges died, the firm was dissolved, H. H. Sturges stepping in and continuing the business. It soon became the wholesale dry-goods house of Sturges, Wood & Witter. E. Sturges, Sr., engaged in banking and various financial enterprises, and in 1869 engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his son, E. P. Sturges, with whom he continued until his death, in September, 1878.

Indians were quite numerous around Mansfield, in its early life, but not hostile until the war of 1812. They frequently came into the village for traffic, bringing game, furs, berries, etc. Huckleberries and cranberries were very

* Samuel Carrothers died June 20, 1865, aged eighty-five.
† John C. Gilkison died June 22, 1856.

* This gentleman died in Newark, Ohio, January 23, 1873, aged eighty-five.

plenty in Ashland County, and the New Haven marshes, as they still continue to be. The Indians usually came in companies, and when in liquor, as was usually the case before leaving, were very noisy and troublesome. Their custom, however, was to appoint two or three of their number to keep sober while the others were drunk. The squaws, too, would take away and secrete the knives and tomahawks of those who appeared to be getting dangerous. In these drunken frolics their yells could be heard for miles. The yell of an Indian is peculiar to itself, and cannot be exactly imitated by a white man. It has a shrill and metallic ring about it, that is wholly unlike any other sound, and could be recognized anywhere, and at any time. The amusements common among the settlers were feats of strength, running, jumping, wrestling, pitching quoits, playing ball, and fist fighting. The crowning day was muster day, as "fun" would be plenty. A great deal of whisky would be drank, and the "more fights the more fun." Different sections of the county seemed to be arrayed against each other, as is the case in all early settlements. The Black Forkers were always boasting their superiority over the Clear Forkers, and whenever these two factions met there was sure to be a fight, especially when whisky was plenty. The Clear Forkers were happy whenever they were fortunate enough to "clean out" the Black Forkers, and *vice versa*.

On one occasion, when Joseph Cairns kept a small store on the McFall corner, an old Indian chief, by the name of Mooney, threw his tomahawk, from Miller's corner, at Cairns. It stuck fast in the door frame, within a few inches of Cairns' head.

The first brick house in Mansfield was built on the site of the Opera House Block. It was first occupied by Clem. Pollock, a wheelwright by trade, and a son-in-law of Judge McCluer.

Rev. James Rowland writes thus of Mansfield when he came in 1820: "Mansfield, in 1820, numbered about two or three hundred inhabitants. The houses were few and far between. There were a few tolerably good frame buildings, and one brick house on the lot where H. R. Smith's store yet remains. H. R. Smith's Opera Block now occupies the site of that brick house, or nearly so. It did not stand on the street, but back some distance. The second brick house was the Hedges dwelling, on the northeast corner of the square, still standing, and the third was down on East Market street—it is also standing. There was no building bordering on the east side of the public square, except a round-log cabin used as a butcher's shop, and standing where now stands the brick building of E. Hedges, Esq. The greatest number of houses and shanties were on West Diamond street, and the next greatest number on East Diamond street. There was a log house on part of the present site of the Wiler House, kept by the jovial and enterprising John Wiler, for his own benefit and that of the emigrants, to this county and further west. There were two dry-goods stores; one on the northeast corner of the square, kept by Sturges & Sherwood, and one a little further north, by Robert McComb. In 1821, there was but one physician, A. G. Miller, until, I think, about the close of that year, when his brother, G. B. Miller, came to this place. They were associated in practice, and were highly esteemed as citizens and physicians."

He thus describes the old court house: "In 1820, about the center of the public square, a little south from where the present court house stands, there was an edifice about 30x20 feet, and two stories in height. The lower story was constructed of hewed logs, that had been originally used in another part of the town for a block-house. The second, or upper story, was frame work, and the house was weather-boarded on all sides, both above and below. The stairway leading to the entrance of the second story, was outside the building, on the north side, and the building

was not painted either inside or out. This edifice served for various purposes, and was a kind of an *omnium gatherum* (this last word is not to be found in any ancient Latin dictionary). People of all denominations, except the Methodists, who had a small frame church in the northeast part of the village as early as 1820, worshiped in the upper story. There, too, the county courts were held, and public meetings generally. On the east and west sides of this room were fireplaces, and a stove right in the center, and often in the coldest weather, by reason of the flues drawing downward instead of upward, the fuel had to be carried out or the fire quenched, or the inmates suffered by smoke. In that room, I preached every alternate Sabbath for two or three years. The Judge's bench was on a slight elevation above the floor, and the fixtures in front of it, and the appearance around the bar, were in perfect harmony with the appearance of the room and house. The lower story was divided into three apartments; the west half being used as a jailer's residence, and the south apartment of the east half as a cell—a close, tight place—where criminals were confined, and were said to suffer considerably sometimes by the rats; the north part of the east half was a place of confinement for persecuted debtors." Mr. Henry Newman, still living at Bryan, Ohio, adds the following regarding this: "The hewed-log block-house was built in the fall of 1813, about three rods east of the main street, in the direction of the old court house. The logs that formed the under story were dovetailed; the under and upper floor laid with hewed logs. The under story, after the war, composed the first jail; the upper story projected eight inches on every side, and was large enough for a court house for the county. It had one twelve-light window, 8x10 glass, on the gable end (north end), and port-holes above and below." It may be added that the lower part of this edifice was of double logs, with a space between filled with stones; at least such is the evidence of several old settlers, though Judge David McCullouh, still living on East Market street, and who came in 1822, thinks this a mistake. He says the logs were nicely hewn, and laid very closely together, but the wall was not double. Mr. Rowland says maple sugar was from 4 to 6 cents per pound; land from $2 to $6 per acre; wheat 37½ cents per bushel, and wood from 75 cents to $1 per cord.

Mrs. Mariah H. Smith, still living in a log house (weatherboarded over), on South Main street, came to town in 1823, and moved shortly afterward into that same house. She says the old original Wiler House was moved up on South East-Diamond street, where it still remains. There was a small block-house at that time on South Main street, on the south side of the run, where Roop's, and afterward Ritter's, tan-yard was located. Jacob Newman's cabin was further up the hillside, where Mrs. Ritter now lives. Andrew S. Newman, son of Jacob Newman, the first settler in Richland County, died January 31, 1872. He was born in Richland County in 1811, and always resided in Mansfield. She remembers attending the Methodist Church on Water street, near the big spring, and that she went through the hazel brush to get to it. There was a carding-mill where the water-works are now located, which carded the wool that was spun and woven into cloth by the settlers for their clothing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, formerly Carothers, who still lives on Fourth street, came in 1815. Her statement is interesting, but as it is a repetition of what has already been written, it is not given fully. She says that on the southwest corner of West Market and Mulberry streets was a pottery, where crocks, etc., were made, kept by a man named Locke, an uncle of "Petroleum V. Nasby." She has now in her possession some of his pottery; she has also a small tub made by the first cooper—a Mr. Maxwell, who kept a shop near the big spring. This Carothers family was one of the earliest in

town, and, in some respects, a remarkable one. They are all now living except Rebecca, who died in November, 1879, and with this exception, and that of the father and mother, no death has occurred in the family for seventy-four years. These children were born very near each other, the youngest being now sixty, and the oldest seventy-one.

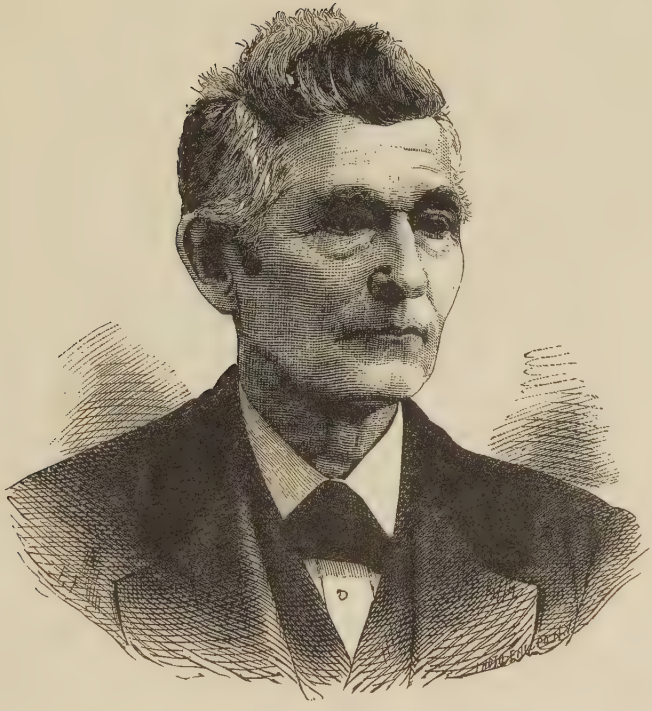
Mr. James Purdy, still living on West Market street in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and in full possession of his mental faculties, came to Mansfield in 1823. He was born in Hopewell, York Co., Penn., July 24, 1793. The following are a few of his personal recollections. He has always been prominent in the town and city, and, in the active period of his life, identified with its material growth and prosperity: "When Gen. Hedges laid out the town, he donated a square of ground on each corner of his plat for public purposes. This square was equal to three lots. The one on the southwest corner (where the First Ward Schoolhouse is now located) was donated to the Presbyterians for a graveyard. This graveyard was abandoned many years ago, most of those buried having been removed to, and reburied in, the present cemetery. The square on the southeast corner was donated to the town for a graveyard; and those on the northeast and northwest corners, for school purposes. One of the first schoolhouses was erected on one of these—the one on the northeast corner, where the soap works now stand. At that time, Robert McCombs* kept a store on the southwest corner of Third and Main; Hugh McFall opposite, on the northwest corner; a Mr. Ewing, opposite the North American, and Sturges and Sherwood on the Sturges corner. There were three hotels—the Wiler House, the Williams House (on the site of the North American) and a small house kept by a widow lady one door south of McComb's store.

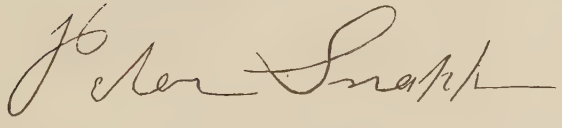
"In 1816, a bank was started opposite the North American on Main street. It was called a bank, but never had a charter, and closed up in a few months, but lasted long enough to ruin most of its stockholders. The next bank was started in 1846, by Messrs. Patterson & Co., on the west side of the square, on the spot where the Farmer's Bank is now located. It did business a good many years, but was not permanent. The first permanent bank was started by Mr. Purdy himself, in 1847. The lawyers were May, Coffinberry, Purdy and Burr. May had a little 8x10 frame office on the southwest corner of Market street and the public square. There was quite a frog pond in front of his office. It was called Lake May. It was occupied extensively by frogs in summer, and used by the boys in the winter for a skating-rink.

"James Moore was Sheriff, and also a Captain of militia. Harry Wilcox was Sheriff after Moore. The doctors were Bradley, R. V. Powers, two brothers by the name of Miller, and Dr. Sweney, before the arrival of Dr. William Bushnell in 1828. Ellzey Hedges was Justice of the Peace.

"There were two tanneries, one kept by John Pugh, on Main street just below the site of the City Mill, and the other by Edward Grant, on the run, west side of South Main street. Three hatters were here—John Mann, the first one, on Main below the Wiler House; Nattie Bryan, in the hollow on South Main, and Henry Bell, near the southwest corner of the square. The cabinet-makers were James Smart, a little below the Wiler House; Jacob Lindley, on the northwest corner of West Market and Walnut, where the Baptist Church now stands; and Samuel Wolf, on the southeast corner of West Market and Mulberry, where Mr. John Wood's dwelling stands. Lindley afterward, about 1830, built a brick tavern on his lot and called

*Robert McCombs was born February 17, 1797, in Washington Co., Penn., and came to Mansfield in 1817, engaging in the mercantile business. Retiring from this business in 1842, he became interested in railroads, and was a Director of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad until his death, April 20, 1865.





it the Mansion House, kept by himself. In the winter of 1827–28, there were 270 people, men, women and children, in the town, by actual enumeration.

"The early settlers were without transportation for their grain, part of which was worked up into whisky by a few small distilleries, and sent by way of Sandusky to Detroit, and sold to the Indians to assist in their civilization. Furs, pelts, gentian, smoked venison hams and rags were taken in trade by Mansfield merchants and sent to Pittsburgh in four-horse wagons. Jerry Jaques, Jim Downs, Tom Cantwell, Sam and John Creigh were the teamsters in those days." Mr. Purdy gives much other valuable history, which will be found elsewhere in its appropriate place.

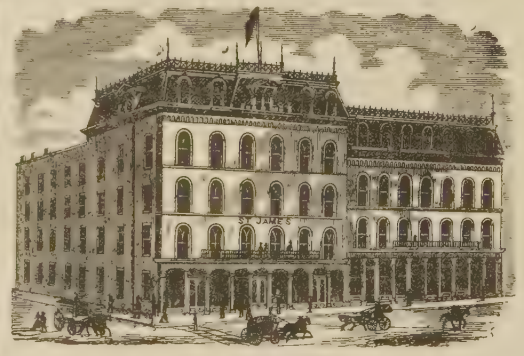
Mansfield H. Gilkison is responsible for a few items following: Stephen Curran went out one day, near the spring, to make clapboards, and, while he was at work, left his dinner on a stump. Happening to look in the direction of the stump during his labor, he saw a large black bear helping himself to his dinner. Curran, finding he could not scare bruin away by yelling at him, attacked him with his ax. The bear showed fight, but Curran was also plucky, and finally the bear beat a retreat; but ran directly toward the public square, where he was overtaken by Curran, who seized him by the tail. The Irishman had, in the mean time, been making considerable noise, and quite a crowd had collected. The bear whirled rapidly about, Curran holding to the tail for some time, until, his hold slipping, he was thrown several feet away, and, notwithstanding the crowd, or, very likely, because of it, the bear ran away down the ravine behind the North American, and escaped.

He says the first show in town was that of a lion, exhibited in a barn on the alley in rear of the former location of the Farmer's Bank, opposite the North American. He thinks the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Van Eman, a Presbyterian, on South Main street, where the Lexington road forks. He spoke in the open air, and stood on a platform made entirely of round logs. Other logs were lying about for the use of the audience. Jacob Lindley was first Mayor, and John G. Peterson first Marshal of the town.

At a Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in Mansfield in 1872, the famous old Methodist circuit rider, Mr. Harry O. Sheldon, was present, and made the statement that he assisted in organizing the first temperance society in Ohio. It was organized in the old log court house on the square, and himself and Rev. James Rowland, then living, were the only surviving members of that society. He also stated that he organized the first Sabbath school ever held in Mansfield. He was at that time (1872), editor of the Oberlin *New Era*. He must have followed very closely the Rev. William James (not Jones), who was the first Methodist preacher, and, very likely, the first preacher of any denomination in Mansfield. It cannot be certainly ascertained whether it was James or Van Eman, the Presbyterian preacher. James was gored by a bull belonging to himself, and killed.

Hotel-keeping seems to have been the principal business in those early days. About every other cabin was used at one time or another for a "tavern." A great many people were coming and going, looking at and entering lands, surveying, etc., and nearly all the earliest settlers became tavern-keepers. Mr. John Wiler, who is still living, was among the first of these. He came to Mansfield in 1819, a single man. He understood baking and brewing, and rented of a Mr. Styers, who lived in the country, near town, the log building then standing on the site of the Wiler House, probably the same building erected by Murphy. Here he started a bake-shop, and after a time started a brewery, or a small establishment down on the flat, which he

called the "Devil's Teapot," where he manufactured ale or beer, and perhaps spirits, and kept a saloon in addition to his bakery. He soon did a good business and made money. He was a hearty, go-ahead, jovial fellow, and those who indulged in the "ardent" (and there were few who did not in those days) liked to patronize Wiler, partly on account of his genial disposition and partly because he always laid a nicely sugared cake on top of each glass as he handed it out. He was thrifty and paid Mr. Styers the rent promptly. After a time, he concluded he could make more money by keeping a hotel in addition to his other business: but he was a single man, a serious obstacle to his plans. He was not a man, however, to let difficulties so small as that stand in his way. Mr. Styers, his landlord, had several girls, and one day, when Wiler went to pay his rent, he asked Styers for one of them for a wife. That gentleman brought out his oldest daughter, arrangements were soon made, and in a short time the Wiler House came into existence. This lady proved to be one of the best of wives. The marriage took place in 1819. Mr. Styers assisted the young couple by presenting them with the property, and in a short time the enterprising and industrious Wiler added to it, and in 1831 built a two-story brick, which is yet a part of the Wiler House. Additions have appeared from time to time until the building reached its present grand proportions. It has been well managed, always considered a first-class house, and so remains at present.



ST. JAMES HOTEL.

The very excellent hotel, now known as the St. James, also has something of a history. Samuel Bukias, before mentioned as the first tinner, had his shop on that corner. He owned two small frame houses then, standing together, in one of which he lived. These caught fire and burned down. During this fire, Mrs. Bukias escaped from the burning buildings and ran through the crowd to the Wiler House; then, remembering her baby, ran back, caught it up, wrapping it in her apron, and again pushed her way through the crowd to the Wiler. Being greatly excited, she had dropped the babe in the street, and did not miss it until she came into the house. Almost frantic, she ran back again and found it in the street, unhurt, among the tramping, rush and confusion of the excited crowd. Bukias afterward died, and his widow married a man named Felix Leiter, who started the first hotel there in 1830 or 1831. The building was frame, and was also destroyed by fire. In 1844, a Mr. Teegarden built a small brick hotel there, which he called the Teegarden House, the beginning of the present structure. It has changed hands and names many times, being called for a long time the Weldon House, Mr. James Weldon, son of Rolin Weldon, being its owner and proprietor. He died February 20, 1872. He came to Mansfield in 1810, when he was six years of age, remaining here until his death. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and afterward dealt largely in stock with John U. Tanner. In early days, he made sugar every

spring just east of town, his camp being located where the Mennonite Church now stands. From the public square to the creek on the east, was, at that time, one of the finest sugar-tree groves in all this region. Old settlers remember the wooden bowl which he always kept well filled with sugar, free to all comers. After the return of Gov. Bartley from Congress, he and Weldon engaged in the dry-goods business together. He was in the mercantile business nearly forty years. The St. James has been remodeled and added to from time to time. About 1860, it was purchased by its present owner and proprietor, Mr. Lewis Vonhoff, and some time after its name changed to St. James. It is first class in every particular.

The Phœnix Hotel, which occupied the corner of North Park and East Diamond streets, was one of the oldest in the city. It was destroyed by fire on the night of November 23, 1866, some of its inmates barely escaping with their lives. It had not been used as a hotel for some years before it was destroyed, but had, just before the fire, been repaired by its owner, H. C. Hedges, and generally been made over into storerooms and offices. After its destruction, Mr. Hedges built a brick block on its site, which was also destroyed by fire soon after its completion, and in 1872 he erected the present substantial and roomy structure.

The old Mansion House was among the earliest hotels. It occupied the corner of West Market and Walnut streets—was erected and kept by Jacob Lindley, the first Mayor of the town. The Baptists purchased it, pulled it down, and erected the present substantial church.

Among the later buildings, for hotel purposes, is the Atlantic House, foot of Main street, erected in 1864, by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and was opened for business in January, 1865, by C. C. Townley, its first proprietor. Four years after, in 1869, Barnard Wolf erected a fine brick hotel, on the corner of East Diamond and Fourth, which he called the Barnard House. It is brick, four stories, and will accommodate about 150 guests. It now bears the name of the Sherman House. In addition to these, there are the European, Tremont, North American, and several other hotels, of more or less importance. Next to the Wiler, the North American stands without a rival in age. It is a question which is the older of these two, but the probability is, the first "tavern" stood on the site of the North American. This building has been added to, from time to time, until it is quite spacious. About 1873, it was purchased by Mr. Jabez Cook (since deceased) and Mr. Ritter. These gentlemen remodeled and rebuilt it in its present shape. It is still an excellent hotel, kept, at present, by Homer Wright. Mr. Ritter, one of the owners of it, and his brother, came to this country in 1818, landing at Baltimore. William died, November 8, 1873, aged sixty-one; Joseph lived nearly a year longer, dying October 20, 1874, aged seventy-nine. They came from Brakerl, Westphalia, Germany. Joseph worked at his trade (tanner), in Baltimore, until 1822, when he removed to Canton, Ohio, and from there to Mansfield, in 1833.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE CITY CHURCHES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE CONGREGATIONALIST—THE ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATE REFORMED AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE FIRST BAPTIST AND CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCHES—ENGLISH LUTHERANS—CHURCH OF CHRIST—ST. JOHN'S—REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN—ST. PAUL GERMAN LUTHERAN—ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC—GRACE EPISCOPAL—AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL—CHURCH OF GOD—BELIEVERS IN CHRIST.

MANSFIELD ought to be, and probably is, proud of its churches, and of the interest taken in religious matters. There are sixteen churches in the city; they are generally plain and substantial, but some of them are spacious and beautiful. The Congregational Church, on West Market street, is justly celebrated for its beauty and finish. If churches are an indication of civilization, this city can justly feel that she stands in the front rank.

In 1815, the village of Mansfield consisted of twenty-two houses and two block-houses. That year the Rev. George Van Eman, the first Presbyterian minister here, began his labors. The services were held in the upper room of the block-house, on the square, which was then used as a court house. The following extract is from an address of Rev. S. W. Miller, published in 1876. He says, referring to Rev. Van Eman: "He was certainly the first Presbyterian minister, and, in all probability, the first minister of any denomination who preached in Mansfield." Mr. John Weldon says: "I think Dr. James (evidently referring to William James, the well-known pioneer Methodist), was the first preacher that settled in Mansfield. He was a Methodist, and built a log house on the corner of Third and Water streets." On the other hand, the following positive statement is preserved, made in 1838, by Henry Newman, who is still at Bryan, Ohio, in full possession of mind and memory: "The first man who held religious meetings in Madison Township was Rev. Bowman, a pioneer missionary. The neighbors met at my father's cabin, three miles down the Rocky Fork from Mansfield; in all there were about eight or ten hearers, including work-hands. The place is now better known as Beam's Mill. The second preacher in Madison Township was Rev. George Van Eman, a Presbyterian. He collected a congregation in 1814 or 1815, in Mansfield, and served the people until Rev. James Rowland came; and, about the same time, Rev. William James came. The Rev. Charles Waddle, and the Rev. Somerville, of the Methodist Church, came to Mansfield in 1816. About the same time, or soon after, the first Methodist Church was built, a little southeast of the Big Spring, and, shortly after, the Presbyterians built a church on the hill on East Diamond street, where the new church now stands." It will be observed that the above statement is clear on two points: first, that the Rev. Bowman was the first minister who preached in the township; and, second, that the Rev. George Van Eman was the first minister who preached in the town of Mansfield. There is abundant testimony that Mr. Van Eman was preaching here in the fall of 1815. The First Presbyterian Church of Mansfield was organized some time in the year 1816, by James Scott and George Van Eman, who were

directed to do so by the old Presbytery of Lancaster. At the organization, there were six male members and seven female. Two Elders were elected—George Coffinberry and Richard Hoy, the former of whom had been an Elder before coming to Mansfield; the latter had been a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church. In 1820, when the Associate Presbyterian Church was organized in Mansfield, he transferred his membership thereto, and was at once intrusted with the same important office. In 1817, G. Berryhill, Mathias Day, and Noah B. Cook, were elected and ordained Ruling Elders.

Mathias Day, Sr., was born in Chatham, N. J., in 1791, and came to Mansfield in 1816. He was a master carpenter, and superintended the erection of nearly all the early buildings in Mansfield. In 1817, he married Sophia Grimes, who then held the office of County Recorder. After their marriage, the office was transferred to Mr. Day, who held it fourteen years. He was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a strong antislavery man. He died March 21, 1866.

Mr. Van Eman was installed by the Presbytery of Lancaster. The exact date is unknown, but it was prior to October, 1817, the date of the erection of the Presbytery of Richland by the Synod of Ohio. Mr. Van Eman applied for a dissolution of the pastoral relation in May, 1820, but was not dismissed until August the same year. There was no church edifice in his time, the services being sometimes held in private houses, but generally in the court house. In his report to the Presbytery in April, 1818, he says: "Mansfield Church consisted of forty-five members, April 1, 1817. Since added, on examination, fifteen; on certificate, ten; total now in communion, seventy." In 1867, he writes to Mr. Davis: "When I came to Mansfield, there were about ten communicants; when I left, about forty."

In August, 1820, Rev. James Rowland first visited Mansfield. The following April, at the request of the church, then consisting of about twenty-five members, the Presbytery appointed him stated supply for one-half of his time for one year, the church promising him $200 on subscription, at the same time allowing him one-half his time for supplying other churches contiguous to Mansfield. He was ordained June 26, 1821, and installed April 8, 1823. During his pastorate, which continued over seventeen years, being from April, 1821, until November 25, 1838, one-half his time for seven years, and the whole of his time afterward, he preached within the bounds of this church thirteen hundred and seventy sermons; baptized forty-eight adults, and three hundred and thirty-two infants; solemnized two hundred and fifty-seven marriages, and received into the communion of the church, on examination and profession of faith, two hundred and twenty-two, and on certificate one hundred and fifty-seven. After the dissolution of the pastoral relation, in 1838, Mr. Rowland continued as stated supply until April following; and also supplied the pulpit at subsequent times, as occasion required, living among them until his death in 1872, as a prudent and loving father and friend. Sometime during the early part of his ministry, a frame church was erected on the spot where the present edifice stands.

Mr. Rowland was succeeded in April, 1839, by Alexander M. Cowan. His was a stormy pastorate, and was terminated in August, 1842. In the autumn of 1840, a second Presbyterian Church was organized, as the result of a long and bitter controversy between two factions. The church was about equally divided, and the fire only burned higher and waxed hotter by virtue of the oil that the Presbytery poured upon it, until, for the sake of peace, a second organization was granted. This organization erected and occupied the building on Mulberry street, now used by the Roman Catholics as a school. Of that church, Mr. Rowland was stated supply for a time, and, after him, the Rev.

F. A. Shearer, who was installed in November, 1843, and continued to hold that relation until the two churches were re-united by act of the Presbytery, in 1846. After Mr. Cowan, the pulpit was supplied for a longer or shorter time in succession, by S. M. Templeton, in 1842; Evan Evans, in 1843; W. C. Kniffin, in 1844; T. F. McGill, in 1845; James W. Dickey, in 1847; J. E. Marquis, in 1854; J. W. McGregor, in 1857. The latter resigned in October of the same year, and was succeeded by J. R. Burgett. His labors, though brief, were greatly blest to the church, lifting them to new life and vigor; and the months of January and Februruary of the following year were made memorable by the addition of seventy-five new members. The people said, "Let us arise and build."

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid on the 17th of September, 1858, and the first service held in the basement February 25, 1859, Rev. John Loyd preaching on the occasion. Mr. Burgett was followed, in November, 1859, by Henry R. Wilson, D. D., who continued until September, 1860, when Mr. Rowland again officiated until March, 1861. At this time, Rev. George Morris received a unanimous call, and occupied the pulpit until November, 1863. During Mr. Morris' time, the audience chamber of the new church was occupied for the first time, dedicatory services being held August 20, 1862, the congregation having worshiped several years in the basement. Following Mr. Morris, came Thomas K. Davis, who was installed September 21, 1865. He remained until January 1, 1867, when he resigned, and, in the following May, David Hall, of Brady's Bend, Penn., became Pastor. During his pastorate of six years and eight months, much good was accomplished, and 181 members added to the church. He was a man of great ability and energy, and much beloved by his people. On the retirement of Mr. Hall, the Rev. S. W. Miller, was chosen Pastor.

Mr. Miller was elected Pastor March 30, 1874; preached his first sermon May 8, 1874, and was installed June 9, 1874. The growth of the church has, under kind Providence, been rapid and encouraging, and now numbers about three hundred members.

During the five years ending April 30, 1879, 175 persons were added to the church, 95 on examination and profession of faith, and 80 by certificate from other churches; $19,388 has been contributed, being an average of $3,879 annually, distributed as follows, viz., $2,179 to the missionary work of the church at large, and $17,219 to the work of the church at home. During the past year, the ladies have refitted the interior of the church, the expense being about $1,600, making it in beauty and comfort second to none in the city. Rev. Miller resigned the pastorate in April, 1880, and the pulpit is now vacant.

The officers of the church are: Ruling Elders, Joseph Smart, Thomas McBride, J. J. King, John Simpson, Ph. D., L. J. Bonar and William McCoy; Trustees—Thomas McBride, J. J. King, E. J. Forney, Joseph Hedges and A. C. Patterson.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School was the first organized in Mansfield, and is therefore the pioneer. The exact date of its organization cannot be ascertained, but it was between the years 1816 and 1819. It was organized where the first meetings of the Presbyterian Church were held, in the block-house on the square. The Presbyterians claim to have organized this school, but it was attended for some years by Christians of other denominations. Scholars were then too few to divide up, and all worked together for the general good. Mathias Day came to Mansfield in 1817, and it is supposed he was the first Superintendent. When Mr. James Purdy came in 1823, he was elected Superintendent. At that time, there were no Sunday-school books, the Bible and hymn-book only being used. It was the only school of this kind until

1826, when the Methodists felt strong enough to have one of their own. The Presbyterian school was continued without interruption in the old frame church, on the corner where the present church stands, until 1857, when the frame building was taken away to make room for building the new church, and the Sabbath school was held for awhile in the Episcopal Church and in the old Baptist Church, on East Third street. About this time, there being some division in the church, the school was discontinued for a short time. In October, 1857, it was again organized, and a Mr. Furgeson elected Superintendent, followed shortly by a Mr. King. It was held in Melodeon Hall, but soon removed to Sturges Hall. Here it continued until the lecture-room of the present church was completed. In 1861, Hon. William Johnson was Superintendent. He was followed by Mr. Vance; the Pastor, Thomas K. Davis, and Mr. Crawford Spear. Mr. Vance was re-elected in 1865, and served until some time in 1866, when L. J. Bonar, the present Superintendent, was elected. Mr. Bonar has filled the important position long and faithfully, and the school has greatly prospered and grown under his judicious management. He entered upon the work with great zeal, which has not flagged for a moment. Not only has the school been kept in a prosperous condition, but other schools have grown out, and are considered part, of it. In 1869, a school was started at Canton, China, through Miss Hattie Noyes. The collections of this school were sent out to Canton, and were used in sustaining the branch Sunday school, with a membership of twenty-five girls. In the summer of 1865, the Union Colored Sunday School, of Mansfield, was organized, mainly through Mr. Bonar's efforts. Its meetings were held on Sabbath afternoons, and Mr. Bonar was for some time its Superintendent. This was an undertaking of much difficulty, as many of the members, having been recently freed from slavery, were unable to read. A night school was established, in which these people were first taught the rudiments of the English language. Mr. Isaac Pleasants, a colored man, was afterward elected Superintendent, and the school was continued some years under his charge, when it was placed under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the fall of 1869, a Sunday school was organized in John's Addition, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday School. Its first meeting was at the house of Mr. A. W. Lobach, there being no church in that part of the city. By permission of the Board of Education, it was held for some time at the schoolhouse. Mr. Bonar was Superintendent of this Sunday school until 1870, when Mr. Hamsher was elected.

The organization of the Congregational Church of Mansfield was first agitated in 1833. In the autumn of that year, James B. Walker, then a layman, happened in Mansfield on business, and was requested, by Mathias Day, Sr., and others, to draft a paper, containing the reasons for and articles to the organization of a new ecclesiastical society. This paper contained, in part, the following: "*Resolved*, That we will form ourselves into a new ecclesiastical society, whose object shall be to employ an evangelical minister, of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination, and to use all other means to promote the influence of the Gospel in the town and county of which we are residents."

To the articles of association were appended the following names: Thomas Smith, Thomas Taylor, Daniel Cook, Williamson Carothers, Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, Thomas Smith, A. Sutherland, Luther Cook, Robert Bowland, Robert McComb, E. P. Sturges, Jedediah Smith, Edward Sturges, J. M. May, Jacob Parker, M. Douglas, Jr., Edwin Grant, David Wise, John Walker and Robert Lowry.

This association procured, temporarily, for a place of worship, the upper room of the

warehouse of E. P. and E. Sturges, in which they for a time assembled.

In 1835, this association resolved to have a church building, and formed a meeting-house association, of which Thomas Smith was President; E. P. Sturges, Treasurer; Williamson Carothers, William Maxwell, C. L. Avery, C. T. Sherman and Robert McComb, Directors. They proceeded to purchase four acres of ground, on West Market street, upon which they erected a substantial brick building, with basement for lecture and Sabbath-school purposes. April 3, of the same year, the Congregational Church of Mansfield was organized, by the Rev. E. Judson and Rev. Enoch Conger, members of the Presbytery of Huron, Ohio. They made the following minute of the organization: "We, the undersigned, being present at Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1835, as missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society, proceeded, in compliance with their request, to organize the persons whose names follow, into a Congregational Church of the Lord Jesus Christ: George L. Hovey, Elizabeth Hovey, Sarah G. Nelson, Belinda Curtis, Jerusha M. Sturges, James Loughridge, John E. Palmer, Edwin Grant, Mariah B. Sutherland, John Walker, Sarah Hoy and Nancy Smith."

Thus, in brief, was founded the church, which has made for itself a history, has become an ornament and honor to the city, and whose channel of usefulness is broadening and deepening with each succeeding year.

Shortly after building the church, a comfortable frame parsonage was erected on the same lot. During the first year, more than forty members were added to the church, most of whom had counseled its organization, and part of whom joined by letter from other churches. Thomas Smith, Daniel Cook, William Maxwell, John E. Palmer and Mathias Day were chosen Deacons. The following are the names of the Pastors: Seth Waldo, from August, 1835, to August, 1836; Theodore Keep, from October, 1836, to May, 1837; Leonard Parker, from November, 1837, to September, 1840. Rev. Parker was succeeded by John Keep, who labored during a portion of the year 1842, and was succeeded by James B. Walker, who remained four years. George M. Maxwell was in charge from 1846 to 1850, when Mr. Walker was recalled, and remained several years. During his absence in Europe, in 1854, Rev. Mr. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., occupied the pulpit. Following Mr. Walker, were W. W. Woodworth, Starr H. Nichols, J. G. W. Cowles, J. E. Twitchell, E. B. Fairfield and S. B. Bell. The latter was not installed, but supplied the pulpit for eighteen months.

During Mr. Fairfield's pastorate, occurred some of the most important events in the history of the church, by which it gained a national reputation. The Pastor's stand regarding the troubles of Plymouth pulpit is well known to the reading world. On the 18th of August, 1870, the old church, around which clustered many tender memories, was destroyed by fire. This fire seemed almost to have been a providential occurrence. The old church was somewhat dilapidated; seemed, as it were, to have outlived its usefulness; was not up to the requirements of the time, or the needs of the congregation, and yet was too good to abandon. Some of the members were in favor of building new, but many yet clung to the old; the fire came to end this controversy. Subscription papers were immediately circulated, money pledged both inside and outside the organization, and, in the course of time, the present magnificent edifice was an accomplished fact. Mr. Fairfield was an incessant worker in the building of this church. It was dedicated June 8, 1873, and is a building of which the entire city is justly proud. One thing only remained to mar the pleasure and dampen the hopes which the building of this church brought with it; a debt of $40,000 hung like a pall over it;

and, when the panic of 1873 burst suddenly upon the country, no midnight storm-cloud, hanging continually above its graceful steeple, could have been more depressing in its influence. Five years passed under this cloud—years of alternate hope and despair; and, meanwhile, Mr. Fairfield and Mr. Bell had retired, and the Rev. Frank Russell, the present Pastor, was installed May 15, 1878. The church had been somewhat divided by internal dissensions, which seriously impaired its progress and usefulness. Earnest efforts were at once inaugurated to remove the one great cause of trouble. A correspondence was opened with Mr. Kimball, of Chicago, the celebrated church-debt Extinguisher; his services secured, and, on the 29th of September, 1878, he made his appearance in the pulpit of the church, in his favorite role. In one week from that day the entire amount had been pledged; the pall was lifted, and the church stood in the sunlight of freedom. Mr. Kimball started the ball rolling, and it was kept rolling through the heroic efforts of a few influential members, until the end was reached.

At this date, these subscriptions are being rapidly and promptly paid (good times having returned), and the future outlook for the church is as bright as its friends could wish.

The church has shown its enterprise by bringing the telephone into practical use within the last few months. To enable invalid members to enjoy divine service at their homes, a Blake transmitter is neatly attached near the platform occupied by the minister. Invisible wires reach out to the residences of those desiring telephonic connection, where, by applying a Bell receiver, every word uttered by the Pastor, as well as the vocal and instrumental music, is distinctly heard. It is believed this church enjoys the distinction of being the first to successfully apply electrical science in this manner.

Several manuals for this church have appeared from time to time. It is not known when the first was issued, but the second one made its appearance in 1851, when the Rev. J. B. Walker was Pastor. There were 95 members at that time. A third manual appeared in 1856, while it was still in charge of Mr. Walker. The membership had increased to 289. In 1869, a fourth manual was brought out by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Twitchell. The membership was 384. A fifth is now in course of preparation by Rev. Frank Russell, and promises to be more complete than any yet issued. It will contain a complete digest of all matters pertaining to the church, and will make a valuable book for study and reference. The present membership of the church is 557.

In 1852, the Congregational Church of Marietta issued a call for a general conference of the Congregational churches of the State. This Conference was held here on the 23d of June of that year, during the pastorate of Mr. Walker. He was Moderator of the conference. Forty-three churches were represented by 73 delegates. It was ascertained that there were 33 English and 12 Welsh churches in the State, with a membership of 2,515. Since that first conference, it has continued to meet regularly on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in May of each year. At present, it is composed of 14 local conferences, representing 229 churches in the State, with 170 ministers and a membership of 23,392. These churches report 26,690 pupils in their Sabbath schools. The Central North (local) Conference, with which it is connected, was also organized in this church.

One of the most active and efficient organizations in this church is the Ladies' Aid Society. During all the struggle for the building and payment of the debt, it has distinguished itself for zeal, carefulness of management and wisdom of expedients. They have raised over $19,000 during ten years, and, at the meetings for raising funds for the payment of the debt, courageously assumed $4,500 more, which, by continued effort, they are surely canceling.

A Sabbath school has been connected with the church since its organization, and is now strong in numbers, with an efficient and active corps of teachers. H. L. Reed is Superintendent.

The Associate Church was called the Associate Congregation of Mansfield, and was organized in 1826 by the Rev. John Walker, of Harrison County, Ohio. The Finneys were prominent and influential in the organization. Before the erection of the church, meetings were held in the upper story of the old court house, as was the case with other early religious societies. Rev. Samuel Hindman was installed Pastor at the organization, and continued until 1841, when he resigned. During his pastorate, a pleasant lot was purchased on West Market street and the frame church erected, which is yet standing. It was built in about 1834. The early members were John, James and William Finney, Samuel Craig and Mathew Morrow—the latter doing the carpenter-work.

In 1843, Rev. J. L. McLean was settled Pastor, and continued until 1853. In 1854, Rev. D. W. Collins was installed, and continued until the union of this church with the Associate Reformed, in 1858, at which date the number of members was fifty-two.

The union left a few members in this church, who would not go into the union. They remained as a church, but have not been able to support a regular Pastor. Services are still held, however, about once a month. There is no Sabbath school connected with the church.

The Associate Reformed Church is almost as old as the city, a few persons having met to consult about its organization as early as February 2, 1818. At this preliminary meeting, Andrew Ritchie was Chairman; John Stewart, Secretary, and Richard Hoy, Corresponding Secretary. The latter was instructed to write to the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky regarding the organization. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the number of persons willing to enter the organization. The petition for an organization was granted by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Monongahela, and the Rev. William Taggart appointed to officiate. This was in June, 1820. Twenty-seven persons connected themselves with the organization; of these, Richard Hoy, Robert Finney and James Larimer were chosen Ruling Elders. Mrs. Margaret Stewart only remains of this original congregation. Like other early religious societies, their first meetings were held in the old court house, and afterward in the old Methodist Church on Water street, between Third and Fourth; also, part of the time in a building on South Main street. Their first minister was Rev. James Johnson, who entered upon his duties in November, 1821. He was called by this congregation and the one on Clear Fork, afterward Troy, and divided his time between these and a church at Utica, Ohio. In the same year (1821), measures were taken to erect a building. Money was scarce, and the congregation generally helped by giving materials, time and labor. The brick for this church was made on the east part of the lot on which it stands, by a Mr. Ridgeway, who came from Pennsylvania for that purpose. Services were held as soon as the outside walls, floor and roof were in place, the building being warmed by iron kettles, filled with charcoal; the windows, being open, permitted the escape of gas.

When this church was finished, it was the finest and most substantial building in the town. It is yet standing on West Third street, plain, solid and comfortable. The church seems to have prospered under Mr. Johnson's preaching, and many members were added from time to time. His pastorate extended over a period of more than thirty years. He retired in 1850, but his pastoral relation was not dissolved until 1852. He was rather a remarkable man, being of fine presence, address, and very

eloquent. He was a graduate of Washington College, in 1814. At the time of his retirement, about sixty-five or seventy families were connected with the church. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1850. He died in 1858.

Rev. William Dalzell was called in 1853, and remained about three years, when he resigned to connect himself with the Old School Presbyterian Church, and the pulpit was vacant until April 24, 1858, when the Rev. David Paul was called.

In 1838, negotiations were commenced for the the purpose of uniting the Associate and Associate Reformed denominations into one organic body. By various steps, and especially by mutual consideration of a variety of propositions and terms of union, the two churches became gradually more harmonious in their views, until 1856, when a general basis of union was proposed for the consideration of both churches. In May, 1857, this basis of union was adopted by both bodies as the terms on which they were agreed to unite. May 26, 1858, the union thus agreed upon was formally consummated in Pittsburgh, Penn., the united body assuming the name of "The United Presbyterian Church of North America."

After this consummation, the Rev. David Paul and the Rev. David Collins, of the Associate Church of Ontario, labored as copartners in these two churches. This relation continued about a year, when the congregation at Mansfield gave a call to Dr. Paul for all his time, and the church at Ontario called Dr. Collins. Mr. Paul filled the pulpit very acceptably until 1864, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Muskingum College. Rev. Joseph McKee followed Mr. Paul, and was Pastor until 1866.

In June, 1867, the congregation, in connection with that of Monroe, made out a call for the Rev. D. H. French, the former taking two-thirds, the latter one-third of his time. In 1870, the congregation petitioned the Presbytery for the whole of their Pastor's time, which was granted. Mr. French labored faithfully, effectively and acceptably for twelve years. When he entered upon the pastoral charge, there were sixty-three members on the roll. In the Sabbath school were three classes, three teachers, and seventeen scholars. The membership is about one hundred and sixty, and the number of pupils in the Sunday-school 133.

The Ruling Elders are James Clark, Samuel Hill, Robert B. Maxwell, Dr. D. R. Johnston, R. G. Wallace and David Sturgeon. Trustees—John Neel, William Johnson, John P. Ferguson, William Rusk and R. N. Stewart. Mr. French resigned November 3, 1879, having accepted a call in Dayton, Ohio. His last sermon was preached December 7. He was much beloved by his people, and, in his retirement, was followed by their prayers and benedictions.

A Sabbath school has been connected with the church since its organization, and is now in a flourishing condition.

It is to be regretted that the larger part of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church is involved in obscurity, and that those immediately interested in it have failed to keep a record, especially one that would throw light on its early history. The history of no other church in the city would, perhaps, be so full of interest as this; yet, while the history of the others is comparatively complete, no official record has been kept, or, if kept, either lost or neglected; and all that is left for the historian is to collect the few scattered items in old publications, which occasionally crop out in the history of other churches, and which still live in the memory of its older members. These extracts are very meager indeed.

Of one thing, however, there is no doubt; that is, that the first church erected in the town of Mansfield was a Methodist, and the organization

was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, in the town. Dr. William James, a Methodist missionary, settled in Mansfield soon after the town was laid out, probably between the years 1810 and 1814. It is a question whether he or Rev. Mr. Van Eman, of the Presbyterian Church, was the first to preach in the town, but the fact that the Methodists erected the first church building and that their missionaries, generally, were in advance of the early settlements everywhere, may be taken as evidence that Dr. James was the first preacher of any denomination in the town. John Weldon, a well-remembered pioneer, says that William James was the first preacher that settled in Mansfield; and the historian of the Presbyterian Church, while conceding this, still claims that Rev. Van Eman preached the first sermon in the town. This, however, is not known; there is no proof of it, and it is reasonable to suppose that, as Mr. James came here for the purpose of preaching, and was here before the others, he preached the first sermon.

Mr. Weldon says that Rev. James was followed by Charles Waddle and Rev. Mr. Somerville, and that all three were here before 1816. Rev. James built a log house on the corner of Third and Water streets, which would indicate his intention of settling here permanently. He did not live long, being horned by his bull, from the effects of which he died. Henry Newman says the first Methodist church was built about, or before, 1816. It stood on Water street, between Third and Fourth. At that time, other buildings had been erected around the big spring, and this was one of the most important parts of the new town. This church was frequently used by other denominations during those early years. Mrs. Smith, who, in 1823, was living on North Main street, where she now resides, remembers picking her way through the hazel-brush to this church. The well-known circuit-rider, Harry O. Sheldon, was one of the earliest preachers in this church; it is certain that he preached in it as early as 1818, and that, ten years later, he was stationed here. He claims to have formed the first Sabbath school ever held in Mansfield, and while he does not say that it was formed in this church, the probabilities are that such was the case, as it would be natural for a Methodist preacher to select a a Methodist church in which to organize a Sabbath school, if such a church existed at the time. This is about all the early history that could be gathered of this church.

After using this old church many years, they sold it, in 1837, to the Lutheran and German Reformed organizations, who occupied it until 1852, when it was abandoned.

The Methodists built a new frame church, yet standing, on the corner of East Market and Water streets. This church must have been erected about the year 1836 or 1837, when the old one was sold. This building they occupied more than thirty years, commencing the erection of the present fine, substantial brick edifice, on the east side of the square, in 1867, which, however, was not finished until 1870. Dedication services were held on the 3d of July in that year, by Bishop Clark and Rev. Dr. Pershing. The cost of the building was $35,000. On the day of the dedication, $8,000 of this remained unpaid, but the amount was raised the same day, and the new church started on its career of usefulness free from debt. Rev. J. A. Mudge, since deceased, was a hard worker in the building of this church.

A large and flourishing Sunday school has always been connected with the church.

The history of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield dates back to 1818. In November of that year, Elder French, a missionary, visited Mansfield and held meetings in private houses. Some of these meetings were held in the house of Mordecai Bartley, two miles northwest of Mansfield. Mr. Bartley was received for baptism by Revs. French and Matthew Cunen and his mother, who had been members

of the Baptist Church before they came to this country. Afterward, they received William Van Horn and wife, Charles Stewart and Elizabeth Bartley. These formed a conference for divine worship, and constituted the first organization of the Baptists in this part of the country. The first minutes of their meetings appear April 17, 1819. Mr. Bartley was Moderator and Mr. Cunen, Clerk, and, on the 15th of May following, they agreed to be constituted into a church, to be called the Mansfield Church. The number of names at that time enrolled in the organization was fifty-three, among the most prominent of which were Mordecai Bartley, D. I. Swinney, Nehemiah Story, Matthew Cunen, Eliphalet Flint, John Palmer, John C. Gilkison, John Rigdon, Robert Bentley, Baldwin Bentley, Charles Spooner, Richard Woodhouse, Peter Ogden, James M. Gilkison and their wives. This membership was scattered through all the townships adjoining Madison, and meetings were held in different places in the county to accommodate the membership. This organization continued many years, but, as the county grew and increased in population, organizations began to be formed and churches built in the different townships, and this organization was thus divided, the members withdrawing and joining the organizations in their respective townships.

It was not until 1838 that an organization was formed in Mansfield, called the First Regular Baptist Church of Mansfield, but which was constituted the Second Regular Baptist Church of Mansfield. Elder Isaac Bloomer was first Pastor of this church. He came as a missionary from the Home Missionary Society in the fall of 1838, and held services in schoolhouses and in the court house during the winter. The council, which was called to recognize this organization as a church, met March 16, 1839, and consisted of Elders Jones, Going, Sage, Cosner, Converse and Cox. Nineteen persons united with the church, either by letter or otherwise. Rev. Bloomer served until 1846, and was followed in their order by the following ministers:

Benjamin Thomas, Luther L. Hill, S. B. Webster, Lewis L. Still, J. M. Winn, George Wilson, R. Newton, David E. Thomas and John Fulton. The latter occupied the pulpit in 1859, and, in December of that year, the church was divided, thirty-nine members withdrawing and forming the Central Baptist Church of Mansfield.

This church was organized Jan. 7, 1860, at the residence of George Armentrout, by George Armentrout, Mary Armentrout, B. Dunn, Fanny Dunn, Isaac Hedrick and wife, W. S. Hickox and wife, and others. The fine, substantial brick church, now standing on the northwest corner of West Market and Walnut streets, was erected in 1862, at a cost of about $25,000. It was dedicated January 17, 1863. J. W. Osborn was first Pastor, and continued preaching for the congregation eight years. He was followed by S. A. Collins, J. Barstow, E. D. Hunt, John E. Chessore, T. J. Seigfried and J. W. Davis. The present membership is 125. The organization of the Sunday school was coeval with that of the church, and now numbers about 100 pupils. H. Colby was first Superintendent.

The Synod of Maryland and Virginia sent the Rev. F. J. Ruth, the founder of the English Lutheran Church of Mansfield, to this city, where he preached the first sermon in the Presbyterian Church, October 1, 1831. He found but six persons in the town at that time who were Lutherans; but, in the summer of 1832, he organized the church with fifteen members. Some of these were Jacob Hammer and wife, George Coher, George Peterman and wife, Mr. Flory, wife and daughter, Samuel Startzman and wife, Mr. Shroeder and wife, and a few others whose names are not now known. Their first meetings were generally held in the old court house. Having seen the church fairly

on the road to prosperity and permanence. Mr. Ruth left it in 1835, and was followed, in 1836, by George Leiter. He preached for both the English and German Lutherans, at that time united in one congregation, under the title of the English and German Lutheran Congregation of Mansfield. For some time, the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse situated on the southwest corner of the lot upon which the market-house is built. In 1837, they united with the German Reformed congregation in purchasing the old Methodist Church on Water street—the first church erected in the town. This they jointly occupied until the fall of 1852, when, by mutual consent, the property was sold, the building having become unfit for use. In 1849, the English and German Lutherans separated, and the society was incorporated under its present title. The Pastors were: George Leiter, six years; H. K. Henick, one year; George Leiter, recalled, two years; J. H. Huffman, four years. In 1849, the Rev. S. Fenner was installed, and remained seventeen years. During Mr. Fenner's pastorate (1851), the lot was purchased, on which a substantial brick church was erected, which was dedicated October 16, 1853. Rev. M. J. Firey followed Mr. Fenner, and, during his pastorate of six years, the church was enlarged to its present dimensions. The present Pastor, Rev. D. W. Smith, followed Mr. Firey, and has filled the pulpit very acceptably nearly eight years. During the year 1879, a society was organized within the church, "for church work." It is divided into the following committees: (1) on visitation, (2) on sick, (3) on poor, (4) on missions, (5) on Sabbath school, (6) aid society. It promises to be very efficient.

The present membership of the church is 350; the Deacons are A. J. Bortz, Elias Troutman, M. D. Harter and Samuel G. Eyerly. Elders are B. Bair, Daniel Gerberich, Abraham Small and S. S. Balliet. Trustees—David Bell, Lewis Bowers and Leonard Sheets.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1849. The Superintendent is James Livingston, and present membership, 355. The contributions of this school, for the last year, for missionary purposes were $177.82.

The Church of Christ, in Mansfield, was organized about the year 1834. James McVay was doing the work of an evangelist in the West at that time, and was influential in the organization. He arrived in Mansfield in 1833. At the organization, James and John Gilkison, and, soon after, Benjamin Gass and William B. Hammett, were chosen Bishops. Their first meetings were held in the old court house, and in the ballroom of the old Wiler House. This church was founded by Alexander Campbell, and has been known as the Campbellite and Disciple Church. In 1836, they occupied the building belonging to the Disciples, at the foot of Walnut street, on the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad freight depot. In addition to the Bishops, above named, John Read, John Rigdon and James Porter took part in the dedicatory exercises, and John Read preached part of the time for the three years immediately following the ministry of James McVay.

In 1837, William Gass was chosen Bishop, and preached irregularly for a number of years. In 1850, he was induced to move to Mansfield, preach three-fourths of the time and take pastoral charge of the church. This relation continued one year. In addition to the above-named ministers, the following gentlemen preached at various times for a number of years: William Dowling, James Porter, John Rigdon, William B. Hammett, John Moody, C. E. Vanvoorhis, Daniel Swinney, J. H. Jones, Isaiah Jones, George Lacy, Jonas Hartzel, William Moody and Henry Dixon.

In 1840, a church was erected on the corner of Mulberry and Bloom streets, and was occupied until 1870, when the present comfortable brick building, on East Third street, was

purchased at a cost of $2,100. This church had been built by the Regular Baptists, and occupied by them about twenty years.

From 1860 to 1862, W. H. Maitin was Pastor. He was followed by N. A. Walker, 1865; Robert D. Gardner, 1866, and John Darnell. In April, 1867, Rev. A. Moore commenced preaching in the church, and continued irregularly until February, 1879, when he resigned. In 1867, the membership was 107. Protracted meetings were held at various times—one in 1866, by J. W. Lowe; one in 1869, by N. A. Walker; one in 1870, by A. B. Green and J. H. Jones, and others later, by which many members were added to the church. Hiram Woods was called by the church in 1870, and continued preaching two years. He was followed by A. C. Read and Henry Cogswell. The present membership of the church is 125, and the present Pastor, Rev. G. W. Kemp. A Sunday school was organized in 1854, by John Neal, who was an active and efficient Superintendent for several years. It is still continued under the Superintendency of M. W. Mason, with a membership of sixty-five.

St. John's Church, located on the southeast corner of First and Mulberry streets, was erected in 1865, and cost about $16,000. This organization was effected January 1, 1845, Rev. Mr. Hundsch being the first minister. April 3 of the same year, the corner-stone of the old frame church was laid. This church cost about $2,000, and occupied the same ground upon which the present substantial brick building was erected. The old building is still doing duty at the soap-works on Fourth street. At the first organization, George Bauer and Theobold Allvater were Elders, and Simon Kauffer and Phillip Piester, Trustees. Some of the original members were Frederick Volkert, Heinrich Ebler, Peter Sauch, Christian Brimkman, Leonard Balliet, Jacob Heldman and Peter Remy. The following were the ministers, in the order named: Rev. Messrs. Weiscotten, Herr, Theodore Tressel, Albert Schory, Durr, Ferdinand Lenschan, A. Klein, and the present Pastor, J. B. Judd.

Lenschan occupied the pulpit more than ten years. It was during his pastorate that the present building was erected.

The congregation now numbers 103 families, and is a member of the Evangelical Synod of North America. The Sunday school was organized about the time the old church was erected, and has been in an active and healthy condition since; it now numbers 125 children. The Superintendents have been L. Wolfart, P. Rissler, William Durr and A. Kallmerton. The library numbers about one hundred and twenty volumes.

The meetings of the Reformed Presbyterian Church are at present held in Philharmonic Hall, northwest corner public square. The church was organized October 10, 1878, by H. P. McClurken, D. D., and Elders J. Robinson and R. Johnston, a commission sent for this purpose by the Ohio Presbytery. The names of the original members are William P. and Elizabeth Clarke, James Raitt, William Gregg, John Anderson, Sr., Elizabeth Anderson, Johnston McKee, Mrs. Mary McKee, John Anderson, Jr., W. J. Anderson, Robert B. Adams, William H. Garrett, James Reynolds, Mrs. Snodgrass, Miss Walker, Mrs. McKibbon, Mrs. E. O'Neil, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Renwick Thomas and Miss E. Bowden. The first meetings of this organization were held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Sturgis Hall building, corner of Main and Third streets. It is the expectation that a church building will be erected during the coming year (1881).

Rev. S. A. George is Pastor (ordained November 20, 1878), and the present membership is fifty-one.

A Sabbath school was organized January 1, 1878, which has prospered, and now numbers forty members. W. P. Clarke is Superintendent.

The St. Paul German Evangelical Lutheran Church is on West Third street. The German Reformed and German Lutherans were united in the first organization of this church, which occurred on the 5th of March, 1852. The principal members of this society were Christian Bruckman, Henry Balliet, John Krause, Sr., Phillip Beck and a few others. The minister was Rev. Mr. Hess. The present comfortable brick church was erected in 1860, at a cost of about $2,000, and the present organization effected in 1863. The principal members of this original organization were John Krause, Sr., Coonrod Berg, Adam Risch, Henry Schmunk, Phillip Beck, Balthaser Ahlheim, John Mathias, Peter Ackerman, Adam Beck and John Steiner. The first minister was Herman A. Schmidt, who was also the founder of the church. He was followed by Conrad Kuehn, Gottfried H. Trebel, Ludwig Krebs, the present Pastor. The membership includes 108 families.

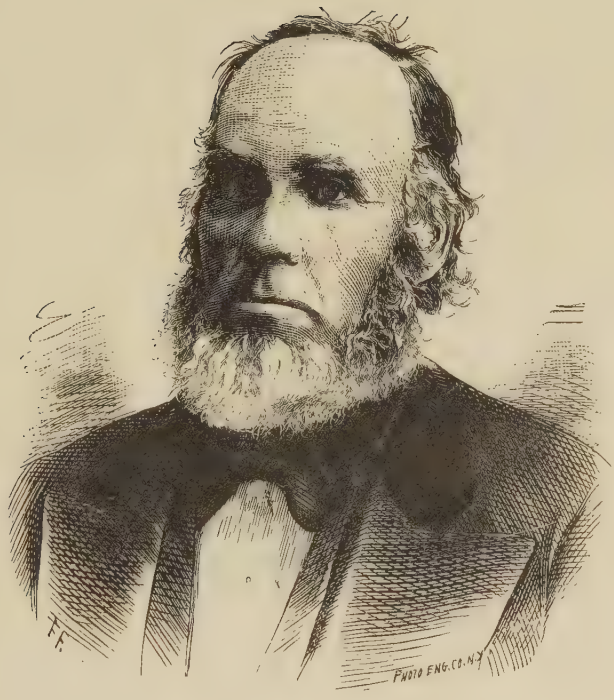
The organization of the Sunday school was coeval with that of the church. Phillip Beck was first Superintendent, Peter Ackerman is now Superintendent, with a membership of about one hundred.

St. Peter's Catholic Church is located on the corner of First and Mulberry streets. It was organized in 1855, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, Ohio. The first Pastor was Rev. P. Krensh. Some of the first members were Jacob Sholl, Barnard Yeager and Matthew Shambs. The first church, a wooden structure, was purchased from the Presbyterians in 1853, and used until 1872, when it was taken away and the present beautiful brick building erected. The first Pastor was Rev. J. Maloney, followed by F. Gallagher, F. Kuhn and others, each of of whom remained two or three years. The present Pastor, Rev. A. Magenhann, took charge September 7, 1869. Two hundred families are included in the congregation. The Pastor is supported by a pew rent and voluntary contribution. The church has been honored during the present pastorate by many noted Catholic visitors, among whom were the Archbishops of Milwaukee, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Denver City, Colorado.

Connected with this church are three schools, with a regular attendance of 200 children.

Grace Episcopal Church, situated on West Third street, was organized by Rev. J. W. Cracraft in 1846. Benjamin Johns was the principal founder and was mainly instrumental in organizing the parish and erecting the church. The principal original members were Benjamin Johns, Philip Bartley, Uzziel Stevens, H. B. Horton, John Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Beach and Mrs. Sherman. Two years after the organization, the present neat, comfortable brick church was erected. J. W. Cracraft served from 1846 to 1850; Rev. Austin, 1851; H. Blackaller, 1851 to 1856; P. H. Jeffries, 1856; R. L. Gauler, 1859; T. G. Wells, 1862; James Trimble, 1864 to 1869. In 1870, the present able Pastor, S. A. Bronson, D. D., was installed. The Sunday school was organized soon after the church was erected, and now numbers about fifty pupils; C. S. Doolittell is Superintendent.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is located on East Diamond street. It is not at present owned by the congregation, which is small, numbering only about twenty members. It was organized at that place in 1875, the principal members being George Conley, Philip Harris, Judge Sheffield, William Steward and Mrs. Rachel Steward and Mrs. Isaac Pleasants. The ministers have been Rev. Armhouse, Neely Jackson, William Mackedew, N. L. Bray and J. W. Jackson. The Sunday school connected with this church was organized by Mr. L. J. Bonar, in 1865, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bonar was Superintendent for several years. After him Mr. Isaac Pleasants has occupied that position acceptably. The membership is about thirty-one.



John Ford

The Church of God, located in Johns' Addition, corner of Orchard street and Maude avenue, was organized in 1870, by Rev. J. W. Senseuney or Sencsenny, of Upper Sandusky. Some of the first members were John F. Miles, J. W. Myers and John Foreman. The church (a frame) was erected in 1871, at a cost of $6,600; before this, the meetings were held in the schoolhouse. Some of the Pastors are O. H. Betts, G. W. Wilson, M. Coates and J. S. McKee. The present Pastor is Solomon Cline. The membership is fifteen. The Sunday school was organized in the fall of 1869, by L. J. Bonar, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. It first met at the dwelling of Mr. A. W. Lobach, and afterward in the schoolhouse until the church was erected. Mr. James Hamsher became Superintendent on the retirement of Mr. Bonar in November, 1870.

A society calling themselves Believers in Christ worship in a small church located on East Market street, erected about 1863, at a cost of $1,500. It was first organized in 1850, and the early meetings were mostly held at the private dwellings of Mr. Frederick Lautz and Mrs. Minn. These, with Mrs. Case, Mrs. Brehm and a few others, formed the first society. Their first minister was Joseph Bella. The present membership is about sixty; and the present minister, S. Sorg. A Sunday school was organized in 1868, and is still in a healthy, condition, with a membership of about twenty-five.



CHAPTER XLIX.

SCHOOLS, PRESS AND POST OFFICE.

THE PIONEER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF THE CITY—THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSES—DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS—THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TEACHING—THE FEMALE COLLEGE—THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SCHOOLS—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE ERECTION OF SCHOOLHOUSES—PROGRESS AND STATISTICS—THE CITY PRESS—THE OLIVE—MANSFIELD GAZETTE—WESTERN HERALD—OHIO SPECTATOR—RICHLAND WHIG—OHIO SHIELD—SHIELD AND BANNER—RICHLAND JEFFERSONIAN—MANSFIELD HERALD—MORNING PENNANT—RICHLAND BUGLE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS—MANSFIELD COURIER—OHIO LIBERAL—RICHLAND DEMOCRAT—SUNDAY MORNING CALL—THE FIRST POST OFFICE—THE EARLY MAIL ROUTES—STAGES—POSTMASTERS—LOCATION OF POST OFFICES—THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

"There in his quiet mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school.
* * * * * * *
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
* * * * * * *
Yet he was kind; or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was his fault.
The village all declared how much he knew,
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too."
—*Goldsmith.*

THE present system of public schools in the city has been in operation more than twenty years, during which period great advancement is supposed to have been made over the old system of public teaching; many of the best citizens of Mansfield having put their shoulders to the wheel and kept them there until the schools of this city have been pushed to the front rank of the public schools of the State. A complete history of these schools and their progress would be interesting, but of the early schools very little is known, and that little is unwritten, existing only in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant."

In gathering the general history it is found that wherever half a dozen families settled near each other (and from one to five miles was called near in early days), they first established a school and a place of worship. So deeply rooted and firmly established in the American heart is the fundamental idea that the common school is the hope of the Republic, that every opportunity for establishing a school was improved. Hence the early schools were taught years before the settlers were able to construct schoolhouses, and before any public money could be obtained for that purpose. These were "subscription" schools. The teacher, or "schoolmaster," as he was more frequently called, carried around his subscription paper; parents of children agreeing to give so much per scholar for a certain time, or a certain number of weeks or months, and the teacher received his pay when the work was done; teaching the future statesmen wherever he could find an empty room or cabin. Thus it was with the early schools of Mansfield. Among these first schools was one taught by Eliza Wolf in one of the block-houses on the square. This lady was the sister of John M. May's wife and the mother of W. W. Drennan, of Plymouth. Her school was probably the first in the town, and it may be proper to say here that she was also the custodian of the military stores which occupied one of the block-houses during the war of 1812, and by reason of her connection with this position, became intimately acquainted with a number of the leading officers of the army. She seems to have been a lady of rare tact and ability.

These block-houses were for several years used for schoolhouses, churches and public halls. Among the first cabins built in the town was one on the east side of the square where Hedges' new block now stands. John Mull taught school in this cabin in 1817. Mull taught several years in the town. In 1821, he is found on West Third street teaching in a one-story dwelling house, directly opposite the United Presbyterian Church—the building standing between the McFall dwelling and J. H. Cook's dwelling. A few of his pupils were John Stewart's two boys, Mansfield, Hiram, George and Eliza Gilkison, John Loge, Perry Walker and Jane Lindley. Mull was a cripple, but a very good teacher for that day. He used to sit on a stool in the center of the schoolroom with a whip in his hand sufficiently long to reach every scholar. In this way, he managed to keep order without leaving his seat. The younger scholars of those days were taught their letters and their multiplication table in a rather novel manner—the letters being pasted on one side of a little board made in the shape of a paddle, and the multiplication table upon the other side. This paddle had a small hole bored through one end, and was hung up when not in use. It may fairly be presumed that it was occasionally used for other purposes than those mentioned.

John Lowery taught one of the earliest schools in a two-story frame building, which occupied the site of Dougherty's tailor-shop on South Main street. This building had been put up by Elijah Lake for a warehouse. Lake kept a store in it for some time; and was afterward Clerk of the Court, the same building being used for a court house while the late structure was in course of erection on the square.

A very early school was taught in a one-story log cabin, which had been erected and used for a dwelling, immediately south of the log house occupied by John Wiler for a tavern, on Main street. James Russell taught one term here, and, during this term, an incident occurred illustrative of the customs of those times. It was customary to bar the teacher out on Christmas, and require him to treat before he could again take possession. It may be remarked that this custom is still in vogue in nearly all the more Western States to-day. When Mr. Russell found the door barred, he attempted to capture the place by assault, but, failing, climbed to the roof with the intention (probably not serious), of entering by the chimney. A hot fire in the huge fireplace beneath, however, drove him back; he was compelled to retreat, and, it may be inferred, in some confusion. The most surprising part of the business was the demand of the future sovereigns, which was *two gallons of whisky*, some cakes, apples, etc.

When Judge McCluer kept a kind of tavern on the old Lamberton corner—site of the savings bank—being, probably, unable to keep up the supply of pork and cornbread his numerous guests demanded, without some outside assistance, he concluded to rent part of his building for a schoolroom, and placed a board partition across one room for that purpose. Alexander Kearn taught here one winter. Mrs. Grant remembers going to school to him, and that she could look through the cracks of the board partition and study anatomy on the numerous hogs the Judge had slaughtered and stored in the next room. Kearn taught a select school of about a dozen scholars.

Judge Stewart, in his younger days, was among the early teachers in Mansfield. He taught a select school in a dwelling-house on the corner of Second and Walnut streets. The lot is now owned by Dr. W. H. Race. The Judge also taught a select school on Market, between Walnut and Mulberry, in a two-story log house, owned and occupied by John C. Gilkison. Stewart's school was in the upper part of the house; a stairway being erected on the outside of the building. The house stood

on the east half of the lot now occupied by Dr. Craig. He only taught here one winter, as the children made so much racket over Mrs. Gilkison's head, that she concluded to dispense with the school. During the next season, however, the Judge succeeded in having a small frame schoolhouse erected on the next lot east of Mr. Gilkison's, where he continued his school. This is believed to have been the second schoolhouse erected in the town, and was built mainly by the efforts of the Associate Reformed Church, of which Rev. James Johnson was Pastor. One of Stewart's pupils was a young lady, very pretty, it is said, by the name of Loughridge. She lived somewhere in the woods, a mile or two from town. The Judge fell in love with, and married, her. Their only child is now the wife of Secretary Sherman.

One of the earliest schools was also taught in a cabin, which stood in the alley, back of Niman's furniture store.

M. H. Gilkison says the first schoolhouse of which he has any recollection, and, he believes, the first in Mansfield, was located on East Diamond street, west side, between Third and Fourth, on the northwest corner of East Diamond and the alley which connects East and West Diamond. It was a frame, about fifteen feet square. He thinks John O'Brien was the first teacher. O'Brien, in common with several other early teachers, drank too much, but was a very good teacher for the times. A man by the name of Timberlick, a lady named Emily Ann Terry, and James Russell also taught in this house—the latter several years. Some of the pupils were George Carothers, Hannibal Pugh, Alexander Mann and sister, Mr. Neal, Alexander Curran, Ralph Hedge, Mansfield H. and George Gilkison, Joseph Cairns, Orin Terry, and Joseph and Andrew Newman.

A small frame schoolhouse was afterward erected on the corner of Second and Walnut streets, on the lot now occupied by the Lutheran Church. David Bright, afterward Sheriff of the county, taught there at one time. James Brice also taught there in the winter of 1830–31. A school was taught at an early day on South Main street, near where Dr. Race now resides.

When Gen. James Hedges laid out the town, he donated two lots on the northeast and northwest corners of the plat for school purposes. Many of the old settlers are under the impression that the first schoolhouse was built on one of these lots—the one on the northeast corner. This would seem probable from the fact that the lot was donated and intended for that purpose. The house was called the "Big Spring" Schoolhouse, and was built in 1818, and stood where the soap factory now stands on Fourth street. There was a block-house on that same lot before the schoolhouse was built. Alexander Barr was one of the first, if not the first, teacher who occupied this house. He was the son of a Baptist minister, a very efficient teacher, and taught here fifteen years. The house was a frame, about 20x35 feet. Mordecai Bartley writes thus concerning this schoolhouse: "As the town increased in population, public spirit and enterprise, the policy of erecting a schoolhouse was discussed, and for the purpose of having a decision, an individual visited each family in the village, and to each presented a subscription paper, thereby obtaining a promise of the payment of $200 to aid in the building of a schoolhouse. On the evening of the same day, a meeting of the citizens was held, and after organizing by appointing a chairman and secretary, a motion to proceed immediately in erecting a schoolhouse was carried without debate. It was then proposed by one that it be built of logs, by another that it be frame, by another, brick, and another, stone. Each plan had its advocates, but finally the meeting dissolved in confusion without coming to any conclusion, save that a schoolhouse be built. The subscription of $200 was placed in the hands of

mechanics, who speedily erected a comfortable frame schoolhouse in the northeast part of the town, which was occupied for school purposes more than twenty years." Some of Barr's pupils were Joseph, Robert and Harriet Cairns, John and Hugh McCluer, Rebecca, George and James Coffinberry—the latter is now a prominent Judge in the city of Cleveland—and Elizabeth, Susan, Jane W., Rebecca D., George W., Mary and Sarah L. Carothers.

Some years after the Big Spring Schoolhouse was built, another was erected on the other lot donated by Gen. Hedges. It was called the "Red" Schoolhouse, and occupied the lot on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, where F. E. Tracy now lives. This house was standing in 1840, as Mr. J. H. Cook was a teacher at that time. One of the later schoolhouses was also erected on the south end of the market-house lot, and the school there was at one time taught by Moses Dickey.

It was not until March, 1846, that a petition was received by the Council, asking that the town be divided into school districts. Up to this time, but one district existed. In April following, the Council ordained, "that said corporate limits be divided into three separate districts, to be known and called Nos. 1, 2, and 3." District No. 1 to include all that part of the town east of Walnut street and north of the public square; No. 2 to embrace all south of the north line of the public square, and east of Walnut, except that the line running north and south between Second and Third streets should follow Main street instead of Walnut; No. 3 embraced all that part of town not included in the other two.

Five Wardens were appointed by the Council for each of these districts, and, as the town increased in population, other districts were added from time to time, as the necessities of the case demanded, until they numbered six. In these three original districts, the schoolhouses were, No. 1, the Big Spring, on Fourth, where the first brick schoolhouse was afterward erected; No. 2, the new brick on Southeast Diamond, now occupied as a normal school; No. 3, the Red Schoolhouse, corner Fourth and Mulberry.

There is a gap in the history of Mansfield schools it will be hard to bridge over, in consequence of the total destruction of all the records of the Board of Education by fire, when H. C. Hedges' block was burned, about 1870; however, there is little valuable history of the schools before about 1855, when the present system, then, of course, in a rude state, came into existence. The following is copied from the Mansfield *Herald*, of January, 1857: "Our schools were organized under the law of 1852, immediately after its passage. A Board of Education, consisting of J. H. Cook, A. L. Grimes and I. Gass, was elected in the spring of 1855. As contracts already existed for teaching one term in the several school districts into which our city was then divided, this Board did not enter fully upon its duties until the fall of that year, at which time properly commences the graded system among us. The usual embarrassment attending the application of any new law as important as this, was felt by the Board in their early labors, which demanded the utmost discretion and skill in overcoming. We have had no access to the statistics of these schools previous to their organization under the new law. Such as we have are furnished by Dr. Catlin, the present Superintendent. Alexander Bartlett was appointed Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Instruction for the first year. He was succeeded by H. Merrel, who held the position seven months. George W. Waring succeeded I. Gass, and B. Burns succeeded A. L. Grimes, on the expiration of their terms of office. The Board, as now constituted, consists of J. H. Cook, President; G. W. Waring and B. Burns; the City Clerk, Alexander McIlvaine, acting, by virtue of his office, as Clerk of the Board.

"Dr. Catlin has had charge of the schools as Superintendent of Instruction, since September, 1855, at which time the Board of Education found it necessary to adopt, and publish in pamphlet form, a system of general rules and regulations, to the wise and wholesome administration of which, the present flourishing condition of our schools is, in a great measure, attributable. Our school year, commencing on September 1, consists of forty weeks, divided into three terms, one of sixteen weeks, and the other two of twelve each. We have at present eleven schools, employing, with Superintendent, thirteen teachers. There are five primary, four secondary, a grammar and a high school. The annual enumeration of youth, at the last census, was over one thousand five hundred, an increase of about two hundred since the present system was adopted.

"The enrollment of pupils in our schools for the past school year was 808, and at the present time 925. We are satisfied that the course of study adopted by our Board is a most judicious one, and well calculated to discipline the mental faculties as they mature, impart a valuable fund of knowledge, and prepare our youth for the highest usefulness and happiness. We are happy to notice that moral instruction has a high position in the minds of our teachers and all our school officers. The Bible, without note or comment, but as God's revealed will, is used in all our schools."

As the Mansfield Female College came into existence about this time, it may be proper to give a brief history of that institution, which created expectations and hopes that have not been realized. It was projected in the spring of 1853, and completed for the reception of pupils November 7, 1855. It occupies a pleasant situation on West Market street; is a substantial and beautiful brick edifice, 54x76 feet, and four stories high. The entire cost of the building, apparatus, library, etc., was $22,447. It started out with a competent corps of professors, and an attendance of 113 students the first year. It struggled along for a number of years, but failed for want of pecuniary support; being heavily burdened with a debt it was unable to liquidate. The Odd Fellows were about purchasing it in 1857, for the purpose of establishing a school for the orphans of deceased members of that society, but for some reason that project failed, and it finally passed into other hands. For many years, it has been occupied as a boarding-house.

Following Bartlett and Merril as Superintendents, came William C. Catlin, who continued to occupy that position until 1859, when he was succeeded by J. H. Reed, who, after his retirement from this office, engaged in the retail, and afterward the wholesale, book and paper trade. Henry M. Parker succeeded Mr. Reed, and continued in the office of Superintendent until 1873, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Simpson, the present efficient officer.

As has been stated, the first Board of Education, under the present system, was elected in 1853, and consisted of A. L. Grimes, J. H. Cook and Isaac Gass. In 1854, George W. Waring succeeded Gass; in 1856, Barnabus Burns succeeded Grimes; in 1857, Uzziel Stevens succeeded Waring; in 1858, Henry C. Hedges succeeded Cook; in 1860, Joel Myers succeeded Stevens, and in 1868, A. L. Grimes succeeded Burns. The Board then consisted of H. C. Hedges, Joel Myers and A. L. Grimes, who remained in office until 1872, and during whose administration the four beautiful brick schoolhouses were built, one in each ward of the city. Before the erection of these buildings, there was a controversy among the citizens regarding the organization of the schools; one party wishing to build one grand institution of learning, in a central portion of the city, which should accommodate all the children in the corporation; the other desiring to erect a building in each ward. The latter finally prevailed. The former desired to purchase the

female college building, for the purpose, but since the erection of the ward schoolhouses, all parties seem well satisfied. The first of these buildings was erected on Bloom street, in the Second Ward, in 1868, and was ready for the reception of pupils in January, 1869. The same year, the frame schoolhouse in John's Addition was erected, and also the Third Ward Schoolhouse, which occupies a square, extending from Third to Fourth streets, in the eastern part of the city. These houses, together with houses in the First and Fourth Wards was agitated; and resulted in the erection of the First Ward School building, or high school, in 1870. This beautiful edifice was opened, with appropriate ceremonies, January 2, 1871. It occupies the lot on First street, which is on the southwest corner of the original plat of the city, and was donated by Gen. Hedges, to the Presbyterians, for a graveyard. The total cost of this building, furniture, etc., was $31,297, and with few exceptions, the labor was performed



MANSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

the old brick on Southeast Diamond, and the brick on the corner of Mulberry and First, now owned and occupied by the Catholic School, constituted the schoolhouses of the city for several years—the house on the corner of Mulberry and First being used for high-school purposes, while the primary school of the First Ward occupied the upper rooms of the market house. At this time, the number of teachers, including superintendent, was seventeen. It was soon found that the existing buildings were not adequate to the increasing demands upon them, and in 1867–68 the question of new school- and materials furnished by mechanics and business men of the city; the stone, with the exception of the window sills, being taken from quarries near the city. It is of brick, two stories, besides basement and attic; mansard roof; conveniently planned and nicely furnished, and is occupied by primary, intermediate, several grammar and a high school.

In the following year, 1871, the Fourth Ward building was erected. It was built on the same plan and of the same size as the First Ward building, costing about $100 less. Its location, in the eastern part of the city, is commanding

and beautiful, seven acres of land having been purchased by the Board, upon which the building is located. A statement made by Henry C. Hedges, at the dedication of this building, which occurred January 15, 1872, furnishes the information that the cost of the school buildings in the four wards and that in John's Addition, was $93,450, with twenty-eight rooms, capable of seating 1,850 pupils at one time. The ward buildings were all erected under the supervision of Mr. S. G. Brinley, since deceased, and have given general satisfaction.

After the completion of these buildings, changes were again made in the Board of Education, Isaac Gass succeeding Joel Myers in 1872; Martin B. Finfrock succeeding A. L. Grimes in 1873. In 1874, Mr. Gass was succeeded by John W. Jenner, who still retains the office. In March, 1879, the number of the members of the Board was changed from three to six by a vote of the people. In April following, Abraham Small, B. Sens, M. B. Bushnell and L. F. Harrington were added to the Board, Mr. Hedges retiring, after having faithfully served the city in this capacity for twenty-one consecutive years.

The Board, as now (January, 1880) constituted, consists of M. B. Bushnell, M. V. B. Finfrock, L. F. Harrington, J. W. Jenner, B. Sens and A. Small.

The steady growth of the city is indicated in the progress of the schools, in the additional number of pupils and teachers each year, and the occasional building of a new schoolhouse. During the year 1879, a fine brick schoolhouse was erected in Newman's Addition, in the eastern part of the city, and additions have been made from time to time to some of the old houses. These houses now number six in the city, and will seat (at one time) 2,234 pupils. The actual cost of these buildings is $103,450, and the total value of school property in the city, $150,000. Number of pupils enrolled in 1878–79, was 1,777; the per cent of average daily attendance is, of the average monthly enrollment, 95; the per cent of average daily attendance is, of the whole number enrolled, 76. Thirty-six teachers are employed—two males (including the Superintendent), and thirty-four females; average salaries of grade teacher is $40 per month: of high-school teachers, $78.33. Under the management of the present very efficient Superintendent, Mr. John Simpson, these schools have attained a high degree of excellence, and are not surpassed by any others in the State.

The Mansfield Normal College was organized September 10, 1878, by Prof. J. Fraise Richard, at the suggestion of a few leading citizens of Mansfield, of whom Henry C. Hedges may be mentioned as the most active. The building, on the corner of East Diamond and Flint streets, formerly the Fourth Ward School building, was secured for the purpose, and exteriorly fitted up by the Board of Education. It had been unoccupied since the erection of the new Fourth Ward building, and its windows afforded inviting targets for the boys of the neighborhood.

From the first circular issued, the following facts are gleaned: "The first year contained three terms of twelve, sixteen, and twelve weeks respectively. The tuition was placed at 75 cents per week, which covered all branches studied.

The objects of the institution are:

1. To afford teachers of all grades the most rational methods of instruction and management.

2. To give the most thorough, recent and systematic instruction, in the various subjects embraced in the courses of study.

3. To inspire the power of thorough, original investigation; to develop earnest, consecutive and effective thinking; in short, to cultivate that sort of mind-power which makes itself felt under every circumstance in life.

4. To realize as fully as possible what is comprehended in the expression—a modern school, dealing with practical subjects in a practical way.

5. To put within reach of all a thorough, practical education, "good enough for the best, and cheap enough for the poorest."

The courses of study are:

Preparatory—embracing a searching study or review of all the common branches, including also elementary algebra, rhetoric, elocution and debating.

Teachers—same as preparatory, with thorough training in methods of teaching, philosophy of education, school organization and management.

Business—a full course in book-keeping, commercial computations, penmanship, business correspondence and commercial law.

Musical—vocal and instrumental in all its departments.

Scientific—a full line of mathematics, natural science, Latin language, history (both ancient and modern), English literature, evidences of Christianity, and government.

Classical—This adds to the scientific course a training in Greek, metaphysics and logic.

To these it is proposed to add, in the early future, a preparatory course in law and medicine, so that young ladies and gentlemen may be prepared, in classes, to attend the regular lectures in legal and medical schools.

At this date (January, 1880), although the normal college has been in existence but little over a year, it has grown from thirty-two students at the opening, to one hundred and ten, representing nearly every part of the State.

Classes have been organized in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, geography, natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, botany, geology and zoology, English grammar, rhetoric, elocution, literature and history, Latin grammar and Greek, penmanship, vocal and instrumental music.

Under its present efficient management the normal college, it is hoped and believed, will be a permanent success. All it needs is encouragement and fostering care to make it one of the best of its kind in the State.

In 1818, the first paper made its appearance in Mansfield. It was called the *Olive*. The following extract is from a letter of Mr. John C. Gilkison, its editor and proprietor: "The first newspaper printed in Richland County was established in April, 1818. * * * It was what is termed a medium sheet, and was printed on what we would call, at this day, worn-out type, and an old Ramage press; the entire establishment cost about $150. * * * It was carried on about a year, with three hundred and fifty or four hundred subscribers. * * * At the time the *Olive* was first established, Richland County contained about one thousand voters, and the number of dwelling-houses in Mansfield was about seventy-five or eighty,* chiefly log cabins and small frame buildings. A considerable proportion of the support of the establishment was from Huron County, there being at that time no printing office in that county." In politics, the *Olive* advocated Whig principles. Shortly after it started, John Fleming became a partner of Mr. Gilkison, and the publication was continued about one year, when Mr. Gilkison sold his interest to Robert Crosthwaite, who, in a few weeks, also purchased Fleming's interest, and carried on the paper very irregularly eight or ten months, when he failed; and, for a time, Mansfield was without a paper. In 1823, James Purdy arrived in the town, purchased the establishment and commenced the publication of a Whig and Masonic paper called the Mansfield *Gazette*. He purchased the establishment on credit, giving his personal notes therefor, took possession and employed John C. Gilkison as printer. He soon discovered that the type was too much worn to print a readable paper, and, mounting his horse, rode to Cincinnati, purchased a new font on credit and returned with it in his saddle-bags. Thus the first really permanent

*Mr. Gilkison must have been mistaken about the number of houses. Mr. James Purdy, Mrs. Smith, Dr. Bushnell and other old residents place the number of dwellings at that time from eighteen to thirty.

newspaper establishment was started entirely on credit. Mr. Purdy's difficulties were not yet at an end. The first three years the concern did not pay expenses; the press was too small, and it was found necessary to purchase a new press and renew the entire establishment. The income from his professional practice, however, enabled him to meet his notes at maturity, sustain and improve the establishment until it became self-supporting and eventually prosperous. His practice requiring his whole attention, he sold the establishment in 1832. In 1830, Josiah L. Reed established another press in Mansfield, and printed a Democratic paper, called the *Western Herald*, which he conducted about a year or two. In 1832, T. W. Bartley, Dr. Rentzel and J. C. Gilkison formed a partnership, bought out both the Purdy and Reed offices, consolidated them and commenced the publication of the *Ohio Spectator*, with the understanding that it should be an impartial journal; but, in a short time, it proved one-sided, and Mr. Gilkison withdrew from the establishment. It was soon sold to H. Leyman, and, not long after, Leyman sold to J. H. Hoffman, who, with Rentzel, conducted it to the end of the first volume (still Democratic), when they failed, and this office remained closed until 1836. Meanwhile, in 1832, John and Charles Boreland commenced the publication of the *Richland Whig*, which advocated the principles its title denotes, and was conducted by them about two years, when it failed for want of patronage.

In 1836, John Meredith and John Warnock purchased the *Spectator* office of Hoffman & Rentzel, and continued its publication as a Democratic journal, of super-royal size, for some two years, under the title of the *Ohio Shield*, when Meredith purchased Warnock's interest, enlarged the paper to double-medium size, and changed its title to that of the *Shield and Banner*. The publication of the paper was continued by Meredith, and Meredith & Maxwell, until May, 1841, when it was purchased by its present editor, John Y. Glessner. Thus it will be seen that the *Shield and Banner* is the pioneer paper. It had a hard struggle for existence in the start, but has been published under different names sixty-two years, with only an occasional break-down for the first few years. It has been published under its present name more than forty years, and by its present editor nearly forty years. In 1838, Marain & Devine established a Whig paper called the *Richland Jeffersonian*, which they conducted one year, when they failed for want of patronage, and the establishment was purchased by J. C. Gilkison & Sons. It was conducted by these gentlemen nine years, with a subscription list of about eight hundred. They then sold out to M. Day, Jr., and E. W. Smith. Messrs. Day & Smith changed the name of the paper to the *Mansfield Herald*. In 1852, Mr. Day purchased Mr. Smith's interest, and continued the publication of the *Herald* until 1855, when it was purchased by R. Brinkerhoff, D. R. Locke (Nasby) and James G. Robinson. In 1856, Mr. Locke retired, and became proprietor of the Bucyrus *Journal*; Messrs. Brinkerhoff & Robinson continuing the *Herald*, and in the fall of 1857 received M. Day, Jr., into the firm. In the spring of 1858, Messrs. Day and Robinson retired, and the paper was conducted by R. Brinkerhoff alone until May, 1859, when he sold out to Dr. Myers and his brother, Lorenzo D. Myers. When Dr. Myers died, his interest passed into the hands of his brother, Wesley Myers. The Messrs. Myers continued its publication until October 13, 1875, when it was purchased by its present proprietors, Messrs. George U. Harn & Company.

In 1844, a Democratic campaign paper was started by Wiley & Tidball, called the *Morning Pennant;* and about the same time a Whig campaign paper, called the *Richland Bugle and Independent Press*, was established by William Johnson, both of which were discontinued at

the end of the first volume. In 1850, an independent Democratic paper was established by Joel Myers and Jacob Reisenger, which was continued through one volume, then sold to John Y. Glessner, and discontinued.

From time to time, as occasion demanded, extras have been issued from the *Herald* and *Shield* offices.

Owing to a large German element in the population of the city, which has been steadily increasing in numbers and influence, it was thought a paper printed in the German language would receive support, and, accordingly, October 5, 1872, the first issue of the Mansfield *Courier* appeared, conducted by August Selbach. It started with a subscription list of four or five hundred. In about a year, the firm changed to Selbach & Pfisterer. Soon after, it was purchased by John B. Netscher, who conducted it until January 1, 1874, when it was purchased by Messrs. Kilian & Kuebler. In six months, Mr. Kuebler withdrew, and Mr. Kilian conducted it until his death in October 1, 1875, after which it was continued by the administrator of the estate until January, 1876, when it was purchased by Messrs. Kuebler & Wolf, its present proprietors. It is quarto, 30x44.

In April, 1873, a paper was started called the *Ohio Liberal*. It was intended to represent the views of Liberal Republicans, in the county and State, as at that time they felt themselves subject to attack from both the old political parties, and desired some means of self-defense. A few citizens of Mansfield, therefore, subscribed the means necessary to start a weekly journal, and a company was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000. It was under the editorial supervision of Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, who, during the Presidential campaign, had been Chairman of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee of the State. The local department was under the charge of W. S. McMillen. It had not been expected that it would be a financial success, but, to the surprise of its originators, it was self-supporting from the beginning, and has prospered and steadily grown in circulation. Subsequently, a jobbing department was added, and the paper became one of the permanent institutions of the city.

It maintained an independent position in politics, until the Presidential election of 1876, when it supported the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and has since been in accord with the Democratic party. In April, 1877, it was transferred to its present proprietors, Henry and Charles Foulk, who have sole control of its editorial and business management.

In 1859, a paper was started, called the *Richland Democrat*, by L. C. Kelly and Jacob Reisinger. The latter died during the first year of its existence, after which it was continued by Mr. Kelly until 1862, when the settlement of Reisinger's estate and the war, combined, caused it to suspend.

The first issue of the *Sunday Morning Call* appeared July 23, 1876. It has not changed hands since that time, and is still issued, from the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, by A. J. Baughman and his sister, Miss Sadie Baughman, both practical printers. Its success does not depend upon regular subscribers, but being of an aggressive and sensational nature, its weekly sales are quite large. It soon came to be well known, and is sold by news-dealers and news-boys, in Mansfield and other towns within a radius of fifty miles, making it a financial success.

The *Herald*, under its present management, is healthy and prosperous, and is unqualifiedly Republican; indeed, all the county papers are well sustained, which speaks volumes for the intelligence of the people of the county. Mr. Glessner is the oldest editor in the State, in continuous service.

In December, 1871, the *Shield and Banner* office was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was very severe, but such was the energy

displayed, that the paper never missed an issue. Through the courtesy of the Messrs. Myers, of the *Herald*, Mr. Glessner was enabled to issue a half-sheet the same week of the fire, and to continue its publication without interruption. During the thirty-nine years of his connection with this paper, it has never missed an issue. It is the organ of the Democratic party of Richland, and the official paper of the county.

So far as can be ascertained, the first post office was established (as has been mentioned in the general history of Mansfield) on a very large white-oak log that lay between the two block-houses on the square. Two men by the name of Facer and Hatfield were the earliest mail-carriers. They carried the mail from Cleveland and Sandusky City, to Mansfield, Mount Vernon and Columbus; sometimes on horseback, but, during the war of 1812, generally on foot for greater safety; packing the mail-bags through the woods, hiding in swamps and skulking in the bushes to save their scalps and the mail from a savage foe. Henry Newman says: "We few inhabitants of Mansfield, on the day Hatfield was expected, would assemble together on and against a very large white-oak log, that lay between the block-houses, and there await the arrival of the mail. Some one was always ready to read the news, for the mail was then and there opened on the big log." It was generally Andrew Coffinberry, or, as he was usually called, "Count Coffinberry," or sometimes "Count Puffindorf," who would read the news from the top of the log. The settlers were anxious to hear from the war, and a newspaper, though it might be a week or two old, was quickly seized, no matter to whom it belonged, and the news read aloud to all the citizens of Mansfield. A local post office became a necessity after a time; some place where the letters, which of course soon began to accumulate, could be kept in safety until called for, and where the weary and mud-spattered mail-carrier could rest and warm, before starting again on his lonely journey. That well-dressed, wigged and powdered, foppish but smart little Winn Winship was selected as Postmaster. A description of this gentleman, and also of his house, is given in the general history of Mansfield and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that he lived by himself in the only frame house in town, which he built just opposite the present site of the North American, where Purdy's Bank was for many years located. In this house, therefore, was established the first post office in Mansfield and the first in Richland County. The exact date when this post office was established and also the names and dates of appointment of all subsequent Postmasters have been obtained from the Post Office Department, through the kindness of Secretary Sherman, and from this report it is found that Mr. Winship received his appointment July 1, 1811, and held the office nine years. He was succeeded, May 30, 1820, by R. McCombs, who kept a store on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, where the Mansfield Banking Company now is.

To show the postal routes of that day, the following card was exhibited on the post-office door:

"*Arrival and Departure of Mails.*

"To Columbus, via Bellville, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. To Sandusky City, via Truxville, Plymouth, &c., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. To Millersburg, via Perrysville and Loudonville, Wednesday, at 6 A. M. To Bucyrus, via Galion, Wednesday, at 6 A. M. To Pittsburgh, via Hays' Cross Roads, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. To Delaware, via Lexington, &c., Wednesday, at 6 A. M."

Mr. McCombs held the office until January 25, 1830, when Hugh McFall was appointed, and the office removed to the McFall corner—northwest corner of Main and Third. Mr. McFall was appointed by Gen. Jackson, then President, and held the office eleven years and six months. Those were the days of stages. In the transportation of mails, one step forward had been made—instead of going afoot, or horseback, the never-to-be-forgotten stage-coach

was in operation. Even yet, old settlers look back to the stage-coach days with a sigh of regret that they are gone, never to return. The stage routes then were from Cleveland and Sandusky to Mansfield, Mount Vernon and Columbus. From the east, the stage came from Pittsburgh, and for a long time the western terminus was at Mansfield, but after a time, the route was extended to Bucyrus. Hiram R. Smith, still living, was a post-office clerk under Mr. McFall. He was only a lad at that time, and relates that the Postmaster at one time sent him to Columbus, on horseback, with a pair of saddle-bags full of silver, to be deposited in the old Franklin Bank there, to the credit of the Post Office Department, at Washington. He was a little over two days in making the journey, as the roads were very bad, and it was all the way through the woods, with only here and there a cabin. Following McFall, came Uriah Jamison, as Postmaster, July 26, 1838, and the location of the office was changed to a frame house, which occupied the present site of Johnston's drug store—first door north of the Wiler House. Jamison was succeeded by Jacob Hammer, in 1841, moving the office to a small building on the present site of H. R. Smith's Opera House. Barney McCarron was the next Postmaster after Hammer; was appointed November 11, 1845, and removed the office to the North American corner, where he kept it a short time and then transferred it to the building where Rigbey's shoe store is now located. From there, it went across the street, into one of those old buildings that was recently pulled down to make room for the building of the Swigart, Jenner & Scattergood Block, and Jacob Hammer kept it. Hammer received his second appointment April 27, 1849. Jacob Reisinger followed Hammer, June 16, 1853, and kept the office in Dickson's Block. Samuel Snyder succeeded Reisinger, November 18, 1859, and kept the office in the same place. George H. Kling was the next Postmaster, receiving his appointment March 28, 1861, and it was during his administration that the office was removed to its present location. This block was erected in 1863, and the office has not been moved since that time. Henry P. Davis was Kling's successor, and was appointed Postmaster by Abraham Lincoln Sept. 28, 1864, and held the office nine years. He was followed by the present efficient officer, Thos. E. Douglas, March 12, 1873.

The business of the post office, at the present time, largely exceeds the popular idea of it. It has grown to be a kind of banking institution of no inconsiderable proportions, and will, no doubt, increase in popularity from year to year, as a medium through which the Government may reach the people. It was through the post office that Secretary Sherman was enabled to place a large portion of the 4 per cent loans, with little expense to the Government and great convenience to the people; $15,000 of these bonds were sold here. Postmaster Douglas furnishes the following, relating to the business of the office during the year 1879: Gross receipts, $20,625.70—this being for stamps and box rent; total number of money-orders issued from this office, 41,965; the number issued during the year 1879 were 4,618, for which $51,253.62 was paid by the people: and during the same time the post office has paid out $62,352.67, on money-orders; number of letters registered during the year, 835; an average of 2,000 letters (exclusive of drops) are daily mailed at the office, and, during the year over two hundred thousand circulars were mailed at the office; number of postal cards sold during the year, 147,837, and about the same number mailed at the office for the same time. In addition to this, the sale of stamped envelopes is large and continually increasing, the number sold in 1879 being 91,000. The business of the post office is looked upon as an index of the development, civilization and intelligence of a community. This is certainly an encouraging exhibit.

CHAPTER L.

BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, MILLS AND MANUFACTURERS.

First Bank—Application for a Charter—Patterson & Co.—Mr. Purdy's Bank—The Sturges Bank—Richland National—First National—Mansfield Banking Company—Mansfield Savings Bank—The Richland Mutual Insurance Company—The Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company—The American Mutual Accident Association—The Early Mills of Madison Township—Gilbert, Waugh & Co.—Hicks, Brown & Co.—The Aultman & Taylor Company—The Mansfield Machine Works—Cracker Bakery—Box Factory—The Western and Buckeye Suspender Companies—Trunk Factory—Mansfield Woolen Mills—Mansfield Lumber and Building Company—Paper Manufactory—Patterson, Creigh & Co.—G. W. Forney & Co.—Other Industries.

THE banking business of the city, like every other business at the present date (January, 1880), has settled down on a solid basis, the city now containing three banking institutions, all doing a safe and profitable business. The first establishment of this kind was started as early as 1816, on Main street, at the southwest corner of the square, where the old Farmers' Bank was afterward, for many years, located. John Garrison was President, and a Mr. Elliott, Cashier. A charter was applied for and a member elected to the Legislature, purposely to see that the bill for that purpose passed. The bill had passed to a third reading, when a member moved its indefinite postponement. The Richland member thinking it was on its final passage, voted aye, and defeated his own measure by his own vote. It was indefinitely postponed by a majority of one, and the bank never obtained a charter. So far as can be ascertained, this was the end of the banking business until 1846, when Messrs. James Patterson & Co. started on the west side of the square, about where the Farmers' Bank is now located. This was not a bank of issue, but simply a bank of deposit, and the daily accumulation of cash was taken every evening to the vault in the store of E. P. Sturges for safe keeping. Mr. Patterson conducted the bank several years, when he died, and it passed into the control of Conn, Sherman & Co., Messrs. Andrew Conn and C. T. Sherman having been for some years interested in it. It did business for a time on the west side of the square, and then moved to the first room south of the Wiler House, where it continued until about 1854, when Conn having moved away, it closed up its affairs. The first really permanent institution of this kind was started by Mr. James Purdy, in 1847. In 1846, a law creating the State Bank of Ohio was passed. Mr. Purdy was active in procuring the passage of this law, and immediately determined to take advantage of its benefits and establish a branch in Mansfield. As this was the first bank, a little history of it may be interesting.

Money to establish banks could not be gathered up on the streets in those days, but Mr. Purdy succeeded in finding thirty men in the county who were able to pay in $30,000 in specie, Mr. Purdy agreeing to take their stock off their hands, if at any future time they should desire it. He was aided in the establishment of this bank by G. Armentrout, William Granger, David Anderson and others.

Soon after he commenced operations, C. T. Sherman made an attempt in the same direction, and also obtained the requisite amount of stock. According to law, but one branch could be established in a county. Both parties presented their claims to the Board of Control. For some reason, the Farmers' was the one accepted.

The bank was organized August 4, 1847, by the election of J. Purdy, William Granger, David Anderson, John Shauck and Messer Barker, Directors. James Purdy was elected President, and John Rhodes, cashier. The latter continued as cashier until May 6, 1850, when he resigned, and J. M. Rhodes was appointed. He resigned in 1851, and H. Colby was appointed and continued until the expiration of the charter, and the bank was merged into a national bank. They obtained a circulation of $60,000, which was more than the business of Richland County then required. When gold was discovered in California, they established a bank in Sacramento, from which they obtained coin. It was shipped to New York and placed to their credit. In the general smash-up in New York in 1857, they sustained a heavy loss of deposits. In 1865, the shareholders of the old bank transferred their stock to the Farmers' National Bank, and Mr. Purdy was elected President, a position he yet retains, making him, probably, the oldest bank president in continual service in the State. The bank passed safely through the panic of 1873, though hard pressed and losing heavily by the dishonesty of its cashier. Mr. Purdy has been extensively engaged in other banking operations outside the city.

In 1852, the banking-house of E. Sturges, Sr., & Co. started in a little frame, 10x20 office on the corner of Main and Third, where Bigelow's drug store is now located. They afterward moved into the McFall corner. The partners were E. Sturges, Sr., S. B. Sturges and A. L. Grimes; S. B. Sturges withdrew in 1859. In 1857–58, Mr. Benjamin Blymyer, C. L. Avery and E. Sturges, Sr., & Co. erected the brick block, where Blymyer's stove and tin store, and Scattergood's dry-goods store is, and to which the bank was moved from the McFall corner. Here they continued business until 1867, when they consolidated with the Richland National Bank. This latter bank was organized in 1865, with a cash capital of $100,000, which was increased to $150,000 when consolidated with E. Sturges, Sr., & Co. The officers of the institution were: A. L. Grimes, President; D. Sturges, Vice President; J. M. Jolly, Cashier; R. H. Rowland, Teller. It first started in the old frame building, which was pulled down in the summer of 1879 to make room for the new block of Scattergood, Jenner & Swigart; and, in 1867, was moved into the room occupied by E. Sturges, Sr., & Co. The Richland National closed up its affairs, or sold out to the Farmers' National Bank, January 1, 1876.

The Mansfield *Herald* of May 25, 1864, announces the fact of the organization of the First National Bank of Mansfield, with a cash capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $300,000. A meeting of the stockholders was held on the 16th of the month, and T. T. Woodruff, W. S. Hickox, B. Burns, H. C. Hedges and L. J. Tracy were elected Directors. T. T. Woodruff was made President; L. J. Tracy, Vice President; and W. S. Hickox, Cashier.

The history of this bank is written indeliby in the memory of the majority of Mansfield people. It ran along very smoothly for nearly a decade; its officers changed occasionally, but its cashier, W. S. Hickox, was always at his post, and was looked upon as a man of high character and business capacity. He was a leader in the Sunday school, church and society; was trusted and respected by the community, and pointed out to young men as a model, and a shining example of a self-made man. Older and wiser heads may have been shaken at times, at the display of wealth by the cashier, yet the man

continued to grow in popularity and power until the crash came on the 26th of September, 1873. It was the old, old story of misplaced confidence. If Mr. Hickox was not dishonest, his weakness bordered so closely upon it as to justify the community in calling him a "thief," which was done with considerable unanimity and earnestness.

The excitement and indignation of Mansfield people, and especially of those immediately interested in the bank, knew no bounds, and after withstanding the storm for a time the cashier fled to parts unknown, and is yet a fugitive from justice. The failure of this bank disclosed to the astonished gaze of the public, the incapacity, dishonesty and knavery of other men in the city, who had before occupied high positions of trust and responsibility. This was the beginning of the financial panic of 1873, and although Mr. Hickox must be held to great responsibility in this matter, he was but the representative of an unnatural and diseased condition of society, and came to be the door, as it were, through which the public gazed upon the rottenness and corruption that for years had been gathering, and which was no more than skin-deep. It was like a carbuncle on the human body, which must burst and discharge its corruption, before the healing process can take place, and this bursting and discharge in the case of Mansfield came through the First National Bank, as was natural. It took several years for this great carbuncle to gather, burst and heal, and the process was very painful; but it has been accomplished, leaving only a few scars.

The panic and its consequences have been briefly referred to elsewhere. The Directors and stockholders took possession of the bank, appointed a receiver, and wound up its affairs as rapidly as possible. Many good, honest and trustworthy citizens were dragged down to ruin by the failure.

The other two banks, the Farmers' and Richland National, fearing a run, and consequent ruin, determined, if possible, to save themselves, and the next day the officers and Directors of these banks met and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the monetary crisis, and suspension of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, and banks of other cities; and also in view of the welfare of our various friends and depositors, it is hereby agreed by the undersigned national banks of this city, that we temporarily suspend currency payments, exceeding $50 on all balances."

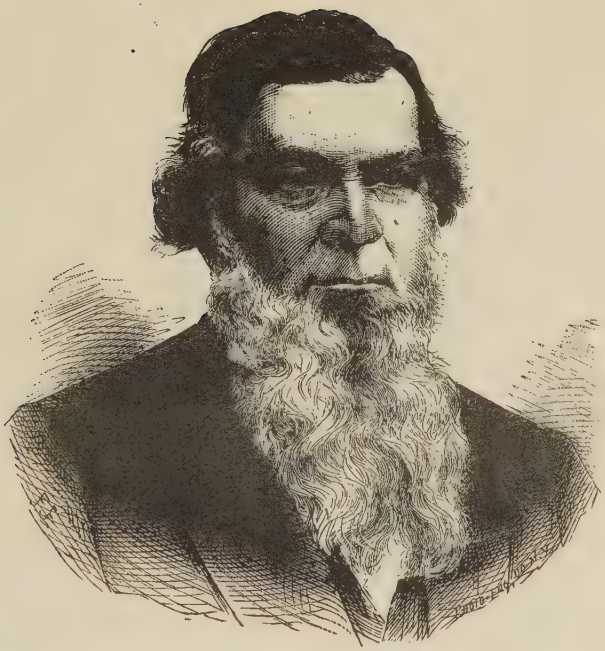
This was signed by the cashiers of these banks, and checked a run which would probably have caused them to close their doors.

October 28, the first official report of the condition of the First National Bank was published by the receiver, in which it appears that the assets were $246,767.91; liabilities, $398,559.48, which would indicate a loss of more than $150,000. The expenses of settlement and of the litigation that followed, probably increased this amount somewhat.

The Mansfield Banking Company opened for regular business, July 12, 1873, on the corner of Main and Third streets, where it is still in operation. The first officers were: James Dickson, President; John S. Neal, Vice President; J. M. Sharp, Cashier; E. R. Rockwell, Teller. Some changes have since been made in these officers.

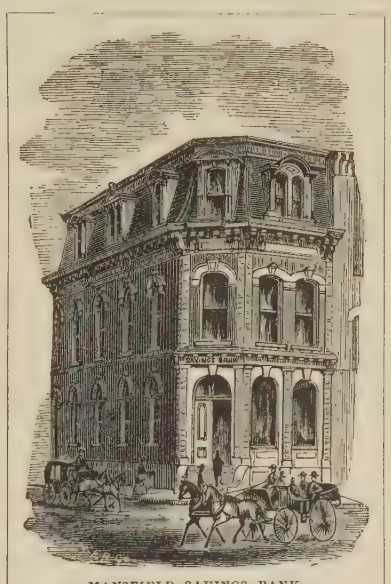
In February, 1873, the Mansfield Savings Bank was opened in an elegant new block on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where it yet remains. Its officers were: Barnabas Burns, President; M. D. Harter, Vice President; R. Brinkerhoff, Cashier; and S. A. Jennings, Teller. The only change made in these officers has been the retirement of Mr. Harter, and the election of William Stevens as Vice President.

In addition to a regular banking business, this bank added a savings department, and thus supplied a long-felt, but never before enjoyed want, to the people of Mansfield. The bank was organized under a general law of Ohio, passed February 26, 1873, and its stockholders



Truly Yours H. L. Parish

comprise a large number of names well known in Richland County. Deposits are received from $1 up to any sum, not exceeding $500, and the depositor receives 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The high character of its officers and Directors, the ability and skill displayed in the conduct of its affairs, have won the confidence of its patrons, and are a sufficient guarantee of the future solidity and permanency of the institution. It has won its way fairly to a solid, paying, and it is believed, enduring, business. The following names comprise its Directors: John B. Netscher, Fred. M. Fitting, Ezra Osbun, R. C. Brown, M. D. Harter, E. W. Smith, C. Welty, Nelson Ozier, Wm. Stevens, Wash. McBride, Isaiah Boyce, John Hamilton, James Meeds, W. M. Hahn, W. P. Clarke, B. Burns, J. M. Condon, Peter Snapp and James Hughes.



MANSFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

The Richland Mutual Insurance Company was chartered in 1851 and is the oldest of the three companies established here. Its incorporators were Judge Parker, Charles T. Sherman, Robert Bentley, Thos. W. Bartley, James Weldon, Andrew Conn, E. P. Sturges and J. H. Cook. Its first President was Andrew Conn. The office is now in the Opera Building, and its business is confined to the State of Ohio. Its management has been very judicious and careful, and its losses promptly paid. Its capital having accumulated to the amount of $1,200,000, it is one of the safest and most reliable companies in the State. The President is J. H. Cook; Secretary, R. Smith, and General Agent, N. S. Reed.

The Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated Aug. 5, 1873, with a capital of $50,000, and commenced business Jan. 1, 1874. The incorporators were, H. R. Smith, John Wood, F. E. Tracy, M. D. Harter, E. P. Sturges, J. B. Netscher and M. Black. It does business only on the mutual plan and not outside of the State. Its capital has increased to $220,000. Its President is John Wood; Treasurer, M. D. Harter; Secretary, J. H. Emminger.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company was organized Oct. 12, 1876, through the personal efforts of Mr. M. E. Douglas, former Secretary of the Richland Mutual. Its Board of Directors were L. J. Tracy, H. C. Hedges, M. R. Dickey, H. M. Weaver, H. H. Sturges, W. B. Mercer, S. R. Harris, Henry L. Curtis, H. B. Curtis and M. E. Douglas. The President is L. J. Tracy; M. E. Douglas is Secretary and Treasurer, and J. W. Hahn, General Agent. Messrs. H. L. Curtis and W. B. Mercer have retired from the directorship and their places have been filled by B. F. Crawford and W. M. Hahn. Its capital has increased from $50,000 to $360,000, which speaks well for the energy of its managers. It is in careful hands and is one of the permanent institutions of the city.

The American Mutual Accident Association of Mansfield filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State February 12, 1880, and has, therefore, but just entered upon its business career. R. Brinkerhoff is President, and J. H. Emminger, Secretary. Its officers have given bonds for the faithful performance

of their duties according to the laws of the State, and from the well-known business character and integrity of these officers, the success of the institution is assured.

To get grinding done was one of the most difficult problems for the early settlers to solve. It required capital and skilled workmen to build a mill, and as both were scarce, mills were correspondingly scarce. All sorts of expedients were resorted to, corn being frequently grated and ground by hand between two stones. A mill was considered a public blessing, and was resorted to by the early settlers from great distances. The earliest settlers in Madison Township were compelled to go first to Mount Vernon for this purpose, carrying their grists upon their horses or mules, if so fortunate as to own one of these animals, otherwise being compelled to pack the grist themselves on foot.

The first mill in the township was built by Jacob Newman, on Rocky Fork, about three miles southeast of Mansfield, where Goudy's mill is now located, and where the first settlement of the county occurred. It was a saw-mill, but he shortly afterward erected the first grist-mill in the township. For some time, however, this mill ground only corn, and the settlers were compelled to go to Mount Vernon, and afterward to Fredericktown, for flour.

Among the first settlers in Mansfield, was Clement Pollock, a wheelwright, who erected the first mill in Mansfield. It was located near where the new jail is to be erected, and was a tramp-wheel mill, propelled by three yoke of oxen. He sawed lumber and ground corn. This Pollock, or his brother Robert, also erected a carding-mill, in those days, on Fourth street, on the lot now occupied by T. J. Robinson. It was propelled by horse power, and simply prepared the wool for the spinning wheel.

The first saw-mill propelled by water power was erected by an Irishman by the name of John Wright, near the planing-mill of McVay & Allison, on the opposite side of the stream from that establishment. This was about 1820. Afterward, Henry Leyman built a grist-mill near it. This was the first grist-mill in Mansfield, propelled by water. Later, John R. Robison owned this mill, improved it, and for many years it did the custom-work for Mansfield and vicinity. Sometime about 1866 or 1867, it came into the possession of John Damp, who added steam to the power, putting in a thirty-five horse-power engine, and called it the Richland City Mill. It was, while in his possession, destroyed by fire, about 1868.

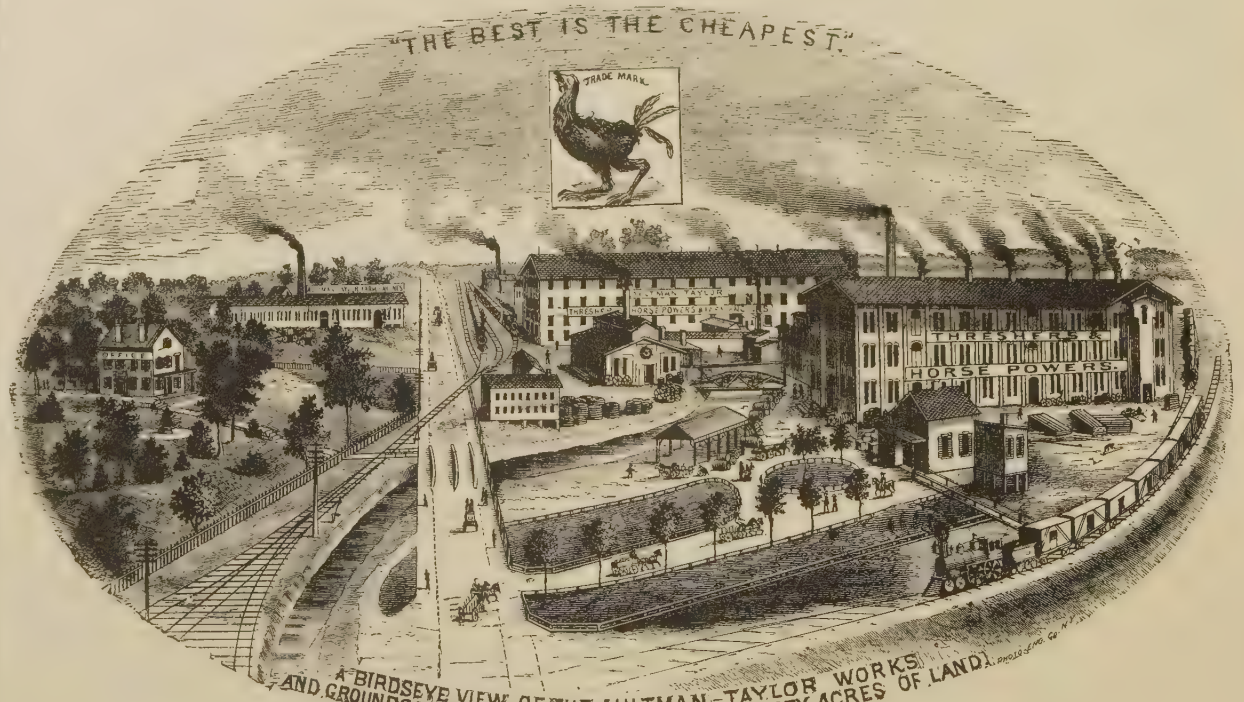
Not long after Wright erected his mill, Mr. Robert Bently, Sr., built a saw-mill and afterward a grist-mill, on his farm, about two miles south of Mansfield, obtaining water from a fine spring on his farm. This Bently mill was in use a great many years, but has gone into decay. After that came what has been known as the Tom Clark mill, a little west of town, on Toby's Run. The present City Mill, of Gilbert, Waugh & Co., was built in 1847, for a warehouse. This was about the time the Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad was completed, and the track was laid up to this warehouse. The old Sturges & Tracy warehouse, and the old building where Niman's furniture shop is, once a warehouse, were built about the same time. What is now the City Mill was purchased by Burger & Brubaker, who put in mill machinery, and converted it into a flouring-mill. Dr. Joseph Hildreth once had an interest in it. In 1865, it was purchased by Gilbert Brothers, who conducted the business for three or four years, and sold an interest in it to Mr. J. M. Waugh, and the firm became Gilbert, Waugh & Co. They have greatly improved it, and do a large business, having kept the mill in operation, night and day, for the last three years.

The fine brick four-story mill of Hicks Brown & Co., located near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot, was built in 1876, and is

52x72 feet. It manufactures what is called "the new-process flour"—simply the flour separated from the outside of the wheat kernel, without being ground, crushed or powdered, as it is claimed mills have been doing ever since mills were made. The machinery of this mill was purchased and placed in the mill with the view of carrying out this principle to perfection. It commenced operations in February, 1877, under the management of John Staub and Hicks Brown. In September of the same year, this partnership was dissolved, and the mill passed into possession of the present proprietors, Messrs. Hicks Brown and M. D. Harter, under the firm name of Hicks Brown & Co., who have since increased its capacity 50 per cent, and established a trade which requires the running of the mill day and night, and the employment of about twenty persons.

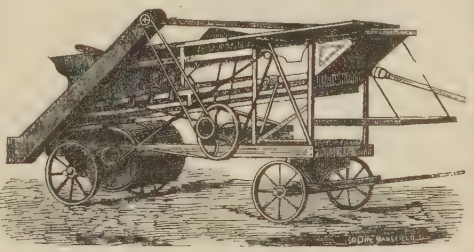
Some idea of the amount of this business may be gleaned from the fact that they are paying out yearly to the farmers of Richland County about $200,000 in cash for wheat, beside the wheat they get in exchange for flour. Of this flour, a very small part, comparatively, is marketed at home, as the entire population of the county could not consume the product of this mill. It is shipped to the seaboard cities, Boston alone taking nearly half of what is made; Philadelphia, also, taking a large share. The mill is conceded to be one of the most complete in the country, yet the wide-awake proprietors are continually on the look-out for improvements, both in machinery and method, being determined that their flour shall stand in the front rank as to quality. Several improved machines have been added, and other additions are contemplated. The magnificent Harris-Corless engine, which operates the machinery, is of the renowned Centennial pattern, and is capable of turning out 300 barrels of flour daily. Their brands of flour are "Brown's Best," "Belle of Richland," "Brown's Mayflower" and "Brown's Charter Oak," which they intend shall become justly celebrated, and kept up to a high standard of excellence.

The largest manufactory in the city, if not in this part of Ohio, is the Aultman & Taylor Company, manufacturers of threshers, steam engines and their component machinery. The Company has been established about thirteen years. In 1867, Mr. C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio, President of C. Aultman & Co., of that place, and Mr. Henry H. Taylor, of Chicago, General Western Agent of C. Aultman & Co., conceived the idea of building a better style of threshing machine, in many respects, than had ever been seen in the market. Few men in America, perhaps, knew as much about threshing machines, in 1867, as they, and their very knowledge of the great room for improvement led them to consider the propriety of getting out something better. Having built up the reputation of an endless-apron thresher, until it stood at the forefront of the endless-apron or Pitts style of machines, they could not but finally discover and acknowledge the essentially faulty, and therefore wasteful, principle of separation in that class of machines. Mr. Taylor, who had for years been interested in building a vibrator style of thresher, knew what wonderful merit there was in it if perfected, and that it could be rendered the leading machine in the market. With this view, Messrs. Aultman & Taylor formed a copartnership and began to look for a location for their factory. After carefully weighing the advantages of a large number of localities, they selected Mansfield, Ohio. The grounds for the selection of Mansfield were: 1. It was the geographical center of the best hardwood district of the country, and they had determined from the start to locate where an abundant supply of the very best material could be had, as it was their aim to have their thresher win the reputation of being built from the best material obtainable. In this matter, time has demonstrated their wisdom, as to-day, if any



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR WORKS AND GROUNDS, WHICH OCCUPY BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY ACRES OF LAND.

one thing in the way of material can be singled out as going to make up the world-wide reputation of The Aultman-Taylor Thresher, it is the unapproachable quality of the lumber used in it. 2. Its central location and railroad facilities. A glance at the map of the United States will serve to show how well located the factory of The Aultman & Taylor Company is with regard to the shipping facilities its now immense business requires, for, today, comparatively little business between the East and the West, or between the great prairie regions of the Northwest and Europe, but passes through Mansfield, where the three great American systems of railway (the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Erie) greet each other, while the only two other routes of importance pass at short distances to the north and south. Having decided to build the factory at Mansfield, it only remained to get conveniently located lands, which were secured near all the depots, where the shops were built and so arranged that machinery can be loaded upon every railroad entering Mansfield without leav- the grounds of The Aultman & Taylor Company. The next thing was to see to the patents. This was the special business of Mr. Aultman, whose familiarity with patents marked him as the proper person to attend to this delicate branch of manufacturing. He soon discovered that the patents owned by some friends, and which the firm expected to use, were really of no importance, if, indeed, of any actual value. So, setting himself to it, he bought, consolidated, re-issued and completed the entire vibrator patent system, granting to several shops in Michigan and in Missouri, and one in Southern Illinois, the privilege of using the line of patents which are known as the vibrator patents. Of course, all this was attended with great expense, and, some years afterward, a Michigan company paid The Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Company for, and became half owner in, the patents as they existed at that date. They are particular in giving this scrap of history because others have, without proper regard for the truth, or carelessly perhaps, and overlooking the consequences of their misstatements, somewhat foolishly claimed to be the original inventors of the vibrator style of machines. The truth is that no one now engaged in the business can be so considered; but the public can very easily see to whom the honor of securing, consolidating, re-issuing, adding to and completing the vibrator patents belongs, if it can be said to belong to any one. While all this has been true, they call the attention of the buying public to the fact that, while they have occasionally felt it their duty to briefly



THE VIBRATOR STYLE OF THRESHING MACHINE BEFORE IT BEGAN TO BE BUILT BY THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY.

speak of the risks run by farmers in buying any vibrator style of thresher not authorized to be built under the consolidated patents, they have always depended upon the merits of their goods to sell them, and never had a customer who bought because they frightened, forced or blackmailed him into purchasing.

After getting the patents fairly under way, the next thing was to improve what was then known as the vibrator style of machine, and which was built by several concerns of considerable prominence. This required so many changes in general and in detail before it became "The Aultman-Taylor," that they are not named for fear of wearying the reader. Suffice it to say that those who remember what this style of machine was before they commenced

building it, will be inclined, when they look at it now, to regard the Company as the creators and inventors of the vibrator style of thresher —a claim they are not entitled to any more than any other builder, for, as they have often stated, no person, firm nor corporation now in existence can truthfully claim to be either the inventors of, or the original builders of, vibrator



THE STANDARD MACHINE OF THE VIBRATOR CLASS, THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR THRESHER FOR 1879.

style of machines; but that they deserve the reputation they have, as the perfecters of the entire race of this (vibrator) style of machine, none will be disposed to dispute.

Before Messrs. Aultman & Taylor were long in the business, they became convinced that the style of horse-power then in use was behind the wants of the times, and bought the only valid patents in existence upon mounted horse-powers, and, in 1869, began building them upon a large scale, being the first concern in America to build largely and introduce widely what has now become the universally popular "mounted" horse-power.

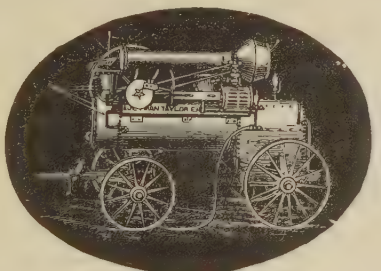
In 1869, they built about four hundred threshers and horse-powers; not a very large number, it is true, but enough to revolutionize the thresher trade of America, and from that day to this, by constant improvement, steady advancement and honorable business management, they have held the practically undisputed position of being the builders of the leading threshing machines in America, and to-day ambitious manufacturers everywhere measure their advances in excellence by comparing them with the universal American standard of excellence in threshing machines.

The first horse-powers built by them were the Triple-Gear, and so long as they built them they managed by great care in their construction, and by using a great deal of machinery invented by them expressly for building them, to keep them in the forefront; but while certain of their good qualities, when properly and carefully managed, they finally became convinced that there was room for improvement, especially in the direction of securing a power which would not require quite so much good management and care as the Triple-Gear Power. For years they had liked the Double-Gear (or Woodbury) Power, but it seemed like an impossible thing to mount it properly on four truck-wheels. After expending much time, labor, experimenting, and invention upon it, and making many changes, they were finally rewarded by finding themselves in possession of what threshermen everywhere told them was the best horse-power in the market, and a better one than they had ever hoped to see. This power, now called the Aultman-Taylor Double-Gear Horse-Power, and by many "the Horse-power of the Century," in recognition of its surpassing excellence, they have built ever since, and it at present stands without a successful rival among horse-powers. It probably will always continue to be the favorite horse-power in this country, as, in the three necessary qualities of strength, light draft and durability, it is unequaled by any other horse-power in use.



Early recognizing the fact that in many sections engines would be preferred to horse-pow-

ers, the Company watched with anxiety the progress of perfecting the farm engines built throughout the country, and often expected to find the next season's production of this or that engine-builder just the thing needed by the trade; but their hopes were never fully realized, so that, in 1876, they determined to take a hand in the matter themselves. Selecting the portable engine in market nearest perfection, they made such changes in it as to render it just what was wanted for threshing, wood-sawing and general farm purposes, and called it "The Aultman-Taylor Farm-Engine." The demand for it has shown that the great farming public have felt as they did, and, finding an engine so fully meeting its wants, has



THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR FARM-ENGINE.

never yet allowed the Company to meet the demand. The call for them has been so large as to finally compel the Company to build additional shops for the exclusive building of "The Aultman-Taylor Farm-Engines," and the addition of a traction or self-propelling engine to their list of goods will probably crowd even their new facilities to the uttermost.

For a great many years, the subject of clover-hulling has been one of great importance to the American people; invention has lagged far behind the wants of the public in this particular, and, up to 1878, the nearest approach to filling the demand of the public for a clover-huller has been what will, from 1878 on, be called the old-style, double-cylinder clover-huller. This machine, while an improvement on earlier devices, was essentially faulty, and never succeeded in doing proper cleaning, so that to fit the seed for obtaining a good price in market, it was necessary, after threshing it, to run it through a fanning-mill. As a result, a thresherman, to fit himself out to do the work of his customers properly, was obliged to have a grain-thresher, a clover-huller and a fanning-mill, making the entire outfit very costly and very inconvenient. The Aultman & Taylor Company have seen for years that any one who could supply an attachment for a threshing machine which would do away with the costly, awkward and inconvenient clover-huller, and its parasite, the fanning-mill, would confer a favor on his race. This has finally been accomplished in the "Allonas Clover-Hulling Attachment," patented by Joseph Allonas, the Superintendent of The Aultman & Taylor Company.

At no time since the Company commenced business in 1868, with the exception of one year, have they been able to supply the demand for any article made by them, thus attesting, in a remarkable degree, the popular appreciation of The Aultman-Taylor goods.

In 1878, The Aultman & Taylor Company was among the largest producers of threshing machinery in the world, and sold all the goods it built, with the exception of less than $9,000 worth of odd-sized machinery, and during the season was compelled to add to and increase its production several times. Even then, by working early and late with an increased force on extra time, it was unable to fill its orders. The Aultman & Taylor Company is the only large thresher concern in America which can truthfully make the above statement; and it is only proper to say that nearly every other large thresher builder in the country has been each year building more machines than he has sold, and has been enabled to keep up the reputation of being a large builder, by having scores of unsold machines at his place of manufacture and scattered around among his agents, oftentimes

in nearly every State in the Union, while dozens stand at railroad stations exposed to the weather. This is overproduction, and intending buyers can draw their own conclusions, as to whether it will pay them to buy machines for which the demand is steadily and surely falling off. But it was not only in 1878 that The Aultman & Taylor Company could not fill its orders for Aultman-Taylor goods—in only one year of its entire history has this Company been able to fully supply the demand for its goods, and though each year straining every effort to turn out goods enough, and though it has, by new buildings and new machinery and increased mechanical force, enlarged its production, yet the supply of Aultman-Taylor goods has ever been below the demand. In other words, while other builders have failed to sell what they built, this Company has not been able to build enough. Comment is hardly necessary, such facts are eloquent, they speak louder than words, and in a language which all can understand; and while the Company have, by the erection of new works, and by every other means in their power, arranged to build heavier than ever before for the season of 1880, they must warn all parties intending to buy either threshers, horse-powers, clover-hullers or engines, that the only way to make sure of getting the best is to order early, for while the stock of Aultman-Taylor threshing machinery may last until the season's demand is over, yet it is quite likely that they will be unable to fill late orders.

Although, in 1868, they started out with large works and occupying over seven acres of land, the increasing volume of the business of The Aultman & Taylor Company has compelled extension after extension, here a little, there a little, until they now occupy, with their shops, warehouses, offices, lumber-yards, etc., between thirty and forty acres of land; and while they employed, in 1868, only $150,000, they have been compelled to put in fresh capital and add to and increase their means from time to time, in order to accommodate the demand for their goods, until, in 1878, they employed over $1,400,000; and as a little index of what such a business as theirs is, they would say that from using less than $200 worth of postage stamps in 1868, their expenses for postage alone, in 1880, will be over $5,000.

The warehouse was built in 1869, and is probably the largest frame building having three or more floors in America. It is 252 feet long, 90 feet broad and 4 stories high, and contains 90,720 square feet of storage capacity—but this enormous warehouse is insufficient to accommodate their business, and it bursts out into sheds and other improvised storage, in every direction. Travelers will probably remember this huge warehouse, with its "starved rooster" painted on each end, but will hardly be prepared to suppose that a line drawn from the head of said rooster to his farthest extremity would not be far from one hundred feet in length. It will repay a visit to Mansfield to look through this warehouse and see its giant elevator, which hoists a threshing machine from the ground to the top floor as easily as a man would lift a baby.

From what insurance men, other manufacturers, and reporters for the great city papers write, the Company must have an unusual lumber-yard, as its size and what every one calls their stupendous stock of lumber, seems to excite wonder among all who visit it. Undoubtedly they do carry an unusually large stock of lumber, and it has always been known that their qualities are very much better and more costly than most manufacturers think it worth while to work up into threshing machines; but the Company believe they have made money by their course in this respect, as to-day their reputation as the builders of the most durable threshing machines on the continent is largely due to their using such grades of lumber as are usually only found in furniture and other fine work. By carrying the enormous stock they secure the

driest lumber which open-air drying can furnish, and, besides this, they have their own patented steam-drying apparatus, by which they can take out even the little dampness which attaches to all lumber dried exclusively in the open air. The coming season, a large proportion of the ash and pine they use in the most important parts of their goods will be over four and a part of it over five years old, and therefore about as dry as a bone. They are now increasing their stock of lumber constantly and very largely, and, before many months are past will have a supply of lumber, such as has never before been dreamed of by thresher builders. They are often asked, "Does it pay? Do not interest, insurance and taxes make it very costly lumber by the time you use it?" They answer that it does pay, and they believe other manufacturers besides themselves would find it pays. It pays in increased reputation for their goods, in an enlarged demand, and only this last summer they have found a new profit in it. As is well known, the climate in some parts of the Far West Territories is so very dry and trying, that lumber in machinery which will stand the climate east of the Rocky Mountains will not withstand the atmosphere there. They sold a number of machines there last year, and the unusual way in which the lumber in their goods withstood exposure there seems to have excited almost as much wonder as satisfaction. They repeat, "It does pay." It always pays to have the best thing in the market. They would say to all, they are always in market for choice lumber, and when any particularly nice ash, hickory, poplar, rock-elm, oak, or pine is for sale, write them, giving lowest cash price, delivered free on board cars at Mansfield. But it must be strictly first-class in every way, free of knots, heart, sap and checks, or if not free, will have to be measured free, as they cannot pay for or use any lumber not strictly up to standard.

As the business grew, it became evident that new and more and enlarged engine-shops would be needed. They were immediately erected. Until some one builds better ones, which, in such an enterprising land as America, will not, perhaps, be many years, The Aultman-Taylor Engine Shops will be not only the most complete, but really the model engine-shops of the country. Every process connected with turning an engine out, from the bending of the boiler-plates to the painting of the finished engine, is here done under one roof, and by a system of division of labor, aided by the newest and latest machinery, and the whole facilitated by small railroad tracks and cars, all carried on under one roof. Visitors engaged in various lines of manufacture go away saying they never

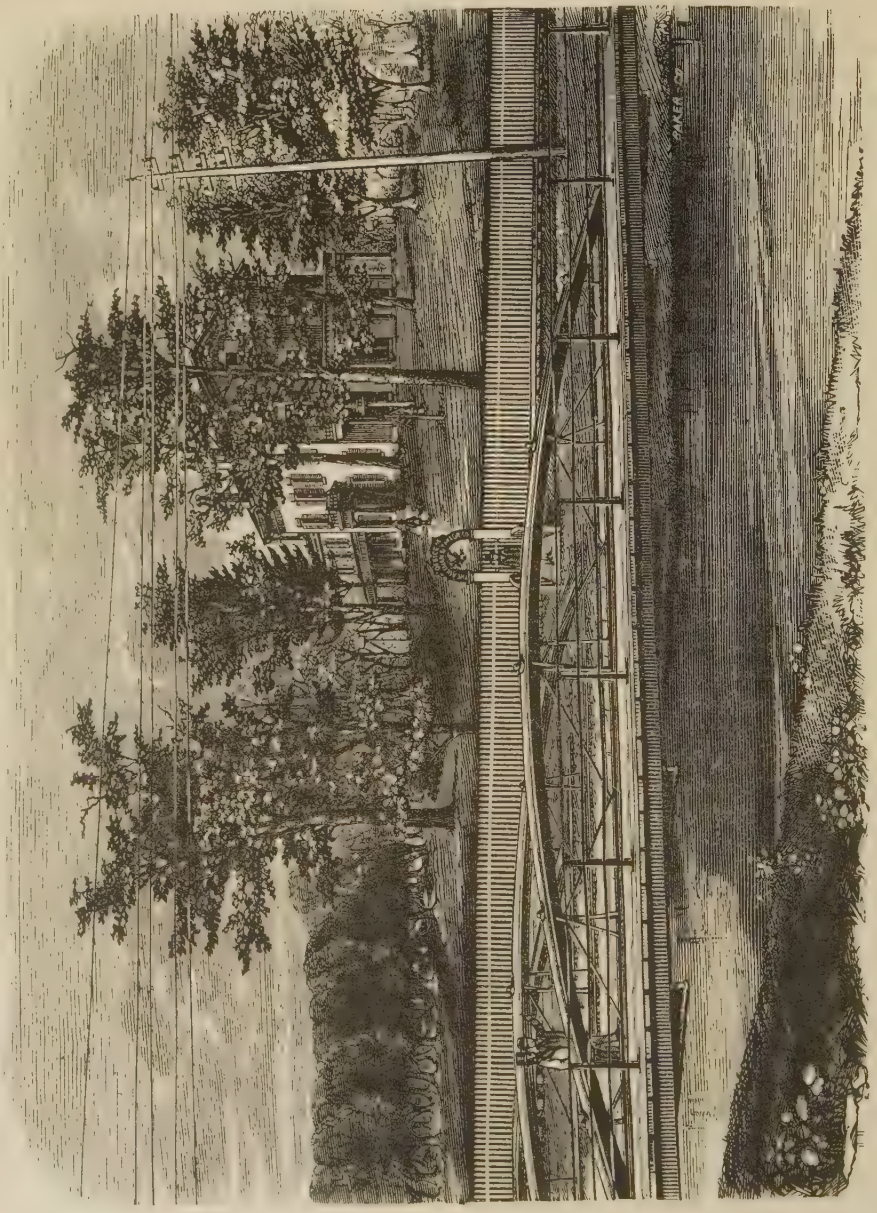


THE HOME OFFICE OF THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY FROM 1868 TO 1879.

saw so complete a shop, even on paper, before. It will be surprising if, with these new shops and their wonderful machinery and many conveniences, the Company will not be able to increase their present reputation as the builders of the leading farm engines in the American market.

Those who have visited Mansfield have often spoken about the Company's old office—of its inconvenience, crowded condition—and wondered how they ever carried on so large a business in such cramped and hampered-up quarters; and, indeed, they have often wondered at it themselves, and now, when they have left it for new quarters, their wonder is increased.

In buying the land for the new engine-shops, the Company also bought the large brick residence



OFFICE OF THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO.

on the hill opposite their old office, across Main street and main track and switches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This house will be remembered by many old Ohio people as the McCombs place, having been built many years ago by Mr. McCombs, a brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman. Others who were at Mansfield during and since the war, will remember it as the Hickox place, having been the property of Mr. Hickox during the years that he was President of the First National Bank of Mansfield. This old place, built substantially in the old-style ante-war days, of brick and stone, they have changed and fitted up in a suitable manner for the general offices of the Aultman & Taylor Company, and they will be glad to show their visiting friends through them. They are now able to have their different departments separated from each other, in roomy offices conveniently adjoining each other; while they have built such fire-proof vaults and provided such safes as give them a security against fire and theft such as they, of course, never had before.

They are, from their size and arrangement (being divided into four distinct departments, upon two separate floors), an object of interest. Their size is also something worth recording, as in this respect they are not, it is believed, equaled by those of the Bank of Montreal, or those of the National Bank of Commerce, in New York.

Commencing, as the Company did in 1868, on so modest a scale of manufacture, and possessing no remarkable or unusual business ability in these particulars, only aiming to hold their own among the general average of business men, their business has, nevertheless, grown to its present enormous proportions by a steady increase from season to season, and from a small concern in 1868, using but a moderate quantity of materials, their cash purchases now each year probably exceed those of any other threshing-machine factory in the land.

To give an idea of how many goods The Aultman & Taylor Company buy, and the amount of material they use a year in building "Aultman-Taylor" Threshing Machines, a mention of the quantities of a few leading articles which they buy for one year, in addition to the more or less large amounts of each of the same kind of goods which they have on hand as a surplus stock of material, will not be out of place. It is here appended in the form of a table:

Molding-sand, fire-clay, etc	50 cars.
Coal	300 cars.
Oil and varnish	8 cars.
Sail and wire cloth	7 cars.
Lumber, belting, etc	507 cars.
Hardware	9 cars.
Iron	326 cars.

making a total of 1,207 cars, which would make a train fifteen miles in length, farther than from Mansfield to Crestline.

The Aultman-Taylor Threshers are well supplied with the various attachments, for threshing clover, timothy and flaxseed, cleaning it thoroughly, and saving all expenses in the line of extra mills, making the grain ready for the buyer as soon as it leaves the machine.

A very valuable adjunct to their thresher is the self-propelling engine, which they have lately perfected. It is known as The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine, and was first made after they had been making and using regular farm-engines.

The traction engine is distinguished by the same excellence of material and finish, and by the same nice attention to details, which has given their standard farm engine such a reputation and distinction, as the safest, best, most economical in the use of fuel and water, as well as the most durable; but the feature which will, of course, attract the most attention, is the traction or propelling arrangement. This seems to be perfect, as far as experts can tell, and at any rate is so much in advance of other engines

of the same class, as to insure for the traction-engine a large sale and great popularity. By using a traction engine, four horses, or two teams, are dispensed with, as it needs but one team, which does not pull the engine, but merely guides it while the engine itself draws along the water-tank, thresher, etc., up and down hill as well as on the level, and with the greatest ease.

These engines prove very taking when examined by all, as they are very attractive in appearance, and the locomotive or traction principle cannot help but please.

Another point which takes is the great saving of expense by the use of them. Though the charge is $150 more for them than a standard farm engine; the doing-away of four horses saves the buyer at least $200, and generally fully $300, which results in making the traction engine actually cheaper by from $50 to $150 than the standard.

When to this is added the saving of feed for the four horses dispensed with, the saving of the care of them, and that the thresherman has four sets of harness less to buy, it really makes the traction engine far cheaper than the standard, the real difference in price being not much, if any, less than $300 in favor of the traction engine.

After finishing the first traction engine and satisfying themselves that it was superior to any other in market, the Company invited the following gentlemen to come and see it: S. Gottshall, of Fayette, Ohio; E. S. Downey, of Aurora, Ind.; Edward Smith, of La Gro, Ind.; Oscar Adams, of Parkman, Ohio; Daniel Harmon, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. F. Adams, of Parkman, Ohio, and R. R. Blair, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Those familiar with the traction engine trade will recognize these gentlemen as being the best authority upon traction engines in this country; at any rate, seven men knowing as much about traction engines could hardly be got together in America.

Before this committee the Company gave an engine a severe test in every way, and then asked them to record their opinion. As this is the opinion of men peculiarly fitted to judge of the merits of traction engines, it is likely to have more weight with the buying public than anything which could be written, and it is therefore presented herewith in full:

The undersigned have each had a very wide and at the same time intimate acquaintance with traction or self-propelling engines in market; have each of us sold them and operated them and are practically familiar with them and can, without claiming any unreasonable amount of shrewdness, say we are competent to give an intelligent opinion on the subject, and think it will be safe for all parties who intend buying traction or self-propelling engines, or who intend to sell traction engines to others, to accept our judgment in the matter. While we wish cordially to admit the merits of other traction engines, and while we do not criticise any other make, nevertheless it is our unanimous opinion the Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine is to-day the most perfect and desirable in the American market. In every point and feature, the Aultman-Taylor is at least abreast of the best, while in general workmanship, neatness in detail and perfection in finish, we have never seen its equal, and in some very important points it is absolutely without a rival:

1. The two propelling-wheels are mechanically the most perfect we have ever seen, and their height is such as to recommend them over any in market, and their location for sustaining the weight of the engine and securing freedom of motion in bad roads has never, to our knowledge, been equaled.

2. The lugs rolled into the tire of these wheels by a process secured to The Aultman & Taylor Company by letters patent, is far in advance of the pins usually used, and will be found a great daily convenience in moving from place to place, especially over bridges, where the objection to pins is so apparent.

3. In The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine the propelling power is communicated directly from the main shaft to the rear axle, thus entirely doing away with the supplemental shaft and complicated gearing of the same, in use on all the traction engines we are acquainted with. How great this advantage is will at once be understood by all who know anything practically about traction engines; to others we would say, in this respect The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine has

several distinct advantages: (*a*) in simplicity; (*b*) economy in power; (*c*) economy in fuel; (*d*) increased durability; (*e*) decreased weight; (*f*) ease of management; (*g*) decreased liability to delays from breakage. We should think these advantages would add at least $100 to the value of The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine.

4. The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine has what all others lack, and what every traction engine should have, and that is a simple, easily managed arrangement for reversing the motion and propelling the engine backward as well as forward. In bad roads, and especially when the roads are full of mud-holes, this really is a prime necessity, and it is a feature we cannot praise too highly, as many men will now feel free to buy traction engines who have always refused to buy them because they feared in heavy roads they might get "stuck in the mud," and, being unable to get any purchase by backing, would be greatly annoyed and delayed.

The points named by us, taken in connection with the general excellence of The Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine, are so important as to lead us to say that, unquestionably, in our opinion, this engine is worth to any purchaser more than any traction engine in the market; and as it meets and overcomes all the objections ever made to traction engines, it must find a very general and, we cannot help but feel, an enormous demand.



THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR SELF-PROPELLING ENGINE.

This view of the traction engine shows its motion on the road. The team is used only to *guide* the engine—it runs itself.

Other views of various attachments are also annexed, showing the modes of saving labor in the nineteenth century—a contrast with pioneer days, vivid indeed, and one that cannot fail to teach a lesson regarding the path of progress in little more than half a century.

The best evidence of any machine's usefulness is a practical test. In order to show the solid construction of The Aultman & Taylor Thresher the annexed letter fully explains itself. It is from Mr. N. R. Darling, of Fredricktown, Knox Co., Ohio, and is dated June 20, 1876.

The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN — In answer to your wish to know how I like my machine, and what I think of its durability, I am happy to say, I bought the first Aultman & Taylor Thresher ever built; I bought it in 1868, and this will be the ninth season; I have run it each season, doing a very large business in wheat, oats, barley, flax and timothy, and while worn a good deal, I believe it will last a number of years yet. I can't answer you how long it will last, but I believe it will be running when all the endless-apron or Pitts' Threshers sold this year will have broken down, worn out and played out. Not a single endless-apron machine sold in my section the year I got my Aultman & Taylor, or the year after (1869), is now of any account, all of them being worn out altogether, or so much racked that they can't do any fair amount of work. Your machine saves the farmers' grain so well, and cleans it so nice, that I have every season had from one-third to one-half more, and sometimes double the work, for my old machine that any endless-apron thresher could get. So, you see, an Aultman & Taylor Thresher, if you count the number of bushels threshed, will outlast three or four endless-apron or Pitts' Threshers. I am well acquainted with the R———, S————, P——, and C—— Threshers, and do not hesitate to say that I think my old Aultman & Taylor has more life in it yet than a new machine of either of these makes.

I don't think that any of the machines just named, or any other endless-apron machine, will be sold here this season, for all our best farmers say they waste such a terrible amount of grain that they will not have any of them do a bushel's threshing, if they can help it;

and I don't think anybody down this way is fool enough now to buy one, for so many of the farmers get mad now when a man says endless-apron thresher to them, that they get only a small amount of work, and that the poorest pay, generally; and, besides this, the repairs for their machines is an awful big item. When I first got my machine from you, the farmers wouldn't believe how much I could save them; but now, if I want to make any of them swear, I can do it by saying I intend threshing with an endless-apron machine next year. If you want any more information about my thresher, let me know. Considering the time I have run my machine, and the amount of grain I have threshed, I don't think it has cost me more than one-half as much for repairs as other kinds, perhaps not over one-third as much.

Three years later, Mr. Darling reiterates his sentiments. He also states he has purchased an Allona's Clover-hulling Attachment, an engine, and other improvements, with all of which he is equally well pleased, and all of which, he says, "add hundreds of value to the thresher, and to the profits yearly made by its work."

Letters like his could be continued indefinitely, but space forbids their insertion.

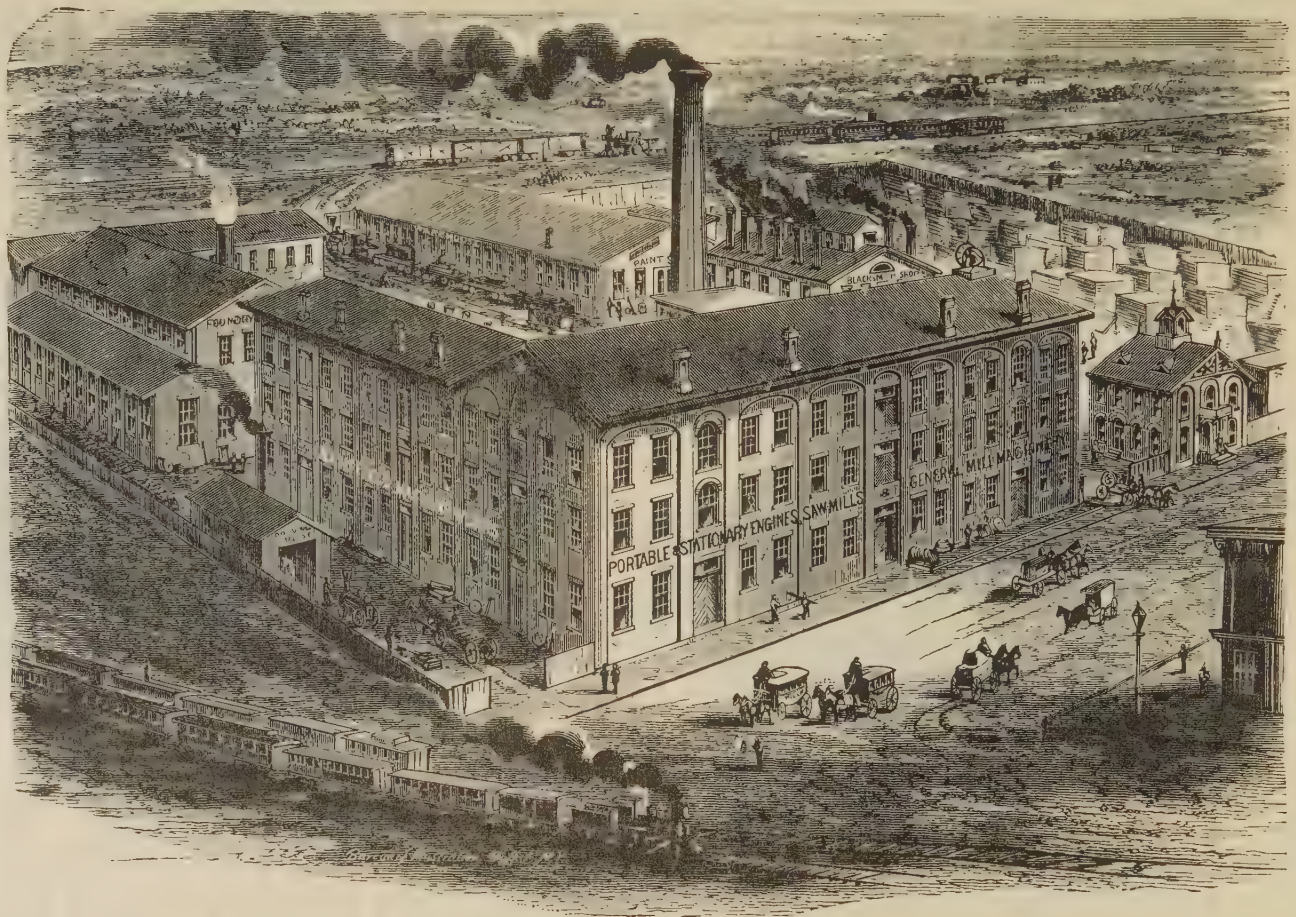
The Mansfield Machine Works is one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the city, having been established about 1840 by Hall & Allen, afterward Hall & Simmons. These gentlemen conducted the business about twenty-five years in the old building on North Main street, manufacturing engines, mill machinery, etc.; in later years, their principal business was the manufacture of the famous Buckeye Reaper and Mower. The quality of their goods gave the works a good reputation, which has not only been maintained but largely added to. The old Buckeye was, in its day, considered one of the best, if not the best, machine of its kind in the country. It had an extensive reputation and sale, the Mansfield Machine Works turning out, at one time, about 1,000 or more annually. More improved and probably better machinery has since taken its place.

In the latter part of July, 1865, Messrs. H. Colby, A. L. Grimes, E. H. Rees, M. Day, Jr., and E. Sturges, Sr., organized a stock company, with a cash capital of $50,000, purchased the works, at that time owned by Hall & Simmons, and gave them the name of "Mansfield Machine Works," and engaged in the manufacture of foundry castings, steam engines, circular and muley saw-mills, plows, turbine water-wheels, etc.; also continued the manufacture of reapers and mowers. E. H. Reece was Superintendent. This company did an extensive business, and purchased the Blymyer, Day & Co. Works, on East Diamond street.

At a meeting of the stockholders, January 5, 1874, A. B. Beverstock, Z. S. Stocking, D. Struble, E. P. Sturges, A. L. Grimes, N. Abbott and J. H. Cook were elected Directors. Z. S. Stocking was made President, and A. L. Grimes Secretary. Soon afterward, Mr. Abbott was chosen Superintendent, and under his efficient and energetic management the works were pushed to their utmost capacity, and soon necessitated removing from the old works on Main street to the more commodious building which they now occupy on East Diamond. This change occurred in 1877. These works had been erected by Blymyer, Day & Co., and were for some years used for the manufacture of Cook's Evaporator and other machinery. The building is imposing in appearance, and the works and grounds quite extensive. They are nearer to the railroad, and therefore more convenient for shipping purposes than the other works.

At their last election, the old Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Stocking, and the former officers re-elected, with the exception that Willis M. Sturges was made Treasurer, and A. A. Peck Secretary.

From reports submitted, it is apparent that the business, especially during the last two years, has been highly prosperous and remunerative. The company has had an extensive



MANSFIELD MACHINE WORKS.

experience in the manufacture of portable engines, which is their specialty; also stationary engines and mill machinery; and, even were there no other testimony to that effect, the fact that their business has been continually growing and extending is sufficient evidence of the quality of their work.

The orders for their machinery accumulated so rapidly during the latter part of 1879, that they have been unable, even with their great facilities and large force of workmen, to fill them as promptly as they could wish. There is little doubt that their engines are unsurpassed in the country for durability, strength, efficiency and style of workmanship.

In 1872, an establishment for the manufacture of crackers was established by H. H. Colby, on Bloom street. Colby failed in about a year, and the concern was purchased by Messrs. Crawford & Zellers, of Richmond, Ind., in September, 1874. Not long afterward, it was destroyed by fire, and the firm immediately erected the present substantial brick, which is 56x100 feet. An engine of thirty-horse power was put in by the Mansfield Machine Works, and the works are capable of turning out 700 barrels of crackers every twenty-four hours. Their goods are not excelled in quality by any in the State. It is largely due to this fact that the firm have been enabled to build up a trade of $150,000 per annum, and become permanent in the city.

A box factory was established in 1877, by W. J. Richart, on North Main street. He employs about fifteen hands, and manufactures cigar, paper, and all other boxes the trade demands.

The Western Suspender Company was established in 1871, by B. O. Foster and J. R. Pollock. In a short time, Mr. Pollock purchased the interest of Foster, and, in January, 1873, took in J. P. Rummel as partner. This firm conducted the business successfully until August 5, 1879, when Mr. Rummel purchased the entire establishment, and is now conducting it on Fourth street. Twenty-eight hands are employed, beside three regular traveling salesmen, and the business has been extended into the adjoining States.

The Buckeye Suspender Company was established in 1873, by J. Detwiler & Sons, under whose management it still continues. This firm employs twenty hands, beside three traveling salesmen, and have extended their business into several States. It is located on Main street.

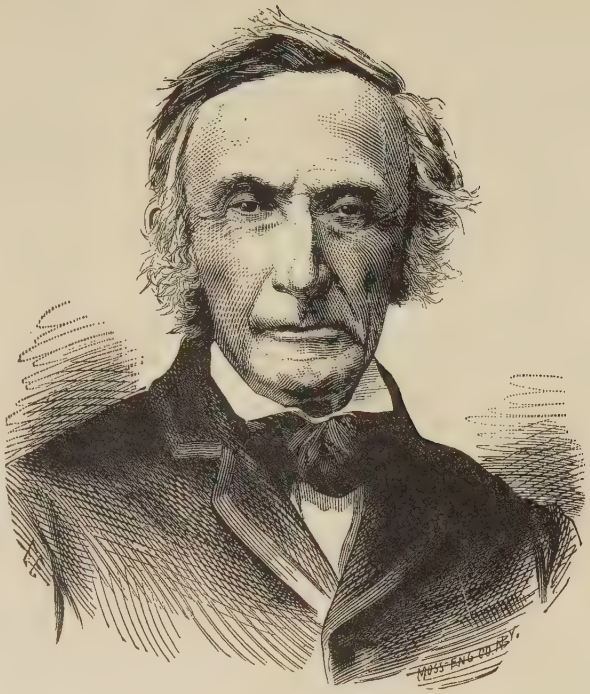
A trunk factory was established in 1876, by F. S. Lahm & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hats, caps, etc.

Wine-making receives the attention of Mr. E. Clapp, who owns a vineyard on Kelley's Island. He keeps the purest and best of wines in his 30x60 cellar on Fourth street.

The Mansfield Steam Soap Works are located on Fourth street, near the spring, and are operated by T. C. Carey & Co. This business originated with Gregory, Bliss & Co. in 1870. Four or five men are employed, and the factory has a capacity of about 50,000 pounds of soap per month.

The vinegar establishment of J. B. Netscher has been in operation several years, and is a permanent institution. He employs twenty-five or thirty men, and does a large local and shipping business. Peter Ott is also conducting a similar business.

The Mansfield Woolen Mill is located at the the foot of Mulberry street. The original building was erected many years ago for a tannery. In 1870, a Mr. Gladhill purchased the building, enlarged it and converted it into a woolen-mill. It has since been greatly enlarged and is now 130x40 feet, and four stories in height. In 1873, it was sold to an incorporated company, of which J. H. Reed was President, and James J. Hedges, Superintendent and Treasurer. New and improved machinery was added, but it failed to pay during



H. Westfall



MARY CRALL.

the hard times following the panic of 1873, and its doors were closed for several years. In 1876, John Wood, who had previously a large interest in the mill, purchased the entire concern, and, in 1879, in company with Mr. John Gilliland, again started the spindles. Since that, the mill has been in successful operation. Twenty to thirty hands are employed; the engine is fifty-horse power, and machinery first-class. They manufacture cashmeres, flannels and yarn. The management is careful, and there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Mansfield Lumber and Building Company was for many years located on Main street, near the City Mill. In 1872, they erected a fine brick building on two acres of ground, on Elm street, near the gas-works. The building is 50x90 feet, and three stories in height. The engine is a "Corliss," sixty-five-horse power. William Sherman was connected with this institution for many years before his death. John Wood is now President and S. N. Ford, Secretary. It does a large business in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and is a reliable and permanent concern.

The Mansfield Paper Company was organized in 1873. The incorporators were H. Colby, J. H. Reed, E. Hade, H. L. Reed and J. Hade; capital, $60,000. They took possession of the old paper-mill, east of town, near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which had been purchased by Mr. Hade, in 1871, for $20,000. It did not, however, survive the panic of 1873, and since that time has been in possession of Mr. Hade. Attempts have occasionally been made to revive the business, and it is now running with fair prospects of success.

In addition to the manufacturing business mentioned in the preceding pages, many smaller establishments are in operation, working from half a dozen to a hundred hands each; probably the latter figure is reached or exceeded in the cigar business.

There are several old and substantial furniture manufacturing establishments, a broom factory or two, and, in John's Addition, a churn factory, C. Blust & Co.'s, that has been in operation many years. Benskin & Zellner and E. M. Wolff & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of gravestones, the latter establishment employing steam power and twenty-two workmen. An old citizen, John Rickets, still continues the manufacture of shooting implements on Main street, and there are half a dozen harness-makers, employing several hands each.

On Walnut street is located the carriage manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Patterson & Creigh. They employ more than twenty-four men, and turn out between 300 and 400 carriages per annum. Their trade is mostly local, their work substantial and beautiful in style and finish, and their reputation for quality of work excellent.

Mr. G. W. Forney, of Cincinnati, established a carriage manufactory in the old buildings on Main street, during the winter of 1879–80. The works proved a profitable investment, but owing to the lack of capital on the part of the proprietor, were obliged to suspend early in April, 1880. Mr. Sharp Bird was appointed assignee, who controlled the works until about the 1st of May, when they were sold to Mr. J. C. Kintner, who now owns and operates them.

CHAPTER LI.

HISTORY OF MANSFIELD, CONCLUDED.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATER WORKS—THE MAYORS OF THE CITY—FIRST COUNCIL—FIRST RAILROAD—POPULATION AND BUSINESS IN 1857—GAS WORKS—RAILROADS—MARKET HOUSE—MANSFIELD MADE A CITY—ERECTION OF BUILDINGS—THE "FLUSH TIMES" FOLLOWING THE WAR—THE WHOLESALE TRADE—THE BUSINESS OF THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—INCOMES—BUSINESS OF THE CITY ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTORY FOR 1869—LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—THE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—THE COLDWATER RAILROAD—THE "COLLAPSE" OF '73—PROSPERITY IN 1879—GENERAL REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

ABOUT 1829, the village of Mansfield had made such headway that a fire department was thought of. There was no way of raising funds for such a purpose at that time, but by subscription, and accordingly Dr. William Bushnell carried around a paper, and obtained a subscription of $150, with which a small hand-engine was purchased. It was a queer machine, the water being forced through a hose by turning two cranks, one on each side of the engine. This was the first fire engine, and Dr. Bushnell, Dr. Miller, Jacob Lindley (at that time Mayor), Hugh McFall, James Smart, Nathaniel Bryan, Henry Huffman, a Mr. Canfield and some others, constituted the first fire company. Jacob Lindley was foreman. On the occasion of a fire, they would range themselves in a row extending from the engine to some convenient well or cistern, or to the big spring, and pass buckets of water along the line to keep the engine supplied. Dr. Bushnell says it was a very good engine, and was in use about fifteen years or more, before the village felt able to invest in a better one. It was kept in Lindley's cabinet-shop on the site of the present Baptist Church. In 1846, a new engine was thought of—one with more power and effectiveness. The subject was presented in the Council on the 10th of April, 1846, and S. J. Kirkwood appointed by that body to obtain information with a view of purchasing. In July of the same year, as a result of this inquiry, Isaac J. Allen was directed to contract with Messrs. Borden & Craw, of Newark, N. J., for a fire engine, to cost not over $600. This was done. At the same time the Council took the precaution of stipulating that the engine should be forwarded to Mansfield, free of expense to the town, where it would first receive a fair trial, and, if found satisfactory, it was to be purchased at a stipulated price; otherwise, to be returned to the makers. It was not until May, 1847, that this engine made its appearance. It was duly weighed in the balance, found wanting, and the Mayor directed Mr. Allen to return it to the manufacturers. It was accordingly returned in June. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1846, while the new engine was in process of construction, it was thought best to devise some means for a water supply, and, for this purpose, it was decided to make a number of cisterns, which should hold from three to five hundred barrels, to be built in different parts of the village, most convenient in case of fire. For the construction of these cisterns, the Council advertised for bids, and Jacob Scholl, being the lowest bidder, received the contract. Three cisterns were to be built, to be walled with stone, to hold five hundred barrels each, and to cost $92 each. These cisterns seem to have been sufficient for the fire department until 1853,

when the Council advertised for bids for the building of eight more. The contract was awarded to H. D. Sheffler, at $52 each. These cisterns were not completed until 1854, and the village was compelled to borrow money to pay for them, and to meet the increased wants of the department. The number of these cisterns increased, from time to time, as the growth of the city demanded until (at the time of the erection of the water works) there were seventeen of them in different parts of the city. They were kept full of water by various means, sometimes by conductors from the adjoining houses, but generally by laying hose and pumping the water from the creek, or the spring on Fourth street. This was very laborious work for the fire department until the arrival of the steam engine. Since the construction of the water works, these cisterns are being neglected; they are no longer of any particular benefit to the city, and will never be again used unless some accident should happen to the works during a conflagration.

In 1847, the Recorder was authorized to correspond with parties in Mount Vernon, who, it seems, had procured an engine that did satisfactory work, and were directed to L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y. This, however, came to naught, and late in the fall a correspondence was opened with a manufacturer of engines and hose in Cincinnati. It was not until February, 1848, however, that the Council authorized P. P. Hull to purchase an engine and six hundred feet of hose. Thus the town was nearly two years negotiating for its first acceptable hand-engine of importance. This engine, which seems to have been a good one, cost $1,000; hose and coupling, $441; transportation, $69.58; total, $1,510.58. These were purchased of D. L. Farman & Co., Cincinnati. At the same time, the Council authorized the following persons, and such others as they chose to associate with them, to organize a fire company, viz.: Levi Zimmerman, A. L. Grimes, R. C. Smith, S. J. Kirkwood, H. L. Baker, Peter Arbaugh, Samuel Au, Michael Linder, Thomas C. McEwen, John Rickets, Adam Heldman, Abraham Emminger, P. P. Hull, Alexander McIlvain, David Bushey and James A. Cook. They were to have the use of this new engine "Ohio," hose, etc. The same date, a committee was appointed to procure a hose cart, and a proper place to keep the engine, and P. P. Hull was appointed the First Engineer by the Council. A shelter for the engine, etc., was rented of C. L. Avery.

After getting the engine, the Council recognized the importance of having a place to put it; they therefore negotiated with Gen. James Hedges for the purchase of Lot No. 184, being the one which the English Lutheran Church now occupies. This lot cost $600, which was to be paid for in yearly installments of $100. This was in December, 1849, and in the same month a plan was reported for the new engine-house. It was to cost $1,500, and the contract was taken by B. McCaren and Henry D. Sheffler in March, 1850. In the following January it was so far finished that the keys were delivered to the Council. The lower part of this building was used for the engine-room, and the upper part for a council-room and a town hall.

In July, 1852, a second fire company was organized. It was called "Torrent No. 2." Its engine was purchased by subscription, the Council authorizing the same, and agreeing to refund to each subscriber, the amount of his subscription; taking it gradually from his amount of tax for corporation purposes. The following names comprise the charter members of the company: George F. Carpenter, Eckles McCoy, Barnabas Burns, M. L. Miller, Ephraim McFall, T. B. Dodd, J. H. Cook, H. R. Smith, G. McFall, John H. Wiler, I. C. Fair, J. Christofel, James Dickson, John Y. Glessner, John C. Ritter, D. C. Connell, James Hoy and Stephen B. Sturges. The engine was purchased at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Subsequently, other companies were organized, from time to time, much machinery and apparatus purchased, and the fire department became an institution of much interest and importance. In 1854, an Assistant Engineer was appointed by the Council for each organization; the old engine and apparatus of No. 1 was turned over to the Young America Fire Company, No. 3, and Mr. McIlvain went to Boston and purchased a new engine for No, 1. It was called the "Deluge" and cost about $1,500.

Isaac Gass was appointed Chief Engineer; E. McCoy, First Assistant; M. Day, Jr., Second Assistant; William McIlvain, Third Assistant, and David Bruck, Fourth Assistant. Mr. Gass continued to be Chief Engineer, two years, when J. H. Cook was appointed, with H. C. Hedges as First Assistant, and Samuel Carothers, Second. The third and fourth seems to have been dispensed with.

In 1857, John A. Lee was Chief, and David McCulloch and P. Bigelow, First and Second Assistants, Mr. Lee continued as Chief Engineer several years. He was followed by B. S. Runyon, E. McCoy, Henry Lemon, James Emminger, Robert McCrory and George Knoflock. In 1867, a steam engine was purchased for the department, at a cost to the city of $5,500. It was a valuable addition, and greatly reduced the labor of the fireman. It is still in possession of the city, together with two hand-engines, all of which are kept ready for instant use, in case the water-works should fail, during a fire.

The subject of building water-works for the city was first discussed in the City Council, in 1848. The first official action in the matter was taken by the Council June 5 of that year, when a committee was appointed to examine the springs northeast of the city and report as to the advisability of bringing in the water.

Again in July, 1848, a Mr. Bartle petitioned for certain privileges, for the purpose of furnishing the city with water from these springs. The matter was referred to a committee to report at an adjourned meeting. Mr. A. L. Grimes made a favorable report, and the matter was again referred to a committee to make a contract. For some reason, however, the project failed. In December of the same year, a Mr. Maize petitioned for aid to erect water-works. The matter was favorably considered by the Council, but with no practical results. For twenty years, there was only an occasional spasmodic effort in the direction of water-works, but in 1870, it began to be talked up in earnest, and the first decisive action was had at the April election of 1871, when the people decided by a large majority, that a long-felt want should be supplied. The matter having been decided, the Council in May, 1871, ordered an election for Water Works Trustees, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. H. R. Smith, A. C. Cummings and S. B. Sturges. These gentlemen were given great discretionary powers, and executed the trusts confided to them with fidelity and ability. They first visited various places to study the workings of different systems of water-works, and came "to the unanimous conclusion that the Holly system of pumping direct through the mains, was the best and cheapest." Whatever the merits of other systems, the Holly was considered best for Mansfield on account of the high elevation of the city above the water to be used—some 220 feet, at the highest point. The works consist simply of apparatus of sufficient strength, and sufficient steam power, to force the necessary quantity of water through iron pipes to this height, and as much higher as might be necessary in case of fire.

Ground was first broken May 15, 1871, and the work carried rapidly forward; the city advancing $500 to meet immediate expenses, the City Council voting the issue of bonds to the amount of $175,000. E. McCoy was employed by the trustees, as foreman in the preliminary work. The water was taken out of

Rocky Fork, 450 feet above the works. As this creek is formed entirely of spring-water—the spring at Spring Mill contributing largely—it was thought sufficient for all purposes of the water-works. The first issue of bonds ($100,000) was dated October 1, 1871, and the contract for the building, October 6; the contract for laying the pipes to the works having been made the previous August. Six acres of ground were purchased, where the works were erected, at a cost of $3,000, and an engine purchased of the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., at a cost of $32,000. The entire cost of construction and material amounted to $154,420.70.

The work was pushed with such energy that, on the 20th of August, 1872, they were ready for operation, the machinery put in motion, and since that time have been working with entire satisfaction. After a few years' experience, much complaint being made regarding the quality of the water, which, although answering every requisite of the Fire Department, was not good enough for domestic purposes, it was determined, in 1879, to take the water from two very fine springs, within easy reach of the works. Accordingly, the Johns' Spring, half a mile up the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad track, and the Laird Spring, a half-mile beyond, were purchased at a cost of $5,250. The right of way having been secured, pipes were laid from these springs directly to the works. A reservoir was formed around the Johns Spring, with a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons, the Laird Spring emptying its waters into this reservoir, and the Johns Spring welling up at its bottom. The pump draws the water directly from the reservoir, and, on the 1st of November, 1879, the city was supplied with pure spring water. The additional cost to the city, including the purchase of the springs, the right of way, laying of pipes, etc., was about $17,000. More than fifteen miles of pipe have been laid through the city. All the material used in construction was thoroughly tested before being placed in position, all the pipes being required to withstand a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, a pressure about three times more than they will ordinarily be called upon to bear in actual service. It is thought these springs will furnish water for a city of 20,000 people. The engine is of sufficient power to furnish 2,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and to throw water over the highest building in the most elevated and distant part of the city. The construction of these works was commenced when times were good and money plenty; since that, the city has passed through a panic, and the debt has been felt to be somewhat burdensome. The yearly cost to the city, including interest on the bonds and running expenses, is about $13,000, but this will continually decrease as the bonds are paid off and the sale of water increases, and it is felt that, even with this expense, a large saving is yearly made in the decreased rates of insurance and the security of property from the ravages of fire. Since the construction of the works, no fire of consequence has occurred.

Mansfield toiled along through the woods, the war of 1812, the mud and slush, the stumps and logs of a backwoods hamlet, the ups and downs incident to every new settlement, for twenty years before any notice was taken of it by the outside world, and then the Legislature came to the rescue and made it a town. It was made an incorporated village, by an act of the General Assembly, in February, 1828. It had passed through a long period of incubation, but was finally "borned," and started on its career of future usefulness, greatness and glory under the guidance of its first Mayor, a Mr. Jacob Lindley. Unfortunately, the early town records have become misplaced or lost,

and a complete list of the Mayors who followed Lindley, with their terms of service, cannot be found: such as can be found are given below. The list commences with 1846: from 1828 up to that time the records are lost, but some of the distinguished gentlemen who were called to the helm during those years were, besides Lindley, Joseph Hildreth, Henry Huffman and Simeon Bowman.

Joseph Lindley	1846
T. H. Ford	1846
Frederick Cook	1847
S. J. Kirkwood	1848
P. P. Hall	1849
Hubbard Colby	1850
N. L. McMillen	1851
Perkins Bigelow	1852
Perkins Bigelow	1853
Andrew Poe	1854
Isaac Gass	1855
George F. Carpenter	1856
Stephen B. Sturges	1857
Wilson M. Patterson	1857
Isaac W. Littler	1858
William A. Moore	1860
B. S. Runyon	1861
James Cobean	1862
Darius Dirlam	1864
Abner Slutz*	1866
A. C. Cummings	1870
John B. Netscher*	1872
Isaac Gass†	1875
J. R. Richardson*	1875
James G. Craighead	1879

Dr. Bushnell and Charles T. Sherman were members of the first Council, and almost the first act of that body was the passing of a resolution, introduced by Dr. Bushnell, that the members of the Council should accept no pay for their services. Mansfield did not exhibit any marked signs of future greatness until the Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad came, in 1846. This gave a start to the development of its almost limitless resources. It began to be a grain market, a wood market and a market for everything that the soil could produce. Sturges & Tracy built the warehouse at the foot of Walnut street, about this time.

The Mansfield *Herald* says, of the city ten years later (1857): "The population is nearly 6,000; the annual exports exceed $1,000,000. There are twenty merchants in the city; three hardware establishment selling an aggregate of $80,000 per annum; six manufactories; three fire companies; twenty-seven lawyers; ten doctors; two banks; seven hotels; eleven churches, and gas works about completed." The *Herald* is mistaken about the 6,000, but there was something over 5,000, for this year an enumeration was taken, and Mansfield made a city of the second class.

At a called meeting of the Council, June, 1855, H. P. Platt, of Cleveland, asked, for himself and associates, the right of way, for twenty years, to lay gas pipes. The Council granted the right, upon certain specified terms; this was the first positive action regarding gas. Two years were given the contractors in which to finish the work, but the company was slow, and finally failed to complete their work within the specified time. Mr. James Purdy says that he, with others, "advanced the money to establish gas works, and when the contractors failed, he, with seven others, paid the debts due, organized a gas-light company, laid main pipes, put up lamp posts, and lighted the streets." This was in 1857, and the price of gas was $3 per thousand feet. About 1849, the town received another "boost" toward her present greatness, by the arrival of cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. These railways receive full attention in another chapter. In 1856, ground was broken for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Mansfield subscribed $100,000. Ground was first broken by John Wiler, followed by Jabez Cook and Robert Carter. Judge Bartley delivered the address. This road was finally declared finished, at 3:15 P. M., December 27,

*Two terms.
†Died while in office.

1863—the finishing point being eight miles east of Ashland.

In 1853, the town had attained to the dignity of a street commissioner, and Alexander McIlvain was the first to hold that office, and was appointed by the Council.

In 1855, the Council began talking about a public hall and market-house, and a committee was appointed to select a site. This committee was finally ordered to purchase part of the Bowland Block, that part on the corner of West Market and Walnut streets, at a price not to exceed $1,500. They borrowed $1,000 of Hugh McFall to make the first payment. Jacob Brinkerhoff was a member of the Council at that time, and resigned his position, alleging as a reason that the duties of councilmen were incompatible with those of Supreme Judge of Ohio, which office he then held. He was paid $33.33 for the good he had done, and let off. Roeliff Brinkerhoff was appointed in his place. The corner-stone of the market-house was laid with much ceremony June 24, 1858. In the stone were deposited a gold keystone (a Masonic emblem), a programme of the proceedings, a copy of each of the city papers of latest date, containing a brief history of the city, together with several other articles, such as current coins, etc. All were put in a glass jar, which was placed in a cavity made for the purpose in a solid stone, in the northeast corner of the building, immediately beneath the corner-stone. This building went rapidly forward to completion. October 3, 1856, Alexander McIlvain was directed by the Council to take an enumeration of the inhabitants of the village, and, January 5, 1857, Mr. McIlvain stated, over his signature, that the number was 5,121; thereupon a resolution was passed asking the Governor of the State to declare Mansfield a city. Accordingly, February 4, 1857, Gov. Salmon P. Chase issued a proclamation to that effect, and the city of Mansfield sprang into existence. The city was immediately divided by the Council into four wards, the line east and west following the center of Third street, and the line north and south following the center of Main street. The first election in the new city was held April 6, 1857, and resulted in the choice of Stephen B. Sturges for Mayor; Hubbard Colby and R. C. Smith, Councilmen from First Ward; J. L. Simmons and J. H. Cook from the Second Ward; William McIlvain and B. Burns from the Fourth Ward, and F. H. Wise and W. L. Higgins from the Third Ward. Hubbard Colby was elected President of the Council, and Henry P. Davis, Clerk. The office of City Solicitor came into existence with the city, and L. B. Matson (deceased) was the first to hold that office.

The three railroads centering in Mansfield from different points of the compass, stimulated business and building, and caused the city to take a long step forward. Miller's Hall was erected in 1858; the brick block on the corner of West Market and the square, where Black's store is, in 1863, and the same year, H. H. Sturges erected the brick building on the corner where the first cabin was located. Opera House Block was erected by H. R. Smith in 1869. Many other buildings of more or less importance were erected during these years of prosperity. The war came in '61 with its all absorbing issues, which, however, only checked for a year or two the growth and development of the city; and with the flush times immediately succeeding the war, Mansfield sprang forward with renewed energy and life. No period in her history can compare in interest (and the same may, perhaps, be said of almost every other city in the country), to that embraced between the years 1865 and 1873. Mansfield went wild with success, and ran up that ladder, so to speak, to such a height that she, in common with the rest of the country, grew dizzy and fell. The history of the "flush times" immediately preceding the panic of '73 need not be written here; it is written on the memory of most people; everybody

understands it, and its causes and effects; and, if they do not forget it, will profit by it. It affected Mansfield in common with the rest of the world; in common with the rest of the world, she has passed that period, experienced her "ups and downs," and remembers that the "ups" were very high, and the "downs" very low. Business was wonderfully stimulated; wholesale houses, factories and machine-shops sprang into existence; more retail houses started than could live; many of her citizens waded into the stream of debt over their heads; built fine houses; found the current of that stream too rapid for them; were swept into the whirlpool, and — have generally repented in "sackcloth and ashes." There may be consolation, however, in knowing that they had plenty of company. Mansfield went on a "bum," to use an expressive word, over the good things the great victory brought; she has since "sobered off;" seen the folly of so doing, and is now walking carefully and cautiously on solid ground, after the manner of a man who has been in a scrape and learned by experience.



OPERA HOUSE, MANSFIELD.

The wholesale grocers were the pioneers of the wholesale trade of Mansfield. Fortunately for the city, three great trunk lines of railroad, connecting the largest cities in the country East and West, converge and diverge at this point. Men were not slow to perceive the excellent shipping facilities thus presented; the advantage of competition in freights from the East, and the opportunity for easy distribution of goods. Until 1865, no exclusively wholesale house existed in Mansfield. Several houses were doing a wholesale and retail business together, but none had the nerve to branch out into wholesaling exclusively. A Mr. Davis had for some years been wholesaling groceries in a small way, and Mr. E. Clapp (now living on Fourth street, having retired from active business) kept quite a large retail grocery and candy manufacturing establishment on the corner of Fourth and Main, and did some wholesaling. No effort, however, was made to wholesale; if purchasers came from the country and wanted to buy in quantities, they were waited upon, but no traveling men were out drumming up the trade as in later times. Col. Hiram Miller was among the first who attempted to sell goods on the road from Mansfield. He traveled a short time for Mr. Davis, before he engaged with Tracy & Avery, with whom he remained many years. When he first went on the road, he would take orders from the country merchants, carry them about in his pocket until his return, before filling them. He only traveled a day or two out of a week, or a week or two out of a month. In 1864, he was employed by Tracy & Avery, who kept a wholesale and retail establishment on the northwest corner of the public square (where it still remains), and who were probably the first to keep a traveling man continually on the road. About the 1st of December, 1865, Messrs. Peter Remy, James A. Hedges and A. C. Cummins formed a partnership, purchased the establishment of E. Clapp and began an exclusive wholesale business. The next year, 1866, Tracy & Avery closed up their retail business, and began wholesaling exclusively, and have continued

in that business to the present time. Sturges, Wood & Witter began jobbing dry goods in this year (1866) in connection with their retail business. In a year, their wholesale business had increased to such an extent that they also closed up their retail business. The stock and business of this firm continually increased until the latter reached about $800,000 per annum. They were then occupying the block on the Sturges corner, but upon the completion of the Hedges Block, corner of East Diamond and the Public Square, in 1873, they transferred their stock to that block. This firm was also engaged in the wholesale crockery and queensware business until 1870, when they sold out to Markward & Harroun. In 1869, the wholesale grocery firm of E. P. Sturges & Co. came into existence, and soon established a large business. Reed, Jones & Co. (now H. M. Weaver & Co.) also came in 1869, and started a wholesale boot and shoe store in the Opera Building. This firm also moved into Hedges' Block in 1873. This was the second establishment of this kind then in the city, John G. Spencer having been engaged in wholesaling boot, shoes, hats and caps for several years. In addition to these were J. H. Reed & Brother, doing a large wholesale book, paper and notion business; F. S. Lahm & Co., wholesale hats, caps, trunks, etc.; Custer & Brother, wholesale hardware, and various other establishments were wholesaling and retailing.

The amount of sales by wholesale houses in Mansfield for the year ending April 30, 1869, is thus stated by the *Herald*. The list comprises only those whose sales are over $50,000 per annum:

Sturgis, Wood & Witter, $582,523; Tracy, Avery & Sturges, $440,370; Remy, Hedges & Walter, $195,921; Strong, Son & Co. (produce), $120,559; J. H. Reed & Bro., $92,724.64; John G. Spencer, $90,441; Sturges, McVay & Allison (lumber), $89,234; M. & J. H. Black (dry goods), $79,761; L. J. Tracy & Co. (produce), 79,390; T. B. Orr (hardware), $71,817; Blymyer & Bro. (stoves and tinware), $59.383; Reed, Jones & Co. (three months' sales), $24,735.40. The writer adds: "Five years ago, we could boast of no wholesale trade of consequence; there was no exclusively wholesale house in Mansfield. Now we have twelve houses whose sales are above $50,000 per annum."

In the height of its prosperity, the wholesale trade of Mansfield must have exceeded $2,500,000 per annum, exclusive of The Aultman and Taylor Manufacturing Company, and other machine works and factories. To give a fair idea of the business of the factories, the Mansfield *Herald* of February 22, 1872, is responsible for the following statement:

Names.	Capital Employed.	Men Employed.
The Aultman & Taylor Co.	$353,000	125
Mansfield Machine Works	750,000	200
Crackers and Bread	43,000	18
Lumber	234,000	54
Furniture	46,000	27
Flour and Feed	60,000	6
Paper Mill	74,000	10
Tin and Sheet Iron	49,000	25
Carriages and Wagons	17,000	12
Breweries	60,000	22
Millinery Goods	45,000	50
Boiler Works	18,000	7
Foundry and Machinery	38,000	22
Tanning	20,000	6
Boots and Shoes	65,000	85
Flax Mill	45,000	7
Soaps	32,000	9
Clothing	133,000	100
Brick	40,000	42
Woolen Mill	150,000	30
Sundries	40,000	42
Total	$2,312,000	899

As another indication of the immensity of the tidal wave of prosperity in those days, it is found that the total amount of incomes returned for taxation in 1868 was over $300,000. A few of the largest were: C. Aultman, $102,230; H. H. Sturges, $10,969; H. Colby, $9,379;

S. B. Sturges, $8,504; S. B. Witter, $7,921; Dr. J. A. Jones, $7,350; John Wood, $7,343; A. L. Grimes, $6,427; E. Sturges, Sr., $6,126; E. H. Reese, $5,469; John S. Blymyer, $4,908; D. Sturges, $4,555, and many others from $1,000 to $4,000.

The following summary is taken from the Mansfield Business Directory for 1869, and gives a correct idea of the business of the city at that date: There were fourteen churches; three banks; four Masonic and three Odd Fellows' lodges; a Young Men's Christian Association; a Philharmonic Society; a gas company; a cemetery association; six public buildings and halls; three manufacturers of agricultural implements; twenty attorneys at law; five bakers; five barbers; three billiard saloons; six blacksmiths; nineteen boarding-houses; three dealers in books and stationery, one wholesale; one book-bindery; two wholesale boot and shoe houses; twelve boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers; three breweries; eight brickmakers; one candy manufacturer; twelve carpenters and builders; one carpet store; four carriage manufacturers; one importer of china, glass and queensware; two cigar-makers; four dealers in clothing; three dealers in coal and wood; four confectioneries; five coopers; five dentists; five dressmakers; five druggists; one wholesale dry goods and notions; eight dry goods, wholesale and retail; two dry goods, groceries and general merchandise; one dyer and renovator; one eating saloon; one egg-packer; one manufacturer of engines and boilers; two dealers in fancy goods; one flouring-mill; one dealer in flour and feed; one dealer in furnishing goods; two foundries; four furniture dealers; one furrier; three wholesale groceries; twenty-five retail groceries; one gunmaker; two hardware stores, wholesale and retail; two wholesale hats, caps and furs, four retail; eight hotels; one hoop-skirt factory; four insurance agents; one dealer in leather and findings; six livery-stables; two dealers in lumber; one machine-shop; two marble-works; seven butchers; five merchant tailors; three dealers in millinery goods, two wholesale; five milliners; two dealers in musical instruments; two news-depots; two newspapers and printing offices; thirteen notaries public; one wholesale notion house; two nurseries; one manufacturer of blacking; four painters; one wholesale paper house; one paper-mill; three photographers; twenty-one physicians; two planing-mills; two plow manufacturers; two produce and commission dealers; five restaurants; three dealers in saddles and harness; one dealer in saddlery and coach-trimmings; twenty-two saloons; two saw-mills; one sash, blind and door manufacturer; five dealers in sewing machines; one silver-plater; one spring-bed maker; one stencil-cutter; four dealers in stoves and tinware; three tanners and curriers; one dealer in tobacco and cigars; one trunk-maker; one umbrella-maker; four wagon-makers; four dealers in watches and jewelry; two dealers in wall-paper; one dealer in wines, liquors and cigars; one wood-turner; three dealers in wool; one dealer in worsted goods.

The directory also names fifty streets.

Among other public enterprises during these prosperous years, was the organization of a library association, which occurred November 3, 1865. Hon. John Sherman forwarded a large collection of books and public documents for that purpose. The first meeting was held in Vance & Daily's office, and the temporary officers were Rev. J. W. Osborn, Chairman, and L. D. Myers, Secretary. The committee to obtain lecturers were L. B. Matson, M. Wordon and O. H. Booth. The Committee on Permanent Organization were L. B. Matson, J. H. Reed, W. S. Hickox, J. P. Vance and J. M. Jolly. The permanent officers elected were: H. Colby, President; Rev. T. K. Davis, Vice President; L. D. Myers, Recording Secretary, O. H. Booth, Corresponding Secretary; J. H.

Reed, Treasurer; W. S. Hickox, L. B. Matson and J. M. Jolly, Executive Committee. The powers of the association are vested in its officers, acting as a Board of Directors, who are elected annually. For a few years, while the library was under the care and management of Mr. J. E. Wharton, it grew and prospered; a room was procured in the court house, which was soon filled with books, relics, etc. After Mr. Wharton left the city, it was neglected, and and is still neglected. There is in it, at present, about one thousand eight hundred volumes, besides magazines and other matter, a nucleus around which Mansfield people may, in the future, build up a much-needed library. A lyceum has been connected with it since August 15, 1871. It still exists, but is not well sustained at present.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized December 30, 1867, the first meetings being held in the Baptist Church. Its first officers were: R. Brinkerhoff, President; L. J. Bonar and E. J. Davis, Vice President; Mr. Allison, Recording Secretary; Mr. Hilliar, Corresponding Secretary, and J. H. Reed, Treasurer. During the first year of its existence, nearly $800 were collected and expended in books, periodicals, furnishing room, etc. It continued many years with much interest, but is no longer in existence. Its books are preserved in the public library.

The Mansfield Cemetery Association was formed in 1865, and added to the old cemetery, southeast of the city (about a mile from the public square), thirty-eight acres. The Board of Managers are J. H. Cook, P. Bigelow, Abner Wright, N. S. Reed and E. McCoy. The grounds have been laid out in lots, walks and drives; it is well kept, and one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the State; the grounds, for the most part, being high and dry; the soil generally sandy. Improvements are continually made, and the location and lay of the ground is unsurpassed for the purposes of a cemetery. William Hyde is Superintendent.

A building and loan association was formed in 1867, which has been well managed, has grown and prospered, and to-day is one of the permanent institutions of the city. Reed Carpenter is President; S. A. Jennings, Secretary, and John Wood, Treasurer.

June 8, 1871, ground was broken for the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad; the work was pushed so rapidly that the last rail was laid December 16, 1872, and the next day a party of railway officials passed over the road on the first train over the entire route.

Having briefly glanced at the history of Mansfield, during her most prosperous years, it only remains to speak briefly of the collapse and consequent depression. The city might be compared to a huge balloon, taking in gas for its aerial flight. It grew large rapidly, a thing of beauty, but, alas! not a joy forever. It became too highly inflated. Its collapse may be compared, in suddenness, to that of a punctured balloon in mid air, and almost as fatal in its consequences. If the people were not killed outright, their feelings may be compared to those of the man who, after being kicked down four pair of stairs, said he felt "shuck up like." Whatever headway the city had made during these years, seemed to have been suddenly lost. The breaking of the First National Bank was the first clap of thunder, that seemed to come from a clear sky, but, in reality, came from the blackest cloud that ever hung over Mansfield. Following this in quick succession, came crash after crash, and the terrible financial storm swept over the city, leaving it in ruins, in more ways than one. This storm came from the *east*, and like other eastern storms, was very hard and long-continued, and during its continuance, nearly all the smaller craft, and many of the larger, went under. A few of the larger ships—whose

masters always keep one eye on the financial barometer, their sails trimmed, and plenty sea-room—weathered the storm in safety.

It is not pretended that Mansfield has been followed closely, in her journey from her birth in the forest to her present proud position among the cities of the State. It was a long, weary journey, and full of quagmires and winding ways, that would be wearisome to follow; but it is hoped enough has been given to stamp the picture of her growth and development on the mind of the reader. For five years she floundered among the ruins of financial disaster and hard times, but in 1878, began again to see daylight, and travel the solid, open, macadamized road to prosperity. Resumption and good times have given her a new lease of life, and during the year 1879, she has been again taking immense strides in growth and prosperity, and it may be safe to say that hundreds of new dwellings and business houses, many of them elegant and costly, have been erected. The old frame buildings, on the east side of Main, between the park and Third street, have been torn down, during the last summer, and an elegant brick and stone block erected by Messrs. Swigart, Jenner & Scattergood; and Main street now, for the first time, presents an unbroken front of brick and stone, on both sides, from Fourth street to the North American.



SWIGART BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

The new directory, for 1880, just issued, gives a good idea of the present condition of the business of the city. The directory for 1867 contained 1,715 names; that of 1876, about 2,700, and that of 1880, 3,500. There are forty-one attorneys at law; ten barber-shops; nine drug stores (of which that of P. Bigelow is the oldest, and it is safe to place this gentleman among the oldest, if not the oldest man in continuous business in the city, without failure); nine dry-goods houses, six bakers; three banks, of which the Farmers' is the oldest; five billiard rooms; eleven blacksmith-shops; sixteen advertised boarding-houses; one boiler works; one book-bindery; three book-stores, all retail—the wholesale house of J. H. Reed & Bro. having failed and gone out of existence; one wholesale boot and shoe house, that of H. M. Weaver & Co., John G. Spencer having gone into the retail business; six retail boot and shoe stores; fourteen boot and shoe manufactories; one box-maker; one brass foundry; two breweries; two brickyards; one broom-shop; one butter and egg packer; nine cabinet and furniture stores; two candy factories; ten carpenters and builders; five carpet weavers; nine carriage and wagon works; ten cigar manufactories and tobacconists; nine clothiers and merchant tailors, none exclusively wholesale; six coal dealers; four coopers; one cracker bakery, which receives notice in another chapter; two crockery stores, one retail and one (Harroun & Hammond) wholesale and retail. This firm came into existence in 1873, purchasing the stock of Markward & Harroun. The business had been established by Sturges, Wood & Witter, in connection with their dry-goods business. Harroun & Hammond transferred the stock to Hedges Block, corner of East Diamond street and the Public Square, in 1873, where they yet remain. They employ

two traveling salesmen, and sell about $100,000 per annum. There are five dentists; two engine-manufacturing establishments, which receive notice in another chapter; four express agencies; three founders and machinists; two marble works; two wholesale grocers, and one wholesale dealer in liquors and tobacco. This business has found a profitable level. Tracy & Avery employ three traveling salesmen, and do a large and safe business. Bissman, Sealts & Miller opened a wholesale grocery in January, 1878, making, at that time, four regular wholesale groceries in the city. E. Sturges, Sr., dying in September, 1878, that firm closed up its business affairs and went out of business; shortly afterward, Mr. Hedges dying, Remy, Hedges & Walters also closed up their business. This left but two wholesale groceries. Col. Hiram Miller dying in 1878, the business was continued by Bissman & Sealts. Mr. Frederick Walters, of the old firm of Remy, Hedges & Walters, continued the liquor business, which had been established by the old firm. There are twenty-five retail groceries; four hardware stores, all retail; six harness-shops; two hat and cap stores, one of which, F. Lahm & Co., wholesale, in addition to their retail business; eight hotels, which are elsewhere mentioned; six insurance agents; one iron-roof factory; two leather stores; six livery stables; eight meat markets; two mills, which are mentioned in another chapter; one wholesale, and four retail millinery stores; five newspapers, elsewhere mentioned; one normal college, also mentioned in the chapter on schools; two wholesale notion stores, that of J. R. Brown & Sons, and Reed, Ink & Lewis—the former doing business in Hedges' new block, on the east side of the square, carrying a large stock, and running two wagons with their goods. Reed, Ink & Lewis are on the "Sturges Corner," and have lately added a retail store in the same block.

There are three photograph galleries; nineteen physicians; two planing-mills—McVay & Allison and the Mansfield Lumber and Building Company; ten restaurants; thirty-six saloons; one shirt factory, which is kept by J. H. Knisely, in the Krause Block. This business was established in 1876, by its present owner and proprietor, and has become firmly and permanently established. There are also two soap, and two suspender factories, elsewhere noticed; six stove stores; five tailor-shops; one tanyard; one toy store; one trunk factory; six jewelry stores; one woolen-mill, elsewhere noticed; one wire-works, and a host of lesser industries, employing from one to twenty hands each. The directory also gives the names of ninety-one streets.

Much valuable and interesting history, mostly relating to the citizens of Mansfield and vicinity, will be found elsewhere, in the biographical department.

CHAPTER LII.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—CRAWFORD'S MARCH—HOME OF THE RED MEN INDIAN RELICS, ETC.—SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—DANIEL HOOVER AND HIS BEAR STORIES—JAMES MCDERMOTT—ROBERT BENTLEY—SURVEYED—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—BRIDGES ON THE BLACK FORK—MILLS—VILLAGES—POPULATION.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1814, Vermillion Township, being then eighteen miles long from north to south, and twelve miles wide, was cut in two parts by a line drawn through the center north and south. The western half received the name of Mifflin, and was six by eighteen miles in extent. Two years later (1816), this territory was again divided, and the portion six miles square, lying directly east of Madison, was called Mifflin. It is very probable the name came from Pennsylvania with the settlers —from Mifflin Township, Allegheny County. When Ashland County was created in 1846, the township was again divided, the east line following the general course of the Black Fork, crossing and recrossing it; but as the history includes all of Richland County as originally created, so in this sketch of Mifflin, it will be treated as if the latter division had not taken place, the divisions, both in Ashland and Richland, being still called Mifflin. It is bounded on the north by Weller and Milton, on the east by Vermillion, south by Monroe and west by Madison.

The surface is broken and hilly, especially along the Black Fork, where there are deep, dark ravines and high, rocky bluffs which are for the most part still heavily timbered. For beauty and picturesqueness, the scenery can hardly be excelled in the State. Beyond these hills, the township is gently rolling, and is covered with fine farms and farmhouses. The farmers are generally well and comfortably settled, prosperous and healthy. Occasionally, along the Black Fork, a level bottom pushes back the hills, and some of the finest farms in Richland County are here situated. It is well watered. The Black Fork runs across it from northwest to southeast, and the Rocky Fork passes across the southwest corner. Emptying into these are various smaller streams flowing from every part of the township. In addition to these, numerous springs, many of which are large, beautiful and valuable, burst from the ground at various points; some of them near Petersburg, forming a very pretty lake about a half mile in diameter, and forty feet in depth at its deepest point. It is the focus of many pleasure excursions, furnishing good fishing, boating and beautiful scenery. It is on the farm of Mr. John P. Culler.

In 1782, Col. William Crawford's command passed through this township, marching across from the site of the Indian village of Greentown to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which they traveled to Mansfield. This was twenty-seven years before a permanent settlement was made, and, so far as history informs us, these were the first white men to press the soil of Mifflin. Long before this, however, there is abundant proof that this was the favorite hunting-ground of the red men. Any one who understands the Indian character, his fondness for roaming and hunting, and his love of nature, can readily understand what a paradise this must have been for him. These open

woods of grand old oaks, sugar, hickory, beech and all varieties of hard wood; these towering hills, quiet valleys and dark ravines; these sparkling streams, springs of pure water, and little lakes; the great variety of game and fish, altogether made this region a perfect Indian home.

From the time of the first settlement to the present, the farmers have plowed up great numbers of Indian relics—flint arrow-points, stone axes, stone wedges and many other varieties of stone implements. Hundreds of these are now in possession of the people, but too often they are passed by and plowed under again without a thought of their value. On the farm of Benjamin Staman (the same upon which Martin Ruffnor, who was killed by the Indians, built his cabin) is an old Indian burying-ground. It is about one-fourth of a mile west of Staman's Mill. A number of graves were found and, being quite shallow, were readily exposed. The most striking peculiarity about them is the fact that the bodies were buried in a sort of stone coffin. After digging the grave, it appears the bottom was covered with small bowlders, the body placed upon them and a sort of wall of the same materials placed around it. Over it were placed flat stones, thus forming a stone coffin, upon which the dirt was thrown. Many of these skeletons were in a good state of preservation when discovered. It is also stated that near the cemetery have been found many trinkets, used as ornaments for the nose and ears. Mr. Staman has a small collection of relics, gathered from different parts of his farm; among others, a musket barrel, partly rusted away, which was found about eighteen inches underground, near the bank of the Black Fork. One of Johnny Appleseed's nurseries was located on this same farm, about half a mile from Petersburg.

On the bottom northwest of Petersburg (Mifflin), is a large mound, evidently an artificial structure. It is composed of drift-rounded bowlders, gravel and light loam.

In the year 1809, the red men of Black Fork heard "the first low wash of waves," coming up that stream from the direction of the Muskingum, and the "human sea," destined soon to overwhelm and destroy them. In that year, James Copus, from Greene County, Penn., became the first actual settler in the township. He was afterward murdered by the Indians, together with Martin Ruffner and the Zimmer family, all these names being familiar in the history of this State. As this tragedy receives particular attention in a separate chapter, no detailed account of it will be given in the history of the township.

In the same year, several white men came up as far as Greentown, where about one hundred Indians were living in comfortable cabins, under an old chief named Armstrong. Among them were Samuel Lewis, Henry McCart, Mr. Shaeffer and Andrew Craig. The latter was in this vicinity before James Copus, but so far as is known, did not settle within the limits of Mifflin. These men and others were hunting homes in the wilderness, and may have squatted for a short time, and some permanently, in the township about the same time with Mr. Copus. The next year (1810), Archibald Gardner, Samuel Hill, David Hill and some others came. It is not certainly known whether they came in the fall of 1809, or the spring of 1810, more likely the latter. It is a question whether Samuel Hill or Archibald Gardner was the first settler in Mifflin on the Richland County side of the line, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of the former. Samuel Hill settled on the northeast quarter of Section 33, now occupied by Solomon Balliett. If he settled there when he first came—and there is no evidence he did not—he was the first, or among the first settlers in Mifflin in Richland County. Where Archibald Gardner was during the year 1810 has not been ascertained, but in the following year, he traveled up the Black Fork, and built his cabin three-fourths of a mile north of the present

village of Windsor, on the northwest quarter of Section 5. He was the first settler in this part of the township. It has been before stated that Gardner built his cabin on the site of the village, but Dr. William Bushnell, who is good authority on matters of that kind, places it as stated above. Frederick Zimmer, Sr., Frederick Zimmer, Jr., Phillip Zimmer and John Lambright also came in 1810, settling in the neighborhood of Mr. Copus. Following these in 1812, were Martin Ruffner, Michael Ruffner and Richard Hughes, who settled in the same neighborhood, on the east side of Black Fork. The same year, Samuel Lewis and Christian Hoover settled on Section 8, and John Peterson who came from Coshocton County, Ohio, settled on the east side of Black Fork. He was originally from New Jersey. The larger part of these early pioneers were from Western Pennsylvania. As the Indians now became hostile on account of the breaking-out of the war between the United States and Great Britain, the tide of immigration was checked, and few if any, further settlements were made between the years 1812 and 1815. At the latter date, however, the tide rolled westward again with such volume and power that it swept over the State. The well-remembered Robert Bently came in that year and settled on Section 9; Francis Andrews, on Section 3; Leonard Croninger, Section 2; William Gardner, Section 27; William Mathews, Section 16; Hugh Hale, Section 7; Robert Andrews, Section 5; David Ritt, Section 6; also about this time, James McDermott, Samuel Simpson, David Newell, John Bell and Thomas Wilson. In 1816, George Rummell, John Vantilburg and John Pettet settled on Section 8; and no doubt many others whose names cannot now be ascertained. The hardy pioneers, after fighting their way to and through the wilderness, subduing its ragged and rugged places, molding them into beautiful homes; found themselves, when ready to live, at the end of life. Few are now living. Mrs. Sarah Vail, who was little Sally Copus when her father was murdered by the Indians, is yet among the living. Mr. Daniel Hoover died last winter, a little over eighty-four years old, after a life full of history, much of which had faded from his memory. He was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1796. His children are Joseph, John, Mary, Harry, Aaron, Christian, Alfred, Elizabeth and Daniel. He often told of meeting a bear one day, when he was hunting his pigs, which he thought was almost as large as a cow. Being unarmed, he did not seek a close acquaintance. At another time, when passing through the woods, he came suddenly upon a bear, which his dog attacked. Mr. Hoover, fearing his dog would get worsted in the fight, seized a club and went to his assistance. He succeeded in grasping one of the hind legs of bruin, and, being a powerful man, placed it across his knee and broke it. The struggle was long and desperate, but Mr. Hoover and his dog triumphed in the end. At another time, being out coon-hunting, his dogs treed something he supposed was a coon; but on climbing the tree, Mr. Hoover found himself face to face with a huge black bear, which came toward him with savage growls. He concluded that was not the coon he was hunting, and came down much more rapidly than he went up. Hundreds of similar stories linger in the memory of the old settlers, and are handed down to their children. They show the condition of the country in early times.

Another pioneer who was prominent in the township and county, and much respected by the early pioneers, was James McDermott, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in August, 1758 or 1759. He came to Mifflin in 1815, where he continued to reside until his death, June 25, 1859.

His father, Archibald McDermott, was born in Lancaster, Penn. His grandfather, Daniel McDermott, came from the Highlands of Scotland. He was a private soldier in the war of



Henry Swank

the Revolution, serving the first two years at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh); then marching over the Allegheny Mountains, joining the army of Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, where he suffered through that terrible winter. He was in the battle of Princeton, and all other operations of the army at that period. He was a member of the Methodist Church from 1816. When he died his children numbered eleven, his grandchildren seventy-nine, and great-grandchildren one hundred and thirteen.

Another gentleman, who honored Mifflin with his presence in 1815, was Robert Bentley, whose reputation extended beyond the boundaries of townships, counties, and even States. With his family, he camped about a week upon the southwest quarter of Section 10, while he was building his cabin. He brought with him two yoke of oxen, two horses ahead of them, two cows, two calves, and a fine mare, upon which Mrs. Bentley rode with her child Mary, who subsequently became the wife of Dr. William Bushnell. The only road in the township was the State road from Wooster through Mansfield to Bucyrus—a mere trail sufficient for the passage of a wagon.

Mr. Bentley was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1821, and served seven years. In 1828, he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1830, serving in that capacity four years. In 1839, he removed to Mansfield, where he resided at the time of his death in 1862. He was for some time connected with the military service, was a Major General of militia, and a prominent military man in his day.

This township was surveyed by James Hedges, Deputy United States Surveyor, in 1807. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 16, by Andrew Newman, Christian Hoover and Robert Bentley. It was near the present site of Koogle's Schoolhouse. The first teacher was Margaret Halston, who taught during the summer. She lived in the Weller settlement. Previous to this, however, schools were kept in the log huts of the settlers, and meetings of all kinds were held in houses, barns, sheds and out of doors, as seems to have been the practice everywhere in the new settle ments before schoolhouses or public buildings of any kind had an existence.

The first church in the township, so far as can be ascertained, was built on the southeast quarter of Section 17, in 1825. It was of logs, and never acquired the dignity and respectability attaching to doors and windows. James Rowland, of Mansfield, was the first minister. After its abandonment, the congregation came to Mansfield. About the same time, a log church was erected near Petersburg by the German Reformed people. This was used by people of all denominations for many years, and when it was abandoned, another log church was erected near the same place. It was on the northeast quarter of Section 14, and was erected through the influence of the Messrs. Cullers, who were its principal supporters. The first Pastor was George Lighter, followed by Mr. Huffman. The date of its erection was about 1840. When better churches were erected in Petersburg, this church was abandoned. But two churches now remain in the township, outside the villages of Windsor and Petersburg, having an organized existence. One of these is the German Reformed, erected in 1851, on the southwest quarter of Section 30. It cost about $500. For many years previous to its erection, services were held in the log schoolhouse, and afterward in a stone schoolhouse, on the northwest quarter of Section 32. These two schoolhouses have gone down with the lapse of time, a neat frame now serves the purpose, as is the case over other parts of the township. The principal founders of this church were the Ballietts, who are quite numerous and influential in that neighborhood. The first ministers in this organization were Samuel and George Lighter and Solomon Ritz. After several years, the attendance failed, and

the Lutherans organized at the same place with about twenty-five members. The Rev. A. L. Wiles, D. D., now of Wooster, was their first minister. The principal members were Henry Balliet and wife, Rachel Bell, Jacob Brubaker and wife, and Betsy Ross. Mr. Wiles was followed by James Emerson, P. F. Dornblazer and A. Brown. The present minister (November, 1879), is Cyrus Ernsberger, and present membership, about seventy.

At the time of the organization of the Lutheran Church, their Sunday school first came into existence, and has continued in a healthy condition until the present time. J. P. Gates was the first Superintendent. S. S. Balliett is the present Superintendent. The membership is about sixty. The first teachers in the old log schoolhouse, where the church originated, were Joseph Dix, Alanson Reeves and Rebecca McDermott. The latter, now Mrs. Gates, is still living in that neighborhood. She is about seventy years old, but enjoys excellent health, and her memory is clear and strong. She says when her father, James McDermott, came to the country, he was stopped on the east side of Black Fork, with one or two others, by the swollen condition of the stream. Two of their young men, being strong swimmers, plunged in and reached the opposite shore in safety, carrying lines with them, by which they drew axes across, and, having discovered where two large trees grew on the opposite bank, on a line drawn at right angles with the stream, they felled these trees toward each other; a bridge was thus formed, upon which, piece by piece, all their earthly possessions were conveyed to the opposite bank. This was the first bridge across Black Fork. In the following year, Mr. McDermott built the first bridge across that stream for the general public. It was made of logs and slabs. Now that beautiful stream is spanned in many places by elegant iron bridges, and substantial wooden covered bridges. In early times, small flatboats were known to come up as far as the present site of Charles' mill in the Copus settlement.

In 1875, the Dunkards built a frame church on Section 17, on land donated by Christian Coffman, who, with Henry Hoover and son, were the principal founders. Rev. Benjamin preaches there at present. The membership is about thirty.

In the same year, a Sunday school was organized at the Lewis Schoolhouse in District No. 3. Washington McBride was the first, and is the present, Superintendent. The membership is about twenty-five.

Mifflin exhibited such excellent facilities for water-power, that the settlers early began the erection of mills. The first grist-mill was erected on Section 8, on a tributary of the Black Fork. It was called Flemming's mill, and was destroyed by a flood. In 1819, a grist-mill and a saw-mill were erected near each other on Black Fork, about one mile above Petersburg on Section 10. The grist-mill was the second built in the township, and is still in operation. Several dwelling-houses have gathered around it, and a tanyard is in operation, owned by Mr. Augustine, of Mansfield, but the place is yet nameless. The mill has changed hands many times. It was built by Andrew Newman, and run by him until 1825, when it was sold to Jacob Staman, who, in 1828, transferred it to Benjamin Hershey. This gentleman tore down the log structure, and built the mill in its present form, and afterward sold it to Jacob Staman & Brothers. It was at different times transferred successively to Benjamin Staman, John Staman, Joseph Gougwer, and in 1871, to John Zehner, its present owner. It has long been known as the Staman Mill.

In 1831, Benjamin Staman built a saw-mill near his residence, on Section 14, which is still under his supervision. A grist-mill was also built on Section 35, three miles below Petersburg, on the Black Fork, in the Copus settlement.

The first was a log structure, built by John Hershey, and by him transferred to Charles Lewis, who owned it when destroyed by fire. In 1854, the present mill was built by Daniel Coffman. It contains two run of stone, and grinds about two thousand bushels of wheat in a year. In 1859, it was purchased by its present owner, John Charles, and is known as the Charles Mill.

A fourth mill is on Zimmer's run, a branch of the Black Fork, on the southwest quarter of Section 24. It was built by James Neely, and is at present owned by James Mathews. A fifth mill is on Section 22. It was built in 1835 by John Staman, and is called the Twin Spring Mill, from the fact that it is built near two beautiful springs, which produce a large volume of clear water, which flows into the Black Fork. Nearly, or quite all, the mills have a saw-mill in connection, owned and run by the same person.

Mifflin is the oldest of the two towns in the township. It is located on the southeast quarter of Section 16, and was laid out on the 28th of June, 1816, by William B. James, Peter Deardoff and Samuel Lewis. It was named Petersburg, from the given name of one of its founders, but, by an act of the Legislature, was changed to Mifflin, though it is still generally known by its first name. It is on the east side of Black Fork, half a mile from that stream. Its location was determined by two very large springs, which furnish the purest and best of water for all its people. The water is conveyed to places convenient for general use. Early travelers across the State claimed for the Petersburg springs the best water in the State.

The first store was kept by a Mr. McFadden in a log hut. In 1833, John Scott, William Lemon and John McCroy started the second store. The census returns of 1830 showed a population in the town of thirty-five. This was the only instance in which the census of the town was taken separately from the township. It never had a corporate existence. In 1839, William Lemon died, and his brother John took his place in the store, buying out Scott. In 1844, John bought out McCroy, and has continued the business, with his sons, ever since. He was originally from Paisley, Scotland, and came to Haysville in 1818. His son James now runs the store. They carry a general stock of about $6,000 value.

The first hotel was kept by a Mr. Thomas in a log house; the second by Jacob Will, on the corner where Lemon's store building now stands. These two being discontinued, the present building was erected in 1840 by James Hartman. The first blacksmith-shop was erected by a Mr. McKinsey.

The town has grown steadily, until the population numbers about 250. At present, there are two groceries, kept by Charles Engle and James Budd; a hotel, by Cyrus Keffer; three blacksmith-shops, by John Baker, Nicholas Mathews and Isaac Mathews; one saddler's shop, by Paul Keightley; three shoe-shops, by William Batchelor, Jacob Black and John Pitts; two wagon-shops, by Hiram Sweet and Nathaniel Keightley; a butcher-shop, by Frederick Dale and Frank Hershey. There are two doctors, I. F. Markel and C. D. Sackett. The latter has in his possession an interesting relic of olden times. It is a wooden clock, which was found secreted in the woods after the Zimmer and Copus massacre. The people at that time fled to the forts for safety, secreting their most valuable possessions in the woods.

The Evangelical Lutherans are the most numerous religious denomination in the vicinity of Petersburg. Until 1851, they worshiped in the log churches before mentioned. That year, they built a church in Petersburg. It was destroyed by fire in 1863, and afterward rebuilt. The several families of Cullers, residing in the vicinity, have always been influential in matters connected with this church, and have contributed freely of their means to its support. A

Presbyterian church was organized, under the name of "Mifflin," in 1851. Rev. W. T. Adams was the first Pastor. James Rowland, of Mansfield, also preached in this church. They worshiped in what is called the Union Church, built in 1851, through the influence of John Lemon, Luke Silby and Jonas Balliett, who were appointed trustees. This church is free to all denominations, and has been used by the Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Albrights. The latter occupied it for a Sunday school several years, but finally consolidated with the Lutheran Sunday school, organized in 1853, and is still in a flourishing condition. The first Superintendent was Elias Troutman, of Mansfield. The present Superintendent is C. C. Staman, and the membership about three hundred. The present minister of this church is Rev. J. A. Hall. The Union Church is at present unoccupied.

The town of West Windsor was laid out March 21, 1837, by Joseph, Henry and A. T. Page, and Roger Moses. It is six miles from Mansfield, on the road to Ashland and Olivesburg. The Pages came from Windsor County, Vt., hence the name of the village. Joseph Page purchased the land on which Windsor is situated, of Archibald Gardner, who settled here, as before stated, in 1811. He (Page) had five children—Thomas, Henry, Alanson T., Mary and Febe. Alanson T., in company with John Conn (who afterward went to Van Wert, Ohio), started the first store in 1839. It was in a frame building, which is yet standing on the Windsor Run, a tributary of the Black Fork. The place never grew up the expectations of its founders, and when the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad passed within three-fourths of a mile of it in 1864, part of the business went over to the station, and the little village took a Rip Van Winkle sleep. At present, there is a grocery, kept by John Baker, two shoe-shops by Phillip Heiserman and Peter Broach, a blacksmith-shop by Charles Barr, and a wagon-shop by Jacob Marti. There are about seventy inhabitants.

A Baptist church was built here in 1840. Mr. Page gave the lot on which it stands. The original members were Mrs. Kagey, Mrs. Irvin, Jonas Balliett and wife, Joseph Page, wife and son, and John Woodhouse. The latter is still living in one of the oldest, if not the oldest, brick house in the township.

The first minister was Rev. Mr. Thorp, followed by Justus Taylor and Henry Brown. The Baptist attendance having failed, the Methodists organized a church in 1869. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Hoydon; the membership is about twenty. Three years ago, a Sunday school was started, with Allen Haverfield as Superintendent. The present membership is about twenty-five.

In 1820, the population of the township was 467; in 1830, 1,118; in 1840, 1,800; in 1850, 1,997; in 1860, 1,790, and in 1870, 1,679. It remains for the census of 1880 to show whether there is an increase or decrease.

CHAPTER LIII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—PIPE'S CLIFF—CAPT. PIPE—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS—PIONEERS AND THEIR REMINISCENCES—BEARS, WILD CATS AND WILD TURKEYS—NAMES OF SETTLERS IN 1819—ELECTION—CHURCHES—MILLS—PINHOOK—LUCAS—POPULATION.

THIS township was organized February 11, 1817, out of the north half of Worthington. It contains thirty-six square miles, and corners with the southeast corner of Madison, having Washington on the west, Worthington on the south, and Mifflin on the north. Part of the north and all of the east line joins Ashland County. Its general surface is broken, and in places even hilly, but the land is generally fertile, producing large crops of everything raised from the soil of Ohio. It is well watered with numerous springs and running streams. The beautiful Clear Fork crosses the southeast corner; it only gives Monroe a short call. Switzer's Run, a tributary of the Clear Fork, crosses the southwestern portion of the township, and Rocky Fork and its tributaries and a portion of the Black Fork water all the northern part. The Rocky and Black Forks of the Mohican unite in the eastern part of the township. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad enters the township on its eastern line with the Black Fork, follows that stream to its junction with the Rocky Fork and continues up the latter stream to Lucas; thence it turns north, leaving the township near its northwest corner.

There is much beautiful natural scenery in this township, although in that respect it may not quite equal Mifflin, but the country along Switzer's Run, and the valleys of the Clear and Black Forks, are lovely to look upon, and were thoroughly occupied and appreciated by the Indians, as they now are by a more cultivated race. Among the landmarks worth mentioning, is Pipe's Cliff. This romantic ledge of rocks is situated in the southern part of the township, near the center of Section 28, about two hundred yards northeast of the residence of J. J. Douglas. The Lexington & Perryville road curves around the base of the rocks, but a fair view of them cannot be had from the road; to appreciate the beauty and picturesqueness of the spot, one must climb up among them. They derive their name from old Capt. Pike, the noted Indian chieftain, who figured prominently in the early Indian wars, and was for many years an inveterate enemy of the white race, until finding further resistance useless, he buried the hatchet, signed the treaty of Greenville, and was ever after a firm friend of the whites. In the war of 1812, when the British attempted to secure the services of this chieftain, he nobly replied: "When I signed the treaty of Greenville, it was understood that I was not again to take up the hatchet while the trees grow and the water runs;" and he kept his word. Mrs. Swigart, still living in Lucas at the age of eighty-three, remembers Capt. Pipe very well, and says, the last time she saw him, he told her he was about one hundred years old. It is said that a scouting party under Capt. Broadhead, or belonging to his expedition, while passing through this section, discovered a party of Indians seated upon some portions of the rocks belonging to Pipe's Cliff, and unobserved by them, approached within shooting distance and fired upon the party, killing a sister of

Capt. Pipe, who happened to be among them; and that this tragedy gave the place its name, but there is a doubt as to the correctness of this story. Aside from any Indian traditions, however, these rocks are well worth a visit. At the eastern extremity of Pipe's Cliff a projecting rock rises full one hundred feet above the valley below, and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The summit of this rock is about forty feet in diameter, is connected with the main cliff on the north, and can be reached from either side. From the west, a narrow pathway winds up along the brow of the main cliffs until it reaches a height of some fifty feet, when it enters a narrow gorge in the rocks, turns abruptly to the north and pushes boldly to the summit. To the east, the ground slopes gradually to the plain. To the south lies the lovely valley of Switzer's Run. The summit itself is a bare rock, with the exception of here and there a bush. Near the center of the summit is a singular rock, some six feet in diameter and two feet high, resembling in many respects, a rude altar. Tradition points out this as the place where Capt. Pipe came annually to offer up a sacrifice in behalf of his murdered sister. Near the western extremity of the cliffs, is a cavernous opening called the Dragon's Mouth. The upper jaw is formed by a ledge of rocks, which project into the air some fifteen or twenty feet, and at an angle of about thirty-five degrees, the lower jaw being formed by the sloping earth. Viewed from the west, this cavern bears a striking resemblance to a huge mouth.

To the right of the Dragon's Mouth is a perpendicular rock some thirty or forty feet in height, and entirely detached from the main cliff. Its sides are indented and furrowed by the beating storms of past ages; its summit is crowned with shrubs and clambering vines. The solitary rock, thus standing in monumental loneliness, has been appropriately named, in commemoration of the murdered sister of Capt. Pike, "Onalaska's Tower." There are several other points along these cliffs worthy of notice, such, for instance, as the "Hanging Rock," "The Porch," the "Frowning Cliff," etc.

This township, like most others in the county, was heavily timbered with hard wood, and, in making their homes, the settlers were compelled to encounter this forest, as well as the bears, wolves, wildcats, and other animals that abounded. Indians were plenty, but it does not appear that they committed any depredations in this township, though generally keeping the settlers in continual dread.

The first settlers followed up the Black Fork in 1809. When they came to the junction of the Black Fork and Rocky Fork, some of them continued up the former and settled in Mifflin. Among the latter were the Copuses, the Zimmers, some of the Hills, Andrew Craig and others mentioned in the history of Mifflin. Others continued up the Rocky Fork, and settled first in the neighborhood of the present village of Lucas. Among these early settlers, David Hill has the honor of being the first, and of building the first cabin in Monroe Township. It was erected on the farm for many years occupied by John Swigart, adjoining the village of Lucas. The place is now owned by Ursula Kerr. It stood on the north side of and near the railroad, on the bank of a little spring brook. The following is a list of the earliest settlers of the township, so far as known: David Hill, Section 9; Frederick Bonenberg, Section 10; John G. Peterson, Section 1; John Lambright, Section 2; Mordecai Williams, Section 9; William Slater, Section 35; Adam Wolfe, Section 19; Robert and William Stewart. Those who settled on Section 8, were William McLaughlin, William Ray, William Ferguson, Thomas Rigdon and Thomas McBride. Jeremiah Smart, Section 4; Andrew Richey; Michael Huffman and Ebenezer Smith settled on Section 6; Thomas Pope and David Balliett, Section 9; John Iler

and Melzer Coulter, Section 19; David and Charles Schrack, Section 34; David Ellis, Section 17; Frederick Cromer and David Crawford, Section 26; Abraham Baughman, who came in 1812 or 1814, Section 25; Christian Good, Section 3; John Douglas, Section 28; Frederick Switzer, Section 13; and Solomon Gladden, who came in 1817. Mr. Switzer came in 1817, and Mr. Douglas in 1818.

Of the settlers above named, a few came in 1809, with David Hill; others followed in 1810 and 1811, and all of them were here by 1818. Adam Wolfe came in 1816, and William McDanel in 1819, both settling on Section 26. The majority settled along the Rocky Fork and Switzer's Run. These, and perhaps others whose names are not recorded, were the men who laid the foundation upon which rests the prosperity and happiness of the people of Monroe. They came mostly from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. A few were from Virginia. They were a hardy people, inured to hardships and dangers before they came here, and were men of sterling integrity and worth, and of strong convictions. In religious belief, they were generally Lutherans. It is somewhat remarkable that, of the five churches in the township, four are Lutheran. As in other parts of the country, wherever a few settled near each other, they organized a school and a religious society in their cabins.

The first schoolhouse was located on the farm afterward owned by R. Oldfield, near Lucas; now owned by Josiah Rummel. One of the earliest schoolhouses was located on Section 26. It was of hewed logs, covered with a clapboard roof, etc., as was usual in that day. Some of the teachers in this house were John Clark, John Tucker, William Wigton and Joseph Wolfe. This district embraced a large part of the township, children coming several miles through the woods to school. The same house was frequently used for religious meetings, singing schools, etc. One of the first schools was also opened in the northern part of the township, near the Mount Zion Church. The school was first kept in private houses, and afterward in the log church.

One of the earliest schools was located on Michael Shinnebarger's land, and one also near what is now called the Hastings Post Office. This post office was established in 1829, being the first one established in the township. John Tucker was one of the early school teachers. He was a New Hampshire Yankee, and was one of Johnny Appleseed's converts, and also a doctor.

The Rev. Michael Schuh, one of the founders of the Mount Zion Church, was a very learned man—a German scholar, and for a long time kept a select school in the old log church, which he was instrumental in erecting, on the site of Mount Zion Church. It was a high school or seminary, and was started about 1820. Many of the influential men of the township were partially educated there. Mrs. John Swigart, before mentioned, came from Washington County, Penn., and settled near New Lisbon in 1804; and in what was then called the Twenty-second Township, now Orange Township, Ashland County, in 1814. She removed from there to Monroe in 1821. Solomon Gladden, John Lambright and Adam Wininger were her neighbors then. Mr. Gladden came to the township in 1816, but did not settle permanently until 1817. He was a very excellent, well-informed and prominent man; serving many years as Justice of the Peace, and one term in the Legislature. He was also something of a military man, commanding the Perryville rifle regiment, and serving with credit in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Swigart says that thirteen soldiers were buried on the bank of the Rocky Fork, near where the first settlement in the county was made, at Beam's Mill. These soldiers died while they were in camp near the spring there, and before the block-house was erected. They were buried on the point of the hill, above the

present mill. There is nothing to mark their grave, and the spot could now be pointed out with difficulty. These soldiers cleared off a little field there. John Swigart was for many years a Trustee of the township, and Jacob Mason was one of the first Justices of the Peace. At one time, a young couple came to him to have the marriage ceremony performed. Money was a scarce article in those days, and the would-be husband had not the wherewith to pay for getting the knot tied. A happy thought, however, came to his relief, and he offered the Justice a *pup*, which, under the circumstances, was kindly accepted and the ceremony performed. This would not seem, in the light of to-day, a sufficient compensation for a marriage ceremony, but in those days of wild animals, a good pup represented a money value not to be overlooked. Mr. Swigart served in the war of 1812, in the same company with Gladden. They were in the battle of Mackinaw. Gen. Brooks cut the first road through the township, when he advanced to the seat of war in 1812. He passed the present site of Lucas, encamped there for a short time, and cleared off a little ground about where the village stands. Mrs. Swigart says Brooks had about one hundred wagons, each of which were drawn by six horses. One wagon was loaded with specie, with which to pay the army about Fort Meigs. The money was put up in little iron-hooped kegs. Mrs. Swigart was married in what is now Orange Township, Ashland County, her husband being the first school teacher in that township. The adventures of the early settlers of Monroe with the wild animals were numerous and interesting, but space forbids more than a glance at them. The Williams family were among the earliest settlers, Mordecai Williams arriving in the county in 1810, and settling on the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, west of the present site of Lucas, in 1815. Mr. Williams and his wife lived more than eighty years, and raised a large family of children. One of his sons, Joseph, relates being chased by wolves, and barely escaped into the cabin. The following bear story was related to Gen. Brinkerhoff, by Solomon Gladden: Washington Chew, a son of William Chew, when a boy of ten years, went out to hunt the cows. In passing along the creek bottom, on the McBride farm, he came suddenly upon a black bear. As the bear refused to run, he turned and beat a hasty retreat, the bear following. Finding he could not escape, the boy climbed a small dogwood tree. The bear came up and, after considering the matter, commenced gnawing at the roots of the tree. He continued to gnaw until the tree began to tremble and the boy gave himself up for lost, when, fortunately, a hog came grunting along, and the bear ran away after that, leaving young Chew to escape. A few days after this, Mrs. Isaac Applegate discovered a bear among their hogs, and went for assistance to her neighbor, David Crawford. Mr. Crawford took his gun and dog, went over to the cabin of Solomon Gladden, who also took his gun and dog, and the two men went on a bear hunt. They struck the trail, and after a long chase treed the bear. As it was now night, they camped at the foot of the tree, having been joined by Joseph Applegate, Hugh and Samuel Reed. Bruin was kept up the tree during the night, and in the morning Mr. Crawford fired at him. The bear fell, but did not appear to be hurt, and ran away, notwithstanding the efforts of the dogs and hunters. The chase was now a very exciting one, and the bear was soon brought to bay by the dogs. Mr. Gladden, being fleet on foot, was rather ahead of the others, and attempted to get a shot at the bear, a difficult matter, surrounded as it was by the dogs. In his haste and excitement, he fell over a log, his gun discharging itself into the ground. The bear retreated again, with the dogs hanging to, and snapping at it. As his gun was useless, Mr. Gladden caught up a club, and followed up beating the bear over the head as it turned at bay. This continued a long dis-

tance, until dogs, man and bear were nearly exhausted. At length, Mr. Applegate came up with a gun, but was too tired and worried to shoot, and handed the gun to Gladden, who placed the muzzle against the bear and fired, killing it and putting an end to the chase.

Mr. Gladden brought a pack of hounds from Jefferson County at one time for the purpose of hunting wild-cats, and killed about thirty of these animals altogether. During the time these wild-cats were so plenty, Mr. David Crawford, who was troubled a great deal with them, secured a young dog, which he was anxious should be trained to hunt them, and desired to try him on a live cat, which he was unable to do. But Solomon Gladden thought he could secure one. Taking his hounds one bright September morning, he entered the woods, and had not proceeded far before the hounds struck a trail and soon treed a cat. The tree was a small one, and Gladden determined, if possible, to take it alive. He succeeded in clubbing the cat from the tree, and, after the dogs had worried it sufficiently, he seized it by the hind legs, drove off the dogs, placed his foot on its neck and attempted to manage it alone, but found he had caught a tartar. He could neither let go nor hold on with safety. After much maneuvering, he succeeded in getting off his suspenders, with which he tied the "varmint," and in this way carried it to Crawford's house. Mr. Gladden was full of stories like these, that picture these woods as the paradise of hunters.

Wild turkeys were also very plenty, and were trapped as well as shot. A pen for this purpose was made in different shapes, according to the fancy of the builder. It was generally made in the woods, of small logs, about eight or ten feet square, and covered over with bark or brush. The logs were far enough apart to admit light to the pen, but not allow the escape of a turkey. In two or more places under the sides of the pen, the earth was removed sufficiently to allow the turkey to creep under into the pen. Considerable corn was scattered about these places of ingress, and the turkey in picking up the corn kept his head down until inside the pen. It was then caught, for it did not have sense enough to creep out the way it came. It always looks up, instead of down, for a place of exit.

William Chew, the father of the boy who was treed by the bear, came to Monroe in 1821, and settled on Rocky Fork. He was the father of seventeen children, many of whom are now citizens of the township. The Mr. Applegate mentioned settled on Rocky Fork in 1822, and cleared a farm, which is now one of the finest in the township.

In 1819, the following names appear on the tax duplicate of Monroe Township, which affords positive evidence regarding its early settlements. It is presumed the list comprises nearly all the heads of the families in the township at that date.

"James and George Archer, Abraham Baughman, Stephen Brady, Jacob Baughman, George Baughman, Frederick Boneberger, James Church, Frederick Cramer, John Douglas, David Ellis, William Furgeson, Benjamin Forbey, Benjamin Gatton, Christian Good, Solomon Gladden, Henry Huffman, Rebecca Hensel, James Irwin, John Iler, Peter Kinney, Lawrence King, John Lambright, William McLaughlin, Amerine Marshall, Thomas and Alexander McBride, Alexander McBride, Jr., Jacob Oler, John G. Peterson, William Ray, Andrew Richey, Jacob Sweitzer, Frederick Sweitzer, William Slater, Thomas Summerman, Samuel Stewart David Shrack, Ebenezer Smith, M. Shinnebarger, Jeremiah Smart, Jacob and Mordecai Williams, William Wilson, Adams Wininger, Samuel White, Adam and Robert Wolfe, and Peter Zerby."

The total number of horses in the township was seventy-eight, total number of cattle one hundred and fourteen; the total tax on these

animals was $34.20, or less than 18 cents per head.

In the spring of 1817, the first election was held, and John G. Peterson, William McLaughlin and David Ellis were elected Trustees; David Crawford, Treasurer.

At the election held the succeeding fall, Thomas Pope and Andrew Richey were elected Justices of the Peace. The clerks of this election were Solomon Gladden and David Ellis. The election was held in a cabin on the farm afterward owned by Daniel Beasor, and which is yet in possession of a member of that family. Solomon Gladden was the third Justice of the Peace, and held the office fifteen years. At this first election, the candidates found much difficulty in getting together enough voters to hold a legal election, *ten* being the required number. Up to 12 o'clock only nine had voted, and matters began to look serious; the candidates were alarmed; the fate of two Justices of the Peace was held in dreadful suspense. Nothing was impossible to a politician, however, even at that early day, and, after a solemn council, it was suggested by a brilliant wire-puller that the woods be searched for another sovereign. Frederick Sweitzer was the man who was dispatched on this mission, and soon re-appeared with Mordecai Williams, who cast the tenth vote and thus saved the country. It is very evident that they had not then learned the art of stuffing ballot-boxes, else they would not have taken the trouble to send for another voter.

The religious sentiment of the township is better developed than in most other townships of the county; one of the earliest churches in Richland County having been established here—Mount Zion. That friend of humanity, Johnny Appleseed, was probably instrumental in organizing one of the first, if not the first religious society. While scattering apple-seeds, he also scattered religious tracts, and these, like his seeds, took root in the soil of this township and grew. Mr. John Tucker, one of the oldest of Monroe's pioneers, concluded that Johnny's tracts contained as much religion as any man needed, and succeeded in organizing a society, of which David Crawford, Joseph Applegate, Henry Wyrick, John Eyler, George Shambaugh, their wives, and some of their children, were members. This society did not flourish, however, and after a time, ceased to exist.

The Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was the first established in the township, and among the first in the county, having been organized by a man named Ridenour soon after the war of 1812. Ridenour was the first preacher, and held meetings in private houses, barns, and in the open air. It is believed the first organization was effected, and first meetings, held in the house of Michael Shinnebarger. Some of the first members were Michael Shinnebarger and wife, Michael Culler, Jacob Koogle, Adam Wininger and wife, Gerhart Sheets, a carpenter, John Ernsberger, Henry Smith, the Messrs. Keifers, Mrs. Bonenberg, John Swigart and wife. The Cullers, of which there are many families now living, both in Mifflin and Monroe, were influential in this church, as well as in the organization and building up of other Lutheran churches in this part of the county. They have been ready, it appears, with their money and influence to assist in this work. Adam Wininger, above mentioned, was the first blacksmith in the township, and located his shop on the Rocky Fork, a short distance east of Lucas. After Ridenour's time, Michael Schuh arrived, took charge of this organization, and assisted materially in strengthening it. It was during his pastorate that the first church in the township was erected near the spot where Mount Zion Church now stands. It was a log church, and was erected in 1818, on a fine elevation overlooking the valley of the Black Fork. This elevation probably suggested the name of Mount Zion. This organization has always been a live, active and numerous one. The old church

was occupied until 1832, when a frame was erected. This building was about 30x50 feet, and was erected near the old log building. Mr. Castetter and George Culler did the carpenter work, and the members generally furnished the material. This building served the purpose until 1866, when the present fine frame building was erected at a cost of about $5,000. In January, 1880, they finished the steeple and placed in it a good bell.

The ministers in this church, after Mr. Schuh, were: Rev. Mr. Mohler, who preached in both English and German; J. F. Ruth, who came from Frederick County, Md.; George Leiter, from Mansfield; Rev. Hanich, William Emerson, Jesse Helsel, J. F. Ruth (a second term), Harmon L. Wiles, Isaiah J. Delo, G. H. Slaybaugh and John A. Hall. The present membership is about two hundred, and the contributions to charitable purposes very liberal.

The Sunday school has always been a strong one, and now numbers about one hundred members. It was organized in 1844 by William B. Miller, though spasmodic efforts had been made before that for a Sunday school. The school has always been well sustained, and is an influential institution. From Mount Zion Church have sprung five other churches, within a radius of a few miles, viz.: The Pleasant Valley Church, of Monroe; the Petersburg Church; the Emanuel Church, of Madison Township, near Goudy's Mill; the St. John's and Lucas Churches, both of Monroe.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran is located near the southeast corner of the township. It was organized in 1838, by the Rev. George Leiter, at the residence of M. Stouffer, near the present location of the church. The first meetings were held in private houses and other places until a church could be built. The original members were as follows, the list being copied from the first record-book, now in possession of the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Ernsberger: John Smith, Mathias Stouffer, George Rummel, Samuel Hess, John Graber and wife, Elizabeth Stouffer, Mary Rummel, Nancy Smith, Peter Rummel, Samuel and Elizabeth Dome, Catharine Crouse, Mary Shellenberger, Louisa Zoda, Margaret Parr, and John and Ellen Rummel. The ministers, after Rev. Leiter, were Revs. Shaffer, Hoffman, Eastman, Smith, Emerson, Ruth, Wiles, Domblazer, Earhart and Ernsberger.

The first church building was a frame, erected in 1842, at an expense of about $200; this was occupied until 1870, when the present comfortable and substantial brick was erected, at a cost of about $4,600. The Pastor of this church serves three other Lutheran churches, the four churches employing the minister at about $800 per annum; dividing the expenses among them. The present membership is 120. A Sunday school was organized in 1843, and is healthy and well sustained, with a membership of about sixty. L. Ernsberger is present Superintendent.

The Pleasant Valley English Lutheran Church was organized in 1863, and a church erected about the same time on Section 28, near the residence of John J. Douglas. Charles Schrack donated the ground for this church, with the understanding that it should be free to all denominations when not occupied by the Lutherans. The principal original members were John J. Douglas, Aurelius Tucker, Lemuel Craig, George Swigart, John Swigart, Benjamin and Adam Berry, Joseph Hastings and others. The church is a neat, substantial brick, and cost about $3,000. It was erected during the war, when political matters divided the people of that, as well as other townships, and under the excitement and feeling engendered by that struggle, the regular Pastors of the other Lutheran churches in the township did not occupy its pulpit, but the feeling has now subsided, and the "brethren dwell together in unity."

D. I. Foust was the first minister; D. A. Coon was also one of the early ministers, after which came T. F. Dornblazer, and other regular ministers of the Lutheran Church in the circuit. Rev. C. S. Ernsberger preaches for them at the present time. The membership is about one hundred and twenty-five.

Many years before this church was erected, a Sunday school was organized in the Hastings Schoolhouse, called the Hopewell Sunday School. It was well sustained, and when the new church was erected, moved into it. H. J. McDanel is present Superintendent, with a membership of about seventy.

The United Presbyterian Church of Monroe is a comfortable brick edifice, located on Section 30. It originated a few miles south of its present location in Worthington Township. On the records in Mansfield appears a deed, dated November 24, 1827, from William Robinson, "to Frances Johnson, John Douglas and Robert Kenton, as Trustees of the Worthington Associate Reformed Church and their successors in office." It conveys two acres of ground in the northeast quarter of Section 18, for the purposes of this church. The organization of this church occurred some years before this, and the first church was built of logs. The original members were John Douglas, Frances Johnson, Adam Johnson, John Robinson, Robert and William Stewart, Robert Kenton, Peter Alexander, David Filloon and others.

Rev. James Johnson, of Mansfield, was one of its earliest ministers, preaching there once a month; afterward, Rev. William Loughridge and the Rev. George Wilson, officiated; and later, Rev. Richard Gailey. In 1858, it became the United Presbyterian by the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed, and the new church was erected in Monroe, which location was considered more central. Rev. D. H. French followed Mr. Gailey in 1867. Mr. Gailey was the first preacher in the new church, and opened a select school in the same building, at which young men were prepared for college. He afterward built a small frame building near the church to which he transferred his school, and which came to be called the Monroe Seminary. Mr. Gailey afterward transferred his school to Lexington, where he died, but his daughter still continued the school. The old seminary in Monroe is occupied as a dwelling by James McCulloch, a brother of the venerable Judge McCulloch, of Mansfield.

Rev. G. M. Reed preaches in this church every three weeks. The membership is about forty-eight. For the last eight years, no Sunday school has been connected with the church.

The Rocky Fork and Black Fork furnished the settlers of Monroe with that which is so necessary everywhere, but which was of great importance in a new country, and especially before steam power was understood—water-power for milling purposes. A thing most essential to the well-being and prosperity of every community is a mill—one that will saw the lumber for dwellings, and manufacture corn and wheat into meal and flour. To-day mills can be located at any point where water can be procured from a spring or well, but in those days, before steam was used, mills were located on the banks of a stream, flowing with sufficient volume and force to turn the machinery. These streams were of incalculable benefit to the earliest settlers, not only to furnish water power but means of transportation to and from civilization. The Black Fork was navigable for small row-boats and scows up through Monroe into Mifflin Township, and the hunters, trappers and farmers of those days would load their canoes with furs, pelts and produce of different kinds and travel down the stream to the nearest trading-place, and return with such materials as they needed, and for which they had exchanged their cargoes. The rapid advance of civilization, the building of mills and cutting of roads soon put an end to this, and for many years the streams have

been so obstructed by mill-dams that any kind of navigation is impossible.

The earliest settlers in Monroe went to Fredericktown and Mount Vernon for their grinding, and afterward to Herring's mill at Newville, in Worthington Township. Peter Zuby has the honor of erecting the first mill in Monroe, about a mile east of the present village of Lucas, on Rocky Fork, in 1820. It was a "little choppin' mill," as the old settlers express it, by which it is meant to convey the idea that it was a small affair and did not do fine work. It is fair to presume that a little improvement has been made in milling since that time. Mr. Zuby erected both a saw and grist mill, both of which are yet in operation, and are now known as the Doran Mills. Mills were erected from time to time, until they numbered twelve or fifteen, including saw-mills. The second saw-mill was built by a Mr. Ailer, half a mile from, and a little south of west of, Lucas, about 1822. This mill is still in operation, being now owned by Mr. Williams. The second grist-mill was built on the Rocky Fork, half a mile east of the present village of Lucas, in 1830, by Reinhart Oldfield. Later, it was owned by Abraham Marks, and is now owned and operated by Silas Rummel. A splendid saw-mill, one of the best in the township, is also attached to the mill. One of the earliest saw-mills was erected by the McBrides, within the present corporation of the village of Lucas, about 1820. It is still running, having been repaired and rebuilt several times. One of the early saw and grist mills was that of Charles Schrack, on that pretty little tributary of the Clear Fork called Switzer's Run, in the southern part of the township. It is a water mill. The third mill in the township was built in 1830, by Mr. LaRue, on Rocky Fork, about one mile west of Lucas. It is now owned and operated by Mr. Mathews. In 1835, John Swigart built a saw-mill on Thompson's Run, below and near the Hastings Post Office. Jacob Culler also built a saw-mill in 1832, on the Rocky Fork, below the old Zuby mill, and still further down the stream is a saw-mill built by the Beasores about 1835, now known as the Mower's Mill. About 1846, John Culler built a woolen-mill one and a half miles east of Lucas, near Jacob Culler's saw-mill. It has never done a large business, but is yet, occasionally, in operation.

Monroe can boast of only one village at present—Lucas—though an attempt was made many years ago to start a town at what is known as the Six Corners, near the center of the township, where a number of roads cross. Mr. William Wigton owned the land where a village was blocked out, which was first called Mechanicsburg, and afterward Pinhook. Mr. Wigton came to the township in 1826, and was Justice of the Peace sixteen years. Christian Welty bought an acre of ground of Mr. Wigton, laid out the town, the plat of which was, however, never placed on record. Mr. Welty built the first house, and worked as carpenter in the neighborhood. Soon after, James Greer built a two-story blacksmith-shop, and the town grew until it contained five or six dwellings, a grocery, a few shops, a post office, called Six Corners; and a hotel, kept for some time by William B. Miller. At present, no business is done there, and only about three occupied dwellings and the blacksmith-shop, remain of the town. The post office has disappeared. Soon after it was started, an eccentric character by the name of Nicholas Swarenger, came along and gave it the name of "Pinhook," which name the place will probably retain as long as time shall last.

Lucas was laid out in 1836, by John Tucker, before mentioned, who acted as agent for his brother David, the proprietor of the town. It is pleasantly situated, about seven miles southeast of Mansfield, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and on the Rocky Fork of the Mohican. It is on the west half of the

southeast quarter of Section 8. The first lots were sold at auction, and the first house, built by James King, is yet standing near the lower end of the village, on the east side of Main street, a few doors below the Monroe House—Lot No. 2. The first store in the place was opened by Mr. King in this building. Gen. Brooks encamped on this spot on his way to the seat of war in 1812, cleared off a little patch of ground here and cut the first road. The place was named in honor of Gov. Lucas, of Ohio. The frame hotel called the Monroe House is probably the second house in the village, and has been used for hotel purposes ever since it was built, having been several times repaired and enlarged. It stands at the intersection of the two roads that cross in the village, and has never yet had a competitor in the business. A majority of the first settlers in Monroe located their lands along the Rocky Fork, near the site of Lucas, and two of the earliest schoolhouses were built in this neighborhood, not far apart, one called the McBride, and the other the Williams Schoolhouse. These served the purpose until the village was incorporated, when a two-story frame schoolhouse was erected by the corporation. In 1877, this was moved up on Main street and is occupied by Mr. Swigart as a wagon-shop, and a fine brick was erected for school purposes. This building is three stories in height and cost about $6,000. The two lower stories are used for the schools, and the upper occupied by the Odd Fellows. Three teachers are employed, Marian Douglas, son of J. J. Douglas, being Principal. The buiding was erected by John Charles. Lucas can only boast of one church at present. The first church organized in the place was a Baptist, about 1830, by Rev. James Johnson. The first organization occurred in a schoolhouse, and for several years meetings were held in this house; but they succeeded, in 1838, in erecting a frame church. The original members of this society were Alexander Lakin, James Hewlit, Cornelius Bartelow, Thomas Moffitt, Peter Sweitzer, and others. After a time, the older members moving away, the organization was broken up and the church sold.

Rev. S. B. Leiter also organized a German Reformed Church here at an early day; they worshiped in the Baptist Church, and, afterward, when that church was sold, joined with the Lutherans in building the old frame church that stood on the hill where the new brick now stands. This was called a union church, was built in 1846, and occupied by both denominations. The German Reformed organization did not last, however, and the church finally came into possession of the Lutherans, who, in 1872, built the only church now in the village. It is a substantial brick, and is not yet entirely finished. This church was organized about 1850, and originated, as before mentioned, from the Mount Zion Church. The original members were David Balliet, Samuel Henry, Samuel Barr, David Henry, David Leiter, John Crome and others. The first Pastor was Rev. W. A. G. Emerson, followed by Revs. Jesse Helsell, F. J. Ruth, H, L. Wiles, and others before named in connection with the other Lutheran churches in the township. Rev. C. S. Ernsberger is present Pastor. The membership is about one hundred and thirty. As is the case with the other Lutheran churches in this vicinity, a large and healthy Sunday school is maintained. It is a union school, the children of all religious denominations attending; the present enrollment of pupils being 164. Jacob Leiter is Superintendent.

Lucas is about half a mile long, but without much width, being built principally on either side of a single street. It contains three blacksmith-shops, one hotel, one wagon-shop, four doctors—Bowles, Mecklen, Conway and Skeggs; and three stores, kept by I. C. Charles, Myers & Son, and W.W. Lemon. Charles keeps groceries and notions in the brick block on the corner, at the intersection of the two streets. Myers &

Son carry a stock of dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, keeping what is called a "country store," a general assortment of of everything country people want; W. W. Lemon carries a large stock of the same class of goods. These stores are well sustained, and business does not appear to be overdone.

In 1850, the population of the township was 1,719, all white; ten years later, it numbered 1,765. In 1870, it is found to have decreased in numbers for some reason, the census showing a population of 1,572. Probably the war of the rebellion had something to do with this decrease. Considering the extent of available territory in this country, and the cheap lands of the West, any great changes in the population cannot be expected.

CHAPTER LIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—STREAMS—ORGANIZATION—EARLY OFFICERS—SUBSEQUENT TERRITORIAL CHANGES—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—LOST RUN.

PERRY is one of the original surveyed or Congressional townships, and contains (in both counties) thirty-six sections. Its surface is less diversified than that of either of the other two townships bordering on Knox County, and more so than its western neighbor, Congress, which at one time belonged to Richland County. This township may be regarded as the table land and end of the broken country that characterizes Eastern Ohio, and furnishes some of the head-waters of the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, and the Owl Creek, which makes it the dividing ridge between these two streams; and it also forms a part of the dividing ridge between the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. The Owl Creek cuts diagonally across the southwest corner of the township, and has several tributaries from it. The Clear Fork flows almost east, through the second tier of sections from the north, after the union of the branches into which it is divided. The declivity toward the Owl Creek is rapid, and very broken, while toward the Clear Fork it is comparatively gentle, with a surface more smooth. The most fertile soil in the township is along the streams in the northern part. Originally a large part of the township was covered with forest, principally beechwood, while the ground was covered with a dense growth of nettles, and the decayed accumulation of many years formed a surface soil, which could be easily plowed with a boot-heel, and which disguised the true nature of the soil to the inexperienced. This variety of land was very inviting to the pioneers who knew nothing of the nature of beech soil, and many were in this manner caused to pass over the most valuable tracts and enter inferior land. The soil is generally argillaceous or clayey, and all the ordinary crops are successfully grown, where care is exercised in maintaining its fertility, in connection with proper cultivation, and its entire surface is available for cultivation. There is more cleared land in this township than in Jefferson, although it was settled later.

In the organization of the county, Perry Township was embraced in the election district known as Jefferson, the boundaries of which contained six Congressional townships. By an act, September 5, 1814, it was reduced to three of the original townships, and the citizens of Perry participated with Jefferson in one election.

September 3, 1816, Perry Township was organized and named Leipsic, and embraced the territory of the present Perry and a part of Congress Township, now in Morrow County—two townships six miles square. The first officers of the new township were sworn in September 28, 1816, their names and offices being as follows: Trustees—John Cook, James Huntsman and John Coon; Clerk, Jonathan Huntsman; Supervisors, Benjamin Hart and Philip Stealts; Overseers of the Poor, George Goss and Lawrence Lamb; Fence Viewers, Caleb Selby and Henry Sams. For some reason, now unknown, the name of the township was changed from Leipsic to Perry, October 11, 1816, and the next day, the Trustees of Jefferson and Perry held a meeting for the purpose of making a final settlement; the Trustees of the latter township to make preparations to collect their share of the taxes levied by the Trustees of Jefferson August 24, 1816. Perry assumed one-half of the indebtedness of Jefferson, which amounted to $27.47, the whole being $54.94; and received one-half of a bond given by William Spears and John Zent for a stray horse, the former purchased of Philip Stealts June 29, 1816. The bond called for $17. Philip Stealts was Supervisor of the part of the township now in Richland County, and presented a bill of $4.50 for services. Mr. Hart operated in the Morrow County half, and his bill was 75 cents.

Perry retained the boundary given it in 1816 until June 6, 1825, when it was reduced to six miles square, or to the original survey, and the western thirty-six sections received the name of Congress.

February 24, 1848, the General Assembly of the State created Morrow County, and Perry Township was divided, and since then, the eastern eighteen sections have exercised all the privileges of an independent township, and to the western half, a tier of half-sections were added from Congress Township, which has exercised the same privileges. Four sections of land, of the eastern twenty-four sections, form a school subdistrict, and when the town was divided, one-half of the three districts was thrown into Morrow County. The schoolhouses are located at the county line, and in them children of two counties are instructed.

The first election, after the division, was held April 3, 1848; and, after the new officers were installed, those of each township, whose presence was necessary, met at Goodbury and effected the settlement the division necessitated. The officers of Perry, in Richland, kept the old furniture and books at a cost of $5.67, and the funds in the hands of the old Treasurer were divided according to the amount of taxable property in the respective townships, and the clerks were ordered to examine the tax duplicates. Perry, in Morrow, received $56.09. After the division, the half in Richland County spontaneously received the name of East Perry, and the other half, West Perry. The more important officers of the two townships after the creation of Morrow County were as follows: East Perry—Trustees, John G. Amos, John Haniwalt and Josiah Moore; Clerk, T. J. Davis; Treasurer, Jacob Garver. West Perry—Trustees, Levi Hart, Abraham Hetrick and George Tringer; Clerk, John Bruce; Treasurer, John Walker. The persons elected to office in East Perry in 1879, were, for Trustees, Jacob Shively, John Steel, J. S. Graham; Clerk, W. C. Black; Treasurer, John Zimmerla.

The first actual settlement in Perry Township was made by John Frederick Herron, near the site of the Haniwalt mill, in 1809. In 1811, Peter Weirick located a short distance east on Section 12, and John Cook opened a homestead in the southwest corner of the township, in the Lavering settlement. The next year, John Coon came from Belmont County, and pitched his tent on the southwest quarter of Section 12, and the same year George Ruhl, a native of York County, Penn., came to Bellville, and



Leo Brücker

from there cut his road to Section 13 and established a home. His familiar neighbors were the Indians. They made frequent visits to his cabin, and borrowed cooking-pots and dishes, which they returned promptly. Soon after the war of 1812, Philip Stealts settled on Section 11, John Painter on Section 36, and, in 1815, 1816 and 1817, a general break-out was made. Along the creek, west of Haniwalt's mill, Abraham Hetrick, Lawrence Lamb, John Shauck and John Edwards settled. Those who settled in the other parts of the township were David Carr, Moses Packer, the Laverings, Caleb Selby, Bracket Dyer, John Cook, the Harts, Peter Poorman, the Singreys, Culps, Benjamin Kirk and a few others. So rapidly was it settled, that in 1835—twenty-five years after the first settlement was made—there were almost as many children in the township as there are at present. Since 1845, the enumeration of the subdistricts has decreased. The following is the enumeration in 1838 and 1845, of each of the ten subdistricts:

	1838.	1845.		1838.	1845.
No. 1	79	74	No. 6	72	107
No. 2	76	91	No. 7	102	105
No. 3	73	118	No. 8	67	102
No. 4	93	117	No. 9	79	81
No. 5	96	118	No. 10	39	51

John Frederick Herron built the first mill in the township, on the present site of Haniwalt's mill, on the northeast quarter of Section 11, in 1811–12. Peter Weirick was employed to do the carpenter work, and while he was erecting the structure. Mr. Herron went to Baltimore with a six-horse team, to procure the mill-stones. The house was put up in log-cabin style. The machinery consisted of a water-wheel, shaft and master-wheel, which articulated with the trundle-head that ran the stone. The gearing was made of wood. This invincible concern didn't reduce grain to incomprehensible fineness, but it answered very well for the days of broad teeth and pioneer jaws. The miller's ready retort of those days, on complaint of customers that the meal would not go through the sieve, was, "It 'll go through your ladder." In 1814, Francis Baughman purchased it, and ran it till 1833, when it passed into the hands of John Haniwalt. The second enterprise of the kind was undertaken by John Shauck, and a steam mill is now in operation where he built, near the center of Section 5. Other mills were erected in the township, that did a flourishing business for many years, but the failure of the streams to supply the required power made them unprofitable, and they were abandoned. The first building on the site of Corbett's Woolen Mills, northeast quarter of Section 10, was a saw-mill erected by Thomas Philips, in 1830; in 1835, a grist-mill was added; in 1848, Mr. Frairie purchased it, and put in a carding machine, and in 1849, the general woolen machinery. It came into Corbett's possession in 1876. The Perry or Eby Mill was built in 1837, and operated thirty-seven years. It was located a short distance west of the Haniwalt mill.

Hagerstown is the only village in East Perry Township. It derived this name from Christopher Hager, who first settled on the village site, the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 22, and the quarter-sections that corner with it. The first store was opened in the village as a branch of a Johnsville store, and was under the management of J. Cannon and a Mr. Algire. William James was the first blacksmith. Through the influence of John Sherman, a post office was secured in 1860–61, bearing the name of Hagersville. Much of the mail matter designed for this office went to Haysville, and, on suggestion of the Postmaster at the latter place, it was changed to Darlington, by which name the town is also known. E. Ruhl was the first Postmaster. J. Zimmerla is proprietor of a grocery and notion store at this date, and M. Paxton has a dry-goods store, and is Postmaster.

North Woodbury is a small village, located on the southwest corner of Section 18, and the cornering sections. The town was laid out by Joseph Terry, on land that he entered in 1820. An addition was made to it by A. Van Buskirk and John Markey, of Bellville. John Ruhl and Morgan Lavering opened the first store, and Mr. Lavering did the clerking. A. Van Buskirk purchased Mr. Markey's interest about five years after the store was opened. In 1874, A. Ruhl became the sole proprietor. About the time Morrow County was created, considerable business was done in the village, and it possessed all the enterprises necessary for a first-class country town. But as the country improved, trade was directed in other channels, and it is now destitute of any considerable business. A. Van Buskirk was the first Postmaster. A. Ruhl held the office in 1879.

Johnsville, the largest and most enterprising town in the township, is located on the northwest corner of Section 8 and adjoining sections. It was laid out in 1836, by William Shauck and John Eby. Boyd & Ackley started the first store in 1837. They were succeeded by Creigh & Shauck. The post office was obtained by Mr. Shauck, and received his name with the addition of an s. The office was kept several years at his residence near the mill, before it was removed to the village.

Ministers of the Gospel followed the first settlers to the township, and the propagation of Christianity commenced with the commencement of the township. The second church in the southern part of the county was built in Perry Township. The first was called a union church, and was built in Worthington Township, not far from where the Evangelical Church, known as the Four Corners Church, now stands.

Center Church is located on Section 15. The first church in this locality was organized in 1820, by Silas Ensign, a Swedenborgian, and a house of worship was erected in 1822. This structure was burned after standing about five years, when Mr. Ensign and his followers accepted the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a new house was built in 1828. This society continued several years, but it gradually declined, and in 1840 the place was abandoned. The Protestant Methodists followed in order, and Rev. Messrs. Bigelow and Bell organized a church, and the house was built designated by the above name. The membership is small at present and unable to provide regular preaching services.

Pleasant Grove Church is the property of the Evangelical Association, and is located on the southwest corner of Section 12. The first labor in the Gospel field, instrumental in establishing a church at this place, was performed by Michael Shuey. The first house was built jointly by the Lutherans and Reformed, about the year 1825. In 1838, the Salem Lutheran Church was erected in Jefferson Township, and the societies were divided. The two branches remaining fell into bitter contentions, and the house was not well cared for. In 1846, an Evangelical society was organized, and the house sold to them the following year. Evangelical meetings were held in private houses as early as 1830. The present house was erected in 1863, at a cost of $1,500. The leading original members were C. Baker, S. Strome and James Steel. The Sabbath school was organized in 1855, with John Steel as Superintendent. The school numbered about fifty in 1879.

The Perry Church (Christian, or Disciples) is located in the center of Section 23. The organization was probably effected in 1844 or 1845. The principal members were William Dowland, Steven Cook, Peter Weirick, Levi Ruhl, George Coon, George Algire and Henry McFerren. The first two were ministers. Rev. S. M. Cook is now Pastor. The present membership is about sixty. The Sabbath school was organized in 1853, with Anthony Hard-

man, Superintendent. The school has been kept up through the summer seasons ever since it was organized. It numbers sixty pupils.

The Clear Fork Church—United Brethren—is located on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 2. The church was commenced in 1852 or 1853, and the meeting-house built about the same time. The leading members were George Hiskey, Jacob Thuma, Peter Thuma, Jacob George, Daniel Cover and Jehu Fry. There are between thirty and forty members; and Rev. Orr was Pastor in 1879. The Sabbath school was organized soon after the church. It has not been largely attended the past few summers. Mrs. Sarah Thuma was Superintendent in 1879.

In the winter of 1871–72, Rev. C. C. Ball held a protracted meeting at the Center Church. about forty accessions resulting therefrom. A Methodist Episcopal society was formed. The Trustees of Center Church refused them the use of the house longer, and, April 20, 1872, a meeting was held and preparations made for the erection of a church. Darlington was selected as a location, and the house—34x46—was built at a cash outlay of $1,600. Counting the lumber and timber donated, it would swell the cost to over $2:000. C. C. Ball was the first minister. Rev. E. Buxton filled the charge in 1879 and 1880. The membership is nineteen. The Sabbath school was commenced in 1873, and A. C. Huntsman was Superintendent.

The Lutheran Church is located at the cross-roads, half a mile north of the village of Woodbury. The commencement of the two societies which built the first church dates back to 1838, and, in 1841, the Lutherans and German Reformed jointly completed a building. George Leiter, a Lutheran minister, and his brother, Samuel Leiter, a Reformed, supplied the preaching for the two societies. The first protracted effort by the Lutherans was conducted by Barney Huffman, a missionary sent from Pennsylvania. The leading original members were Henry Sowers, George Ruhl, George Hosler, Peter Baker, Martin Buckner, John Broadbeck, John Snyder, Adam Bechtel and their wives. The Reformed Society is extinct. The number of members in 1879 was 145. The house now occupied is brick, and was erected in 1861, at a cost of $4,000. Rev. G. M. Heindel is now Pastor. The Sabbath school was commenced about 1850, with George Ruhl acting as Superintendent. William Huntsman filled the position in 1879. The average attendance was about fifty-five.

A short time before the first protracted meeting by the Lutherans in the new church, a number of the people of the locality attended an Evangelical meeting. Among the number who embraced religion was Adam Bechtel. He was not, however, fully persuaded, and, after the meeting was ended, he prayed for a sign to confirm him. One night while in bed, soon after, he heard a noise, and, arising to ascertain the cause, he discovered his family Bible was moved from its accustomed place on the shelf by an unseen power, and fallen to the floor. He picked it up, and, on opening it, the first passage of Scripture on which his eyes rested, read like this: "He brought me up also out of a horrible pit." He was convinced. The revelation was noised abroad, and, in a short time a meeting was commenced which continued till the following noon. In the afternoon, an effort was made to secure a place to hold a meeting, but without success. The next morning, subscription papers were started to get funds to build two new churches. They were completed in 1842. One is the property of the Evangelical Association, and the other of the United Brethren. The latter society continued to exist till 1862, when sectional strife regarding the rebellion became so strong as to disband it, and, in 1866, their house of worship was sold to the Evangelical Church.

The United Brethren of Johnsville was organized in 1850. The leading members were

D. Cover, G. G. Hiskey, H. Purdy, W. Shauck, D. Riddle and Peter Thuma. The house used for worship was completed in November, 1849, is built of brick, and cost $1,237. The present membership is thirty, and the annual contributions, for all purposes, $300. The Sabbath school was organized in 1845; membership fifty, in 1879.

The Baptist Church of Johnsville was organized by Elder Wolfin, in Woodbury, in 1858. The leading members were W. H. Shank, A. and J. Kelly, and J. Fringer. A meeting-house was erected in Johnsville, in 1859. It is a neat frame, and cost $900. The membership, in March, 1880, is forty; yearly contributions, for all purposes, $275. The Sabbath school was commenced in 1873, and has an attendance of fifty.

The Salem Baptist Church is located near the center of Section 5. Meetings were held in the locality of this church in the fall of 1846, and in January, 1847, the members met in the Lamb Schoolhouse, and organized under the leadership of Elder Benjamin Green. The principal members were Peter Weirick, Abraham Hetrick and John Weirick. The meeting-house was finished in 1848. It was a brick, and stood till 1877, when it was torn down and a frame building was erected on the site, at a cost of $2,100. Elder Green was Pastor of the church until 1856, when superannuation rendered him incapable of further labor. Elder Milton Smith was the latest Pastor; he died in February, 1880. The membership is twenty-eight.

A tributary of the Owl Creek, called "Lost Run," rises in the central part of the township, and flows diagonally to the Knox County line. It received this name from a man taking a prospecting tour through the township, and getting lost, followed the stream to the settlements.

CHAPTER LV.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—SURVEY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—THE WYANDOT TRAIL—FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—FIRST MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—YEARIAN AND THE BEAR—THE MARTIAL BAND—CHARLES AND WILLIAM BODLEY—"ENTERTAINMENT"—FIRST POST OFFICE—FIRST FRAME AND BRICK HOUSES—FIRST PREACHERS AND CHURCHES—PLYMOUTH VILLAGE—ITS LOCATION AND GROWTH—THE SETTLEMENTS AROUND PLYMOUTH—A NUMBER OF FIRST THINGS—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—CHURCHES—CHANGE OF NAME—FIRST MAYORS—SCHOOLS—RAILROAD—WHEAT MARKET—THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—THE CEMETERIES—BANKS—NEWSPAPERS—POPULATION—GENERAL BUSINESS, ETC.

THIS township was originally part of Blooming Grove, and was detached from it and organized into a separate township February 12, 1818, being then twelve miles long from east to west, and six miles wide. This territory was divided April 3, 1820, the east half retaining the name of Plymouth. December 6, 1849, Cass Township was erected out of the east two-thirds of Plymouth, and the latter extended so as to take in two tiers of sections from Auburn. This reduced Plymouth to four by six miles in extent, in the northwest corner of Richland. This territory was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, several years before any white man settled within its limits. The land is generally fertile, slightly rolling, and across the center of the township, east and west, is a ridge which forms the dividing line between the waters of the Huron River and those of the Black Fork. In the notes of the survey, swamps

and prairie lands are occasionally noticed, but the township was generally heavily timbered with all the varieties of hard wood, and is at present, all under a high state of cultivation. The old Wyandot trail from the mouth of the Sandusky River to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) passes across the northeast corner, through the present village of Plymouth, and the march of Gen. Beall's army was along this trail in 1812. Gen. Beall widened this trail from a narrow path to a road of sufficient width for the passage of his wagons, and although it has been straightened in some places and abandoned in others, it is yet traceable on the map. Beall was guided through this country by a Seneca chief named Capt. John, who was a great friend of the whites, and evinced great sagacity as a scout, and in guiding scouting parties of Beall's army.

It was along this military road that the first settlers advanced in search of homes in the West, and naturally enough, upon this road that the first settler in Plymouth Township is found, upon the present site of the village of Plymouth. Here, on the headwaters of the Huron River, Abraham Trux erected his cabin, on the northwest quarter of Section 5, in the spring of 1815, and became the first settler. This cabin stood on the bank of an insignificant branch of the river, which passes through the village, and was a double cabin, of round logs. The lot is now owned by Aaron Kappenberg, and his butcher-shop occupies the exact spot upon which this first cabin was erected. Other settlers came in during this year (1815), some of them probably about the same time with Mr. Trux. Among these were John Concklin, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 6; Daniel Kirkpatrick, northeast quarter of Section 8; Robert Green, southeast quarter of Section 4; and John Long, northwest quarter of Section 13. William and Daniel Prosser also came in this year or early in 1816, the former settling on Section 19, and the latter on Section 13. In 1816, came John Morris, who settled on Section 15; Thomas McCluer, Section 14; James Gardner and Michael Gipson, Section 1; James Douglas, Section 35. Settlers continued to arrive rapidly until in 1818, when there was a sufficient number to organize a township. The first election was held in the spring of 1818, in which Abraham Trux was made Justice of the Peace, Stephen Webber, Constable; John Concklin, John Long, and Thomas McClure, Trustees. Thomas McCluer was made Clerk, and Asa Murphy, Treasurer.

The daughters of two of these first settlers, Catharine Trux and Susan Concklin, were married in 1817, being the first marriages celebrated in the township; the first to Hugh Long and the last to Oliver Granger. No death occurred among them for four years, the first being that of Mrs. Mary, wife of John Concklin, in 1819. The prominence of her husband in the affairs of the township and church had given her an extended acquaintance, and she was greatly beloved.

Many of the settlers had served in the war of 1812, and nearly all of them were good hunters. Among the latter were Michael Trux, Charles Bodley, Jacob Wolf, Jedadiah Moorhead, Michael Gipson, Robert Yearian and some others. Yearian made his own powder and guns, was a remarkable shot, as was also his son Frederick, who used a light rifle his father had made for him. It is related of this boy, when he was about twelve years old, he was one day separated from his father while hunting, and came suddenly upon a mother bear and her two cubs, upon whom he at once made war. The ball from his rifle was, however, too small to do much execution, and the bear turned upon him, pressing him so closely that he had neither time to reload or climb a tree, and so ran in the direction of his father. The latter, seeing him coming and the bear at his heels, called to him to run past him, which Fred did; and as the bear passed, Yearian

planted one of his ounce balls in some vital part of the animal with such certainty and precision as to bring her down. They then carried the cubs home for pets.

The settlers had their full share of patriotism. What they did the Fourth of July, and at their military musters, is well worth recording, and will appear in another chapter. This township was especially blessed with a martial band for such occasions, the members of which were Charles and Jesse Bodley, tenor drummers; William Dean, bass drummer, and Theason Richardson and Robert Bigler, fifers. They had an excellent reputation, and were often invited to considerable distances on Fourth of July and general training occasions, lured by the promise of dinner and drinks free. The Bodleys were quite prominent among the early settlers. Of these "Uncle William" may be specially noted. He was in his younger days a splendid specimen of a Low-Dutch American, standing six feet two inches in his stockings, broad-shouldered, bony and muscular, weighing about two hundred pounds, cool and deliberate, yet quick and active; and to the day of his death never lost faith in George Washington, his long-barreled gun, buttermilk pop, boiled dinners, knee breeches with silver buckles, plaited cue, his wife Dinah, or the ultimate glory of the American Republic. Neither did Mr. Bodley enjoy alone these good things; he had many neighbors fully his equals in manly proportions and patriotic zeal and fire. William Bodley, Sr., was at this time an elderly man, but in his younger days had been an Indian hunter in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and had brought with him his long gun, which carried an ounce ball, and made a louder report, he thought, than any gun in the West, of its size. He was always fond of talking about his gun and its wonderful capacity. He hunted with it in the forests of New York, and it was his boast that it could bring down an Indian at a greater distance than any rifle, and when he sighted a deer or an elk, however great the distance, he was sure of meat for his family.

There were probably not more than five hewed-log houses in the township prior to 1820. These were owned by Alexander McBride, Mr. Griffith, John Long, Benjamin Wooley and Jacob Vanhouten. Long and Vanhouten had boards, supported by poles, in front of their cabins, upon which was inscribed "Entertainment," which meant, in those days, "hog, hominy and whisky," which were enjoyed by the weary traveler at a moderate compensation. Whisky was 15 cents per gallon—the pure stuff—and was therefore used about as freely as water. Until 1822, the mails were carried on horseback and on foot, but about this date stages made their appearance, a route having been established from Columbus to Portland (now Sandusky City). These stages followed "Beall's trail" through this part of the country. What a wealth of fact and romance must have been crowded into the lives of those stage-drivers! The first post office established in that part of the country was about the year 1817, a few miles east of Plymouth Village, on the military road, on Section 4 of what is now Cass Township. It was kept by a jolly old Hollander by the name of Jacob Vanhouten, and called "Plymouth." The regular six-horse teams began also to make their appearance along the trail, loaded with produce for the lakes. Arriving at the lake, they would discharge their cargoes and load up with salt, fish, etc., for the return trip.

The first frame house was erected in 1822, on the northwest quarter of Section 18, by Fleming Wilson; and the first brick house in 1823, by James Douglas, on the southwest quarter of Section 35. Mr. Douglas made the brick himself, on his own land; and it is stated that one morning, when the workmen went out on the brickyard to work, the tracks of a panther were plainly impressed on the soft bricks that had been left on the yard the evening before.

The early settlers of Plymouth Township were, perhaps, more than other townships, at a loss about getting their grinding done. There were many brooks and beautiful springs in different parts of the township, but none of sufficient strength for any considerable period of the year, to furnish especially excellent water power. They were compelled, therefore, to travel great distances for this purpose. This state of things could not last where Yankee ingenuity and wit were not lacking. Mr. John Webber had been a miller by trade, and concluded he could work out a set of buhrs, or millstones, from the native granite bowlders, or "nigger-head" stone, which abounded in the country of almost any size. Selecting two large specimens, he succeeded by great labor in shaping them to suit him. These buhrs, instead of being two flat surfaces working against each other like the French buhr, were made, the nether one in the shape of a cone, and the upper bowl shaped to fit over it. The lower one was made stationary and the upper revolved around it. This mill was run by a little spring stream on Mr. Webber's land, and was a success. It was a curiosity even in that day, and would be much more so to-day. Part of this mill is still in existence—the bowl part being used as as a water trough, at the house of a man named Cline, a short distance south of Shelby Junction. A wheelwright and carpenter named Rouse Bly assisted Mr. Webber in the erection of this mill.

Many horse-mills were erected in different parts of the township. In 1825, Mr. Trux erected a water-mill upon the little stream near his cabin. Steam power was unknown in those days, and this mill could only be used a portion of the year, but it has been in operation from that day to this, having been rebuilt and having changed hands many times; steam power being added in the course of time. It is now operated by Snyder & Wolf. Further down this stream, near Plymouth Village, is another mill owned and operated by Ross Cuykendall. It also uses steam and water power, and has been in operation many years.

The subject of education and religion received the early attention of the settlers here as elsewhere. The early missionary preachers through here were Rev. Mr. Wolf, a Presbyterian, Mr. Arbuthnot, a Covenanter, Mr. McIntire, a Methodist, and John Chapman, a Swedenborgian. Rev. Benjamin Wooley, a Methodist, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 4, in 1817, and became a local preacher. Nearly all the early ministers found in other parts of the county were also well known here. Among them, the well-known names of Bigelow, Benajah Boardman, Harry O. Sheldon, Enoch Congor and others appear. These were excellent men, with clear heads and stout hearts, preaching wherever they could find shelter, and often when they could not. They established church organizations, and assisted in the erection of churches all over the county and adjoining counties. They spent their lives in the wilderness sowing good seed, and unconsciously, perhaps, building their own monuments.

Perhaps as early as 1816 or 1817, a Methodist class was formed at the house of John Long. John Murphy was its leader. These were earnest people, and this class continued in existence long after Methodist churches were erected in different parts of the county. The United Presbyterians, the General Assembly Presbyterians and the German Reformed people held meetings generally at the house of John Concklin until 1819, when they organized a church under the care of the Richland Presbytery, called the "First Presbyterian Church of Plymouth," with forty-two members; and the same year erected a large log meeting-house on the corner of Peter Ruckman's land, Section 7. The first Elders of this church were John Concklin, Abraham Vanhouten, Levi Bodley and Daniel Gunsaulus. This society was organized at the house of Abraham Vanhouten.

Rev. Mathews was present and aided in the work.

In 1822 or 1823, there was a division in this church, not on account of any difficulty among the members, but the church had grown rapidly, and a number of members desired to withdraw, feeling themselves sufficiently strong in numbers, and organize a United Presbyterian Church. This they did, and afterward built a house of worship, about two miles southwest of the old log church. Rev. Arbuthnot and Rev. Johnson were among the first members of this church, and the principal movers were Daniel Gunsaulus, William Bodley, Daniel Kirkpatrick and others. The house was a small frame, located on Section 13, and is not now in use, the organization having gone out of existence.

The first two or three years after the first settlement here, schools were taught in private houses, and were "select," that is, no public funds were used in their maintenance, there being none to use. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1818, in time for the winter school of 1818–19. It was of logs, and stood upon the land of Daniel Kirkpatrick, Section 8. Robert McKelvey taught here the first winter, and John Webber the second.

This township came very near not having a town within its present limits, the present village of Plymouth being about equally divided by the northern line of the township and county, the northern part lying in New Haven Township, Huron County.

There is this somewhat remarkable fact about the early history of the place—it was a town before any one thought of laying out or platting it. It seemed to be the natural place for a town, these things being governed by a law which is secret and subtle in its operations, and not generally understood, yet any violation of it brings sure and certain punishment, as has again and again been demonstrated by the defunct villages all over the country. Generally, towns are planted, as it were, nourished and made to grow; but Plymouth, or Paris, as it was first called, sprang up, grew and developed, like a mushroom in the wilderness. It is located on Beall's military road. Beall moved very slowly in those days: first, he must cut his way through a dense forest, and, secondly, he desired to keep between the settlements and the Indians of the Northwest. His movement was made immediately after Hull's surrender, when it was feared that a British and Indian army would make a raid across the State of Ohio. He took the route that seemed to him best calculated for his purpose, and this happened to be the old Wyandot trail, before mentioned. Gen. Beall moved slowly and camped frequently, and it is not unlikely that after leaving Camp Council (referred to in another chapter), he went into camp again upon reaching the headwaters of the Huron River, at this point, and remained in camp here several days. A year after the war, when Abraham Trux and his companions came along this trail, hunting new homes, they came upon this spot, where Beall had camped, and cleared off a few acres of ground, as he would naturally do, and did do at every camping place. They thought this would be a good place to stop and build their cabins. They were hunters and backwoodsmen; game was plenty and the country beautiful. They were likely soon to have neighbors, for this open military road would soon become a highway for the incoming emigrants. They were not mistaken; neighbors came to them rapidly, and, within the next ten years, sixteen log-houses sprang up where the village of Plymouth now stands, and as yet, no town was laid out. Besides, the country was being rapidly settled. The emigrants dropped into the little town one by one as the years went by, and, thinking the country delightful, went into the neighborhood and located lands. Many of these were Connecticut Yankees, with land warrants in their pockets, which called for a certain amount of land on the Connecticut

Reservation. These people followed the old military road to Paris, and then went north "blazing" their way to their farms. Thus it was, before Paris was laid out, there were settlements in every direction, and "blazed trails" leading from the village to these different settlements. It is a remarkable fact, that no less than fourteen or fifteen "blazed trails" led through the woods to as many different settlements, all these trails centering in Paris. They were not roads; they were hardly paths, the blazed trees alone directing the traveler to the "Morris, Green and Van Osdell Settlement," the "White Settlement," the "Gypson and Gardner Settlement," the "Bodley Settlement," the "Broomback and Swearengen Settlement," the "Bevier Settlement," and "Swan and Smith Settlement," etc.

It seems a little strange that it took ten years of time, and all these settlers and thus cluster of houses, to impress upon the minds of some of the early settlers the necessity of laying out a town; but such seems to be the case, for the village of Paris was not laid out until the 17th day of May, 1825, at which time, as before stated, there were sixteen log houses on its site, occupied by the following settlers: Abraham Trux, Patrick Lynch, Benjamin Wooley, James Young, Enos Rose, Abner Harkness, A. D. W. Bodley, Haslo, John and Henry Barney, Christian Culp, B. F. Taylor, William C. Enos and Lemuel Powers. These men were generally mechanics, and picked up what work came to the place, by reason of the travel on its great thoroughfare, passing the remainder of their time hunting, trapping and farming.

The town was laid out by Abraham Trux, Lemuel Powers and John Barney, on a high, sandy rolling piece of ground, and consisted, at first, of forty-seven in-lots, all of which were sold in less than two years, and additions made which found a ready sale, and Plymouth promised to be a city.

The first blacksmith was Patrick Lynch; the first lawyer, William C. Enos; the first doctor, Lemuel Powers; the first tailor, Mr. Curtis; the first shoemakers, John Skinner and W. V. B. Moore; the first tanner, Hugh Long; the first bricklayer and plasterer, Robert Morfoot (yet living); the first wheelwright, A. D. W. Bodley; the first cooper, Anthony McLaughlin; the first cabinet-maker, James Drennan; the first carpenters, William Crall, James Dickson and Mr. Gilcrease; the first merchants, Wilson Brothers, Mathew McKelvey and G. G. Graham.

Very soon after the town was laid out, Abraham Trux erected the grist-mill before mentioned, and also a saw-mill near his house, on a branch of the Huron River. Two distilleries were also erected, one by Lemuel Powers and the other by William McKelvey. These distilleries purchased the corn, which they made into whisky, and therefore created a market for corn, about the only article of produce the farmer could sell. The whisky was hauled to the lake—except what was consumed at home, which was no small quantity—where it found a ready market.

These distilleries were, however, soon discontinued, Mr. McKelvey receiving an injury which disabled him, and Dr. Powers having been converted to the cause of temperance. The latter turned his distillery into a hat factory, which was conducted by him with success until his death, when it passed into the hands of his son, Volney, who continued it several years.

The travel on the military road brought many strangers to the place, and made "taverns" a necessity. Before the place was two years old, three of these institutions existed, kept by James Drennan, Jacob Heller and Mr. Linsay, where the "hog, hominy and whisky," wild meats and "corn pone," were plentifully spread before the mud-bespattered stage-drivers and their weary passengers.

The same year in which the village was laid out, the people erected, by subscription

and volunteer labor, a comfortable schoolhouse. 22x30 feet square, which was used for a school during week days and a church on Sunday, in which religious people of all denominations gathered for worship. As the Methodists were the most numerous, it was agreed that they should control and take care of the building, but should give way to a reasonable extent to people of other denominations by having two weeks' notice of the wish on the part of others to use it. This singular arrangement was harmoniously and pleasantly carried out, as long as the building lasted, or was needed for that purpose. The Methodists worshiped in this house five or six years, when they erected a frame church on Light street, and, about 1835, they made an addition to this building of twenty feet, and added a belfry, in which was hung the first church bell in this part of the country. In later years, they erected the fine brick building now occupied by them on Sandusky street.

When the town was laid out, the Presbyterians had a large log church (before mentioned), about one and a half miles from town, which they occupied during the summer months, and in the winter shared, with other denominations, the schoolhouse in town, until the Methodist erected their church, when they occasionally used the Methodist Church, until they grew strong enough to build one of their own, which was about the year 1838. They erected a good substantial frame, with stone basement, in a beautiful and commanding spot on Bucyrus street, which, with some alterations and improvements, they still occupy. This church is strong and well sustained, and for many years has had a large and active Sunday school connected with it. Rev. Mr. Barnes has charge at present. The Methodists are, however, the most numerous religious body in this vicinity. Their organization is large and active, and their Sunday school large and well sustained. Rev. Mr. Ball is the present minister.

About the year 1838 or 1839, the Lutherans erected a substantial church, on Lots 22 and 23, to which some additions have since been made. This church is also active and well sustained, Rev. Miller being Pastor. A large Sunday school is connected with it.

A Congregational church was erected many years ago, on Lots 12 and 13. The society, however, is not numerous, and no services are held in the church at present, neither is there any Sunday school connected with it.

A Catholic society was organized and church erected, in 1873, on Lot 3, in Deringer's Addition. The society is not strong.

The name of the village being Paris, and the name of the post office Plymouth, many mistakes were made in the mail and freight business, and to avoid trouble of this kind, a charter was procured for the town, with the name of Plymouth, in 1838, and the town has been governed by officers elected under that charter to the present time. The first Mayor was Daniel Colckglazer; the second, Ensign Benschoter, and the third, Robert Wilson.

The subject of education has received attention, since the settlement began, and always just and energetic treatment.

The first schoolhouse has been referred to, and was called the "Old Red," the first teacher being Mr. Howe, a gentleman of the "old school," who understood and instructed his pupils in that old-fashioned branch of education (now, perhaps unfortunately, gone out of use), called "manners." The second teacher here was Elisha Brown. About the year 1831, Mr. McKelvey, a prosperous merchant, who had a large family of daughters, erected a frame house with two rooms, which he called a female seminary. The school was taught by a lady of good education, and was well patronized.

In 1834, the town was divided into two districts, and a brick house erected, which, with the old red, served until 1849, when the two districts were re-united and organized under

what was known as the "Akron" law, and a fine house, for the times, was erected. It was a comfortable frame, contained five rooms, and in this, the school was graded. This building served the purpose until 1875, when the present beautiful and substantial structure was erected, and cost about $25,000. It is of stone and brick, and contains nine recitation-rooms and a hall.

The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad was finished to this place in May, 1846. Before it was fairly finished to Mansfield, a large number of Plymouth citizens went down on open cars attached to the construction-train, to attend a meeting called for the purpose of obtaining volunteers for the Mexican war. The same year, a large grain-warehouse was erected at Plymouth, capable of storing 300,000 bushels of wheat, and Plymouth immediately became a great wheat market. As much as 8,000 bushels of wheat were received per day at this warehouse, for several days in succession. From the east, west, and for awhile, from the south, people came great distances to the wheat-market. Other railroads, after a time, destroyed this trade.



PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

When the call for troops in 1861 flashed over the wires, the five church-bells of Plymouth rang for an hour. The citizens came together, and men within the hearing of the bells came in from the country. In less than three hours, a full company of volunteers was organized and tendered to the Governor by telegram, and were, in two hours, accepted by him. Plymouth Village and Township furnished their full quota of troops to put down the great rebellion.

Plymouth's first burying-ground was at New Haven, and the first person buried in this ground was Mr. Beymer, grandfather of Mrs. Thomas Kinney. The first graveyard in the village was Lot 23, donated by Abraham Trux. It soon became apparent that the town would improve around this lot, and it was vacated; a lot being purchased near the Presbyterian Church. In 1874, a number of citizens formed an association called "The Green Lawn Cemetery Association," and purchased twenty-three acres of land lying near the village, which was laid out into nine hundred and forty lots, with drives and walks. These grounds have been cultivated and beautified, and will, in time, be among the most beautiful in the State.

The first bank was started in 1839, by Messer Barker, who did a banking business in connection with his mercantile business, and continued to do so until his death in 1859; after which Robert McDonough and S. M. Robinson did the banking business for Plymouth until 1870, when the former opened a regular bank of discount and deposit, and continued until hisdeath in May, 1873. Soon after, the First National Bank was organized by John Devinney, Henry C. Breckenridge, H. P. Steutz, E. Sturges, Sr., of Mansfield, T. B. Tucker, and

others. This bank is yet doing a flourishing business.

In 1851, E. H. Sanford started a paper in Plymouth Village, called the Plymouth *Journal*, in the old "Peninsular" building, which has been for many years occupied as a photograph gallery. In 1853, he sold out to H. M. Wooster, who conducted it a short time, and sold out to Robinson & Locke (the latter generally known as Petroleum V. Nasby), who changed the name of the paper to Plymouth *Advertiser*. In 1859, the concern was purchased by A. H. Balsley, now publisher of a paper in Fremont, Ohio. Balsley conducted it until January, 1864, when he sold out to J. M. Beelman, who afterward took his brother, J. Frank Beelman, into partnership, and together they conducted the paper until 1876, when J. M. Beelman retired, and the paper has since been conducted by J. Frank Beelman.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PLYMOUTH.

The population of the village is, at present, something more than a thousand. The manufacturing power consists of eleven steam engines and one water-wheel. The secret societies are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. There are two hotels, five dry-goods stores, two clothing and five grocery stores, four millinery establishments, two hardware, two stove and tin, three drug, two shoe, and two furniture stores, and the usual number of mechanics and small tradesmen.

Generally considered, Plymouth is a pretty, clean, healthy village. The intelligence of its citizens is of a high order, and the society excellent. There are an unusual number of old people living in and near the village, which speaks well for the healthiness of the locality. It belongs properly to the Western Reserve, of which the lamented Bayard Taylor, the greatest of American travelers, once said that no other place on the globe of equal extent could equal it in intelligence.

CHAPTER LVI.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

ITS PRIMITIVE CONDITION—CRAWFORD'S MARCH—HUNTING GROUND—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—THE "RIBLET HOUSE"—MRS. HIBNER AND THE BEAR—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTION—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

THE territory now included in Sandusky Township maintained its primitive condition until about 1817, before any permanent white settler made his appearance. The first white men to press the soil of the township, so far as is definitely and positively known, were the armed, belted and buckskinned knights under Col. William Crawford, in 1782, as they went silently, swiftly and with grim determination to battle, death and disaster on the Sandusky plains. They halted at Spring Mills over night, and in the morning took a pretty direct course west, crossing the township very near the site of Crestline, but probably a little north of that place, striking the Sandusky River near Leesville. This was a good hunting ground for the Wyandots and Delawares; a chief of the latter tribe, Wingenund, having his camp for many years on the river near Leesville. Col. Crawford was captured near the latter place. This was a beautiful home for these red men; the beautiful sparkling little streams, the plains stretching away for many miles, surrounded by deep, dark forests, full of game of every kind, and dotted over by little clumps of trees; all made a paradise which they were loathe to relinquish, and only relinquished after years of hard fighting and much bloodshed and suffering. The remorseless white man, however, was determined to possess this beautiful country, and, being superior in numerical and intellectual strength, succeeded.

When the first settlers entered Sandusky Township, it was one of the best hunting-grounds in the State. All kinds of wild game was so plenty that the hunter could supply his table with meat almost without stepping outside his cabin door; had it not been for this, they would have suffered greatly for provisions the first two years, as but little could be planted the first year, on account of the difficulty of making an opening in the great woods, and, before the first crop of corn grew to maturity, says Mr. Snyder, one of the earliest settlers, "the squirrels came by hundreds and thousands and took it all."

It is a difficult matter to get the names and locations of the earliest settlers in the township, as nearly all have gone to their long homes or moved away; but the following persons were among the earliest settlers, and, it is believed, were the earliest in the township. Some of these settled in what is now Crawford County, but some are known to have settled within the present limits of Sandusky Township, as at present constituted. The first were Christian Snyder and Jacob Fisher, who came in 1817, and settled about two miles southwest of the present town of Crestline. Following these were John Doyle, 1818; Joseph Russell, 1818; Louis Lyberger, 1819; Daniel Miller, 1818; Henry Hersner, 1819, and John Reed, 1818. Of these, Louis Lyberger and Henry Hersner are known to have settled within the present limits of Sandusky Township, probably on Section 23. The first settlement, therefore, occurred near the center of the township. The others settled in what is now Crawford County; and

Mr. Snyder says there was not a white settler in the territory now embraced in that county when he came. The first settlement east of them was the Douglas settlement in Springfield Township, and, when they started west from this settlement, on their arrival, they were compelled to cut a road for their teams to the land they had entered. This was the second road cut through the township, the soldiers on their march in 1812 having cut the first through the northern part. This was the only road for many years, but was finally abandoned. A few of these settlers came from Western Pennsylvania, and the remainder from near Steubenville, Ohio.

The early settlers who arrived after those named were Mordecai Harding, Section 36; Daniel Riblet, came in 1831 and settled on Section 25; John Brookwalter, Section 26; Christopher Pletcher, Section 25; Jacob Haflich, 1828, Section 24; George Johnson, Section 13, 1820; —— Carson, Section 13; Andrew Taylor, Section 1; Rev. Culler, Section 13; George Walters, Section 12. The Hardings and Snyders were among the first settlers in the southern part of the township. Daniel Riblet was a prominent man in the township and county; was Justice of the Peace, eighteen years and served two terms in the Legislature—from 1840 to 1844. He was from Union County, Penn., and died November 6, 1865. For many years, he kept what was well known as the Riblet House, at a point on the Mansfield & Bucyrus road, about half-way between Ontario and Galion. This was a stopping-place for the stages. The house was first built of logs, afterward a frame was added. It is yet standing and is occupied as a dwelling. A post office was established here while the stages were running—one of the first, if not the first, in the township; and the militia musters frequently occurred here, making it altogether an important point.

The Snyder family were somewhat remarkable for longevity, Christian dying at ninety-eight, and his wife, Mary M., at one hundred and seven. An Indian trail ran across the township, east and west, very close to their house. Mr. Snyder says it was about the width of a sheep-path, and many times he has seen parties of Wyandots on this trail, passing along in single file, and while thus on the march, he never knew them to speak a word to each other, or make the slightest noise. They never disturbed the new settlers, but often divided their venison with them. The Indians and white settlers both made large quantities of maple sugar every year.

Among the early settlers, also, was a family by the name of Hibner, and the bear story, handed down by this family, is illustrative of the condition of the township in those early days. They lived, as did everybody in those times, in a log house, with an immense chimney occupying most of one end. One day, while Mr. Hibner was away from home and Mrs. H. was busy about her work, she heard a noise near the chimney, and, looking around, was horrified to see the great, black paw of a bear, reaching through an opening beside the chimney. The opening was caused by one of the chimney stones having become loosened and rolled to one side. She had placed her babe upon the floor, on a blanket, near the fire, and the bear was endeavoring to reach it. Fortunately it was beyond its reach, and the mother was very quick to remove it still further away. Finding his chances for a dinner had disappeared, bruin moved away. Many such stories are remembered by these early pioneers, but space forbids the mention of them. It is not the paws of a bear that troubles the mother of to-day, but croup and kindred diseases, that must have come with civilization, for they were not known in those early days.

The township was organized February 12, 1818, and at that time was twelve miles long from north to south, and six miles wide, and included Vernon, Jackson, Polk (the two last in

Crawford County), and what is now left of it. It remained in that shape until March 9, 1845, when it was divided, and the north half called Vernon, leaving Sandusky six miles square, in which shape it should have been allowed to remain; but when the rage for county seats grew to an uncontrollable extent, and Crawford County was formed, February 3, 1845, four tiers of sections from the west side of this township were cut off and handed over to Crawford, leaving a strip two miles wide remaining of Sandusky. In their cutting and slashing to get the new county, two sections immediately south of Sandusky were left unprovided for, and these were consequently attached to the southern end of it, making the township seven miles long from north to south, and two miles wide, in which condition it has ever since remained. The only town in it is East Crestline. It has three railroads, the Atlantic & Great Western passing through near its center, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, through the northern part. The land is generally gently rolling, all tillable, and very fertile. It was once densely wooded with all species of hard wood, but now contains beautiful and well cultivated farms. There are no streams of size within its limits, though Clear Fork near its sources passes through the southern portion, and the headwaters of the Sandusky River, through the northern part. There is not sufficient water-power in these for milling purposes, consequently there were no water-mills in the township in an early day; the settlers going to Bellville for their grinding. Later, two horse-mills were erected, one by McQuade, in the southern part, and one by Snyder further north. Hominy blocks were in general use before this.

The first election was held in Mr. Mozier's house, twelve votes being cast, and John Williams elected Justice of the Peace.

Several years elapsed before any school or schoolhouse was established. Jacob Dorne was said to have been the first teacher. He taught a "subscription" school of about a dozen scholars. He was an ignorant German, and did little good. Russell's schoolhouse, south of the present village of Crestline, was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, in the township.

Mr. Snyder says the third year of their residence in the woods, a terrific windstorm blew down their house and barn, and destroyed their growing crops, besides making great havoc in the timber.

Two churches have at present an organized existence within the limits of the township. The first one of these was erected by the Free-Will Baptists, about 1850, on Section 36, in the Harding settlement. It is a small frame church. Harvey Day, Samuel Nestlerode, Mr. Reese and some others were among the first organizers and influential members. This organization went to pieces for some reason, and the church remained unoccupied for some years. In 1877, it was taken possession of by the "Albrights," who organized a church of which Jacob Lohr, Phillip Corman, John Morton and others were the organizers. Rev. Hawks was their first minister. A Sabbath school is connected with the church, which is kept up the entire year.

The other church, called Riblet's Chapel, was erected near the old Riblet Tavern, about or before 1860. It is a Methodist Episcopal, and cost about $800.

It was erected by the Lutherans, and during the first years of its existence was used by all denominations. In later years, however, it became exclusively the property of the Methodists. Rev. Coon was one of its first Pastors, and a few of its early influential members were Daniel Riblet, Jacob Haflich and John Wein. The Methodists organized about January, 1876. The present Pastor is J. H. Johnson; membership, about thirty. A Sunday school was organized in 1876. John Riblet is Superintendent, with a membership of fifty.

It looks as if Sandusky should follow the lead of townships north of her and take a slice from Springfield on the east, to compensate her for loss of territory and make her equal in extent to the others. The name Sandusky comes from the Wyandots—their *Sah-un-dus-kee* meaning "clear water;" or their *San-doos-tee*, "at the cold water;" and their *Sa-undustee*, "water within water pools." The latter signification is peculiarly applicable to Sandusky Bay and the extensive marshes on its borders, which are intersected in many directions by pools and channels of open water. The French traders, who were on the banks of the Sandusky River years before any other white men, called it Sandusquet.

CHAPTER LVII.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, WATER, SOIL AND TIMBER—INDIAN OCCUPATION—ROADS—FIRST SETTLERS—AN INDIAN DANCE, AND OTHER REMINISCENCES—FIRST ELECTION—INDIAN TRAILS—MILLS—SHELBY, ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND EARLY HISTORY—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS—CHURCHES—THE PRESS OF SHELBY—INSURANCE COMPANIES—BUSINESS OF SHELBY—VERNON STATION.

SHARON TOWNSHIP was created out of Blooming Grove, February 9, 1819, and included one-half the territory now within the boundaries of Jackson Township. In the rage for county seats, which reduced Richland County to its present limits, Sharon was reduced to its present size, four by six miles, in the western and northern part of the county.

Next to Madison, it contains the largest town in the county, Shelby. The land is all tillable and of fine quality. The eastern portion is well watered by the Black Fork and its tributaries, which traverse its entire length, from south to north; and Paramour Run, which passes from east to west across the southwest corner.

Near its center, running north and south, the land is elevated, forming the dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Muskingum and those of the Sandusky River. The larger part of the township slopes gently to the north.

The surface is generally level or gently rolling, and in its primitive state, was covered with a dense growth of hard wood.

Two railroads, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan pass diagonally across it; crossing each other near its center.

A well-worn Indian trail passed across the township, its general direction being northeast, in the direction of Lower Sandusky (Fremont). The Delaware, Wyandot and Seneca Indians generally used this territory as a hunting ground; and a portion of one of these tribes had a permanent camp on a branch of the Black Fork, about two miles, a little west of south of the present town of Shelby. This camp, consisting of ten or a dozen Indians, under the lead of Johnnycake, remained here until about the year 1828, when they left, never to return. A trail passed through this encampment, from Mansfield to a Delaware camp (probably Wingenund's) on the head-waters of the Sandusky River, near Leesville. So far as known, this was the only permanent Indian camp within the limits of the township, though evidence exists, here and there, of temporary camps for hunting purposes. The great wave of the sea of civilization has long since blotted out all external evidences of Indian occupation, except here and there the plow yet turns up some



R. C. Brown

curiously shaped stone implement, which speaks, in its silent way, of "that exiled race."

Probably the first road opened by white men into the wilderness of Sharon, followed this Indian trail from Mansfield, and was cut by Uriah Matson and the Currans, who were among the first settlers in what is now Jackson Township. However, about the same time, or soon after, a road was cut from Beall's trail to Ganges, and from there into the northern part of Sharon, where Shelby was afterward established. It was by these two roads that the first settlers entered the township, about the year 1818.

It appears that the first settlement occurred on the present site of the town of Shelby.

The following, regarding the early settlement, appeared some years ago in the Shelby *News*, written, it is understood, by Mr. Rockwell, of that place:

"The first settlers within the present limits of Sharon Township were Eli Wilson, Henry Whitney and Stephen Marvin, who came in the fall of 1818. Mr. Wilson's cabin was erected on the east side of South Gamble street, on the second lot south from the west side of the public square. It is perhaps the highest point of land in Shelby, with a gentle slope toward the Black Fork, that immediately south sweeps around to the east, before turning on its northward course through Shelby.

"Mr. Marvin erected his cabin on the same day, near the present Marvin mansion, at the crossing of the Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, at Gamble street. Between the two, on the west side of Gamble street, and near the northwest corner of Gamble and Mill streets, Mr. Whitney erected his cabin.

"These three pioneers came from the vicinity of Norwalk, Conn., and had a long and tedious journey hither.

"The country was then a wilderness—heavily timbered, with thick underbrush, beneath which, in springtime, magnificent wild flowers bloomed, giving the forest a delightful appearance.

"At this time—1818—there were no settlements west of Shelby, and beyond lay the Wyandot Reservation, on which the Indians roamed at will. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas, Mohicans, and other Indian tribes, inhabited the region to the west of these hardy settlers, and paid them frequent friendly visits.

"At one time, while these families were enjoying the hospitalities of Giles Swan, a still earlier pioneer, residing within the bounds of what is now Jackson Township, before they had been enabled to clear away enough of the forest on which to erect their respective cabins, a band of ten or twelve Indians came to the residence of Mr. Swan, several of whom were well known to him. One was named "Jacob," and another of them "Williams," the latter being quite intelligent, speaking English quite well.

"The Indians had been well supplied with 'fire-water,' as were also all those early settlers. After the usual greetings were exchanged, and the bottle passed, both whites and Indians drinking therefrom, and getting a little warmed up, it was proposed that the Indians give an exhibition of the war dance. At first, they objected, alleging a want of preparation, paint, feathers, etc., but finally consented. A fire was kindled in the open space before the cabin. One old Indian took a seat on a log, and being furnished with a clapboard, which he placed on his knees, he commenced a song in the Indian language, keeping time on the clapboard with his knife and hatchet, while the others ranged themselves around the fire, commenced the war dance, yelling like demons, gesticulating furiously, and leaping around in the most grotesque and violent manner.

"The subject of the Indian song, as he informed the settlers, was the ancient exploits of his tribe in war, and their triumphs over their enemies. It was, in fact, an epic poem in the Indian vernacular, and, although no doubt far below our standard in point of merit, yet it is

said this rude song had some striking and beautiful passages.

"After the Indians had concluded their dance, they proposed that the whites should dance in their fashion, and they would join. Accordingly the whites formed 'on the floor,' to dance the 'French four.' Two Indians danced, one with Miss Moyer, the mother of the late Mrs. Stephen Marvin, and the other with Mrs. Swan. The Indians unexpectedly proved to be very graceful dancers. After each dance, the bottle was freely passed around, and the dance was kept up until the wee sma' hours of morning. The music was furnished by the white women, who sang the tunes.

"This incident occurred at a cabin near the cross-roads, two miles east of Shelby, and is here given as an illustration of early times in the history of our pioneers, and was vouched for as entirely correct, by some of those who were witnesses to it.

"The forest abounded in game of all kinds, especially deer and turkeys. The Indians were constantly passing and repassing, on the 'trail' leading from an Indian town on the lower Black Fork to Lower Sandusky, and on smaller trails from the cabins of settlers, to the road leading from Ganges to Mansfield. They traded with the early settlers for venison and furs, taking blacksmith work and 'necessaries' in exchange therefor.

"The Indians also engaged in other amusements with the whites, such as running foot-races with them, locking fingers and pulling to see which could hold out the longest. The whites could usually outrun the Indians for a short distance, but the latter could hold out the longest, while the whites invariably proved the strongest in their fingers. No murders were committed by the Indians in this vicinity.

"When John Gamble came, he erected a horse-mill on the corner where the Kerr & Marvin Block now stands. Levi Bargaheiser, the late Jay Smiley and others soon followed."

Though the early settlers of Sharon, as well as the larger part of Richland County, came mostly from Western Pennsylvania, yet a small "sprinkling" were New England people. The "Reserve" in Northern Ohio, at that time owned by the State of Connecticut, was the means of bringing large numbers of Connecticut "Yankees," with their peculiar ways and indomitable push and energy, passion for money-getting and enterprise, to Ohio. These people did not all settle on Connecticut lands, but pushed on into the northern townships of Richland County, and the northern part of Sharon received a small portion of them. The Whitneys, Marvins, Swans, Wilsons, Smileys, and probably the Rockwells, Hunters and others, were all from New England, and were among the earliest settlers. These people were intelligent, generally well educated, and formed a valuable ingredient in the first settlement of the township.

Among the early settlers were Christopher Wetz, John Rice, Joseph Cox and John Kerr, the latter of whom erected the first blacksmith-shop in the township in 1826, and later erected two of the first mills.

When the township was organized, in 1819, all the residents met at the house of Mrs. Rockwell, which stood on the farm now owned by M. M. Barber. Fourteen persons were present, and after the petition was duly signed they appointed Mr. Henry Taylor to present it to the Commissioners at Mansfield. The petition was granted and the new township named Sharon, after some town in Connecticut. At the election held in April, 1823, fourteen voters were present, viz.: Giles H. Swan, John B. Taylor, Joseph Curran, Eli Wilson, Almon Hayes, Harvey Camp, Henry Whitney, Mathew Curran, James Smith, Adam Swan, James Kerr, James Rockwell, Levi Bargaheiser and De Lanson Rockwell, most of whom resided within the present limits of Jackson Township. From these fourteen persons, seventeen officers were chosen. Two Democratic, or, as then called,

Republican, votes were polled, and twelve Federalist.

The elections were originally held for Sharon as they are now for Jackson, at Taylor's Corners. Henry Taylor's house was the place of public meetings, elections and militia trainings. In an early day, long before the town of Shelby was thought of, the trail before mentioned was cut from Mansfield along the Indian trail, which followed up the Rocky Fork, and diverging near Spring Mill, crossed to the head-waters of the Black Fork, up which it followed to where Shelby is now located, and continuing on north, connected with Beall's trail at Plymouth. About 1815 or a little later, a road was also cut by the early settlers, diverging from Beall's trail near Shenandoah, passing through Trucksville, to the present site of Shelby. This road probably followed an Indian trail part of the way. This Indian trail was a branch of the main trail (the "trunk line,"), which followed the general course of the Black Fork for a short distance, and was the great highway of the Indians between their villages on the Sandusky River and Plains to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh). This branch trail left the main trail near the northern line of Franklin Township, and taking a course a little south of west, passed through the present site of Shelby, and on to the Delaware town on the head-waters of the Sandusky River, near Leesville. The crossing of these two roads at Shelby probably had an influence in determining its location. Along this trail came the early settlers of the northern part of Jackson and Franklin Townships, and also the Marvins, Wilsons and Whitneys, who settled in the northern part of Sharon. Other settlers from Western Pennsylvania came along the road from Mansfield, hence at the point on the Black Fork where Shelby now stands, these Western emigrants met, and here a settlement sprang up.

John Gamble came from New York State, and erected the first mill in the township, on the corner now occupied by Kerr & Marvin's drug store. Dr. Bushnell, of Mansfield, says he was often called to attend the pioneers in the vicinity of Shelby, in their sickness, and long before any town was laid out the place was known as "Gamble's Mill." The mill was built of logs and run by horse-power. Those who brought grists to this mill usually ground it themselves. They would hitch their horses or oxen to the sweep, grind their grist, and bolt it by hand. Gamble purchased the land upon which he erected his mill and cabin, of Eli Wilson, who had entered it. The Gambles were intelligent people and good citizens. Hugh Gamble, a brother of John, is yet living near Shelby, at an advanced age. He was a member of the Legislature, and a man of strength and influence. Among the earliest settlers gathered about Gamble's Mill, were Mr. Raymond, Leonard May, Rev. Hubbard Du Bois, and a family by the name of Gump.

Gen. Wilson erected the first saw-mill on the Black Fork, about the time Gamble erected his grist-mill. This saw-mill was in operation many years.

John Kerr came to Sharon in 1826, settling on Section 29, where, in 1829, he erected a grist-mill, and afterward, in 1833, a saw-mill. David Kerr was the first miller in the grist-mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Joseph Coltman, who settled in Sharon at an early day, and came from Martinsburg, Va., was something of a mill builder.

He first erected a horse-mill in the southeastern part of the township, and afterward two water-mills, one of which was located on what is now the Post farm. These mills were in operation a number of years.

In 1839, John A. Duncan erected a grist-mill on the Black Fork, at Shelby. It was propelled by water at first, but steam was afterward added. It ran only about ten or twelve years. The same building is now used as a carriage factory by Sheffler & Barkdall.

Heath Brothers' mill, yet running, was erected about 1844, by McMillen & Lowery. It is propelled by steam, and always did a large business and excellent work. Its capacity is two to three hundred bushels of wheat per day.

The "Junction Mill," one of the largest in Northern Ohio, was erected about 1870, and is located at the junction of the two railroads, about one-half mile north of the town. The mill was erected by Morse, Anderson & Co. It is now conducted by Messrs. Fish & Storer, and has a capacity of more than one thousand bushels of wheat per day. The quality of flour produced by this mill, is not, probably, excelled by any in the country, and the mill is continually run to its fullest capacity.

Hon. S. S. Bloom thus writes regarding the early history of Shelby, and of the public schools:

"The town of Shelby was laid out by John Gamble, in June, 1834, as appears from the original plat on file. The lots laid out by him were all south of Main street—number one being that on which the Mickey Block now stands. Afterward, Henry Whitney laid out that part of the town north of Main and south of Mill streets. About twenty years later, Mr. Eli Wilson laid out "East Shelby" in part, to which additions were made until it reached its present proportions.

"Mr. Whitney, who was a blacksmith, had his shop in front of his residence or cabin, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Dr. William R. Bricker.

"A post office was established in 1828, and John Gamble was the first Postmaster. It was called at first Gamble's Mills. At what particular time the name was changed to Shelby, the writer does not know, but not far from the year 1840. The town was called Shelby in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, who had rendered valuable services in the Indian wars preceding the first settlement of the whites. It was suggested by Mr. Charles C. Post, who then resided within the village.

"The first building in Shelby, after it was laid out, was erected by a Dr. Byers, on Lot No. 1, where the Mickey Block now stands. It was a hewed-log cabin, about 16x24 feet, and was used by him as a doctor's office. The next was a schoolhouse, mentioned elsewhere, on the opposite side of the street, north; while the next was on the east side of Gamble street, where the 'Union Block,' now stands, erected by John A. Duncan, and was occupied as a 'tavern.' Thus were the west side 'Four Corners' first occupied. 'Four Corners,' was the name by which the embryo village was known for miles around.

"A part of this old building is still standing just east of the Union Block.

"During the three years succeeding the first settlement, the influx of new settlers continued, so that a school was needed. The schoolhouse was accordingly erected in 1821, over the run, as it was then called, and somewhere near the present residence of Mr. F. Dennis, in 'Texas.' It was a log-cabin schoolhouse, as were all the buildings then erected. Miss Debby Moyer, the grandmother of Hiram Marvin, now residing in Shelby, was the teacher. The terms fixed were '9 shillings per week and board herself.' During the second term of the school, the cabin was burned, and a new site was selected, on the northwest corner of Main and Gamble streets, opposite the Mickey Block. The building erected here, like its predecessor, was a log cabin, and not a pretentious one either, but it served the purpose until 1831, when it, too, became the victim of fire. The third and last one of the log-cabin series was on the spot where now stands the barn of Mrs. Benjamin Arten. During those years, the Black Fork Settlement had taken the name of 'Gamble's Mills,' after the name of the post office established in the mean time.

"Soon after Shelby was laid out, in 1834, it became apparent that a more commodious schoolhouse was necessary than that located

upon the 'west road.' Accordingly, in 1835, Jay Smiley, Esq., granted a free lease of ground on the corner of North and Gamble streets, on the spot where the residence of J. J. Smiley now stands, for a schoolhouse, and a frame building was erected thereon. The building is still standing, having been sold within the past few years to Mr. John Schmidt, who now resides in it, on the east side of West street. Into this building, when completed, were moved the desks and five-legged benches formerly in the old one.

"The desks were arranged around the walls on the inside in true primitive style. In this 'new' schoolhouse first appeared a tin-plate stove, instead of the more primitive fire-place. That particular stove was cast at the 'Mary Ann Furnace,' wherever that was.

"Time in this, as in many other things, made constant warfare on things of the past, and soon the old-fashioned slab seats and desks gave way to the more modern desks and seats combined. Finally, a blackboard, a ten-days wonder in its time, came into vogue, and for a long time it was thought a wonderful feat to walk up to that, work a 'sum' and demonstrate the same upon it.

"From that still comparatively early date to the year 1850, but little improvement was noticeable in the schools. About that time, the question of taxation of property in support of public schools was agitated. The Legislature, during the years 1851–52–53, passed the Ohio free-school law, considered by many eminent educators the best in the Union, dating from May 3, 1853.

"After the building of the Mansfield, Sandusky & Newark railroad through Shelby in 1846, East Shelby began to contest for supremacy over the west side, a new schoolhouse became necessary, and was accordingly erected in 1849 on the site now occupied by the Christian Church, near the corner of Broadway and Depot streets.

"In 1855, the town had grown to such an extent that two new schoolhouses were made necessary, and the buildings now used for primary and secondary school purposes were erected at a cost of about $1,400 each, and the older schoolhouses were disposed of for other purposes.

"Another ten years rolled around, and in 1864, a central or high-school building became a necessity. Gen. Eli Wilson offered to sell the site for that purpose, on which, since that date, has been erected the new brick edifice.

"Following the erection of this, came grading of the schools, Excelsior having been early written upon the banner of Shelby educators. Though imperfect at first, this finally culminated in the present admirable system adopted in 1869, the Board being then composed of Hiram Marvin, S. S. Bloom and George W. Billow, who passed the following resolution:

"'Any scholar completing the course of study prescribed shall be entitled to a certificate of graduation,' since which time, a number of Shelby pupils have secured the honor of graduates of the Shelby High School.

"The enumeration of youth in Shelby between the ages of five and twenty-one years, rose from 304 in 1857, to 523 in 1864. In 1874, it had increased to 615.

"At present, there are ten teachers and one superintendent, and about five hundred pupils in daily attendance in the schools of Shelby. At an election held March 22, 1880, the Board of Education was increased in number from three to six members.

"The final improvement in the system of Shelby schools was the erection of the large brick edifice which now stands out in bold relief among the many handsome buildings which grace the streets of Shelby.

"On June 26, 1872, while Messrs. E. S. Close, Hiram Marvin and N. H. Loose composed the Board of Education, a proposition was submitted a second time, after having once before

failed of adoption, to erect a union school building, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

"Preparations were immediately made, and the work on the building commenced about October 1, 1874, and it was finally completed about January 1, 1876.

"The building is 82 feet 8 inches long, 67 feet deep, and the walls are 42 feet 8 inches high, above the ground. A recess at each side, the same width as the hall in the center, permits light and ventilation at three sides of every room. It has two gable ends to the front, and one at each side, giving it quite an imposing appearance, its size being considered.

"The roof is of Vermont slate, surmounted by a fine belfry.

"The building has four large schoolrooms below, 15 feet in height, and on the second floor, west side, is the grand assembly-room, 17 feet high in the clear, occupying the whole west side of the building, capable of seating about 600 persons.

"On the east side of the high-school room, superior to many college rooms, also occupying nearly the whole east side, a recitation-room, and Superintendent's room, only, taken from it.

"The building is plainly but substantially built. The base, 8 feet in the clear, is built of cut stone, on which rests the substantial brick wall, nearly 35 feet high. It is warmed by two furnaces, placed in the basement, where are also several nicely paved play-rooms. Each schoolroom is well ventilated, and heated by several registers in each, while abundant light flows in at three sides of each room from numerous windows. Each also has a wash and cloak room attached. The rooms are seated with improved seats, blackboards all around each room, of the most substantial kind.



SHELBY HIGH SCHOOL.

"The contract was originally let to Messrs. Woodward & Son for $22,999. but a few extras run it up to $24,173.69. The furnaces, seats, bell, etc., brought up the cost to $26,082.16.

"It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, January 17, 1876, and was occupied the next day. One of the speakers upon that occasion said, that now the foundation had been laid for substantial progress in schools for the next quarter of a century, and splendid results might be expected. The buildings, he claimed, exemplified the character of the community—plain, practical, substantial, built more for use than ornament—honestly erected, no rings tolerated, the people getting just what they had contracted for.

"Mr. H. M. Dick volunteered to act as architect and superintendent of construction free of charge, and to him is the village no little indebted for the substantial manner in which it was erected, as well as to Messrs. Hiram Marvin, Thomas Marvin and Rev. N. H. Loose, who then composed the Board."

The first "meeting-house" in Shelby and Sharon Townships was the old log Methodist, located on Jay Smiley's land within the present limits of Shelby; and the first preacher was the well-known Harry O. Sheldon. Russell Bigelow was also one of the earliest preachers here. These two men went about all over this section of the State establishing churches and preaching to the pioneers whenever and wherever they could get two, three or more together.

A few of the original members of this class were A. V. Courtright, James Courtright, Mr.

Tabor, Tobias DuBoyce, Treat Orton, Charles Post, Jay Smiley, Isaac Hanley, M. Chapin, Joseph Curran and some others.

Mr. Smiley donated ground and was influential in erecting the church. This building was erected about 1820, and answered the purpose until 1842, when the present frame building was erected, on the corner of Gamble and North streets. The present Pastor is Dr. A. Nelson, and the membership about two hundred.

A Sunday school was organized about 1834, by Charles Post, who was the first Superintendent. This school has been continued ever since, and at present the attendance is about one hundred and fifty. Dr. J. M. Ballard is Superintendent.

Up to 1854, this class belonged to what was known as the "Plymouth Circuit;" after that, it became part of "Shelby Circuit," consisting of Shelby, Pleasant Grove and Mount Pleasant. In 1863, it became a station.

The Presbyterian Church of Shelby is located on South Broadway. It had its origin at Taylor's Corners in Jackson Township, and was among the first organizations in that part of the county. The first meetings of this society were held about the year 1822 or 1823, at the cabin of Mr. Smith. Five persons beside Mr. Smith attended this meeting; these were Mr. Camp, John Kerr, John M. McClintock, Mr. Cummins and Aaron Rambo. These petitioned the Presbytery for an organization, which was granted. This little society heard preaching occasionally at the cabins of its members, but was not regularly organized until 1831. At that date, they met in the Methodist log church at Shelby, and were organized by Rev. G. Wolff. About this time, or a little later, they erected a log church on John Kerr's farm, but for some reason did not occupy it, and in 1834 erected a frame church near the site of the present building. They were unable to finish this church immediately, and held their meetings and organized their Sunday school some time before the building was inclosed. In 1835, Moses Louthan, Calvin Clark (yet living), and Jesse Kerr (who died about a year ago), were added to the church.

Their ministers, after Wolff, were Rev. William Mathews, in 1834; Nathaniel Cobb, 1836; Robert Lee, 1837. From 1838 to 1841, they were only occasionally supplied. Luther Dodd came to them in 1841, dividing his time for six years between this and the church at Rome, and giving his entire time to this church for three years more. Mr. Dodd went away in 1851, after which the pulpit was supplied occasionally by John M. Ferris, Luke Dorland and William McMillen, a licentiate, until 1856, when the Rev. J. A. Marquis was regularly called, remaining two years. Following Mr. Marquis, came R. R. Moore, in 1858, remaining until 1864. In 1865, Rev. J. K. Kost took charge, and was followed in 1859 by W. W. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was followed in 1877 by the present minister, Rev. J. W. Thompson.

The Sunday school was organized in 1834. Calvin Clark was the first Superintendent. This school has been continued until the present time, and now has a membership of one hundred and twenty, while the church membership is about one hundred and ten.

The third religious society in Sharon Township, and the first outside of the town of Shelby, was the Evangelical Lutheran, at present located on Section 11, two and a half miles west of Shelby.

The earliest meetings of this society were held in the cabin of Mr. Hocksmith, about the year 1830. In May, 1832, the church was organized by Rev. F. J. Ruth, who is yet living and preaching. During the same year, the society erected a log church, which stood until 1856, when the present frame building was erected at a cost of $2,000.

Mr. Ruth continued to preach for this congregation nineteen years, and was followed by Revs. D. Sprecher, D. Summers, A. R. Brown,

J. F. Shearer, D. I. Foust, and D. Summers, the present Pastor, in the order named.

The principal original members were Mr. Hocksmith, John Snyder, Jonas Rex, John Dull, Daniel Garnhart and Daniel Bloom.

The present membership is about one hundred and twenty-five.

A Sunday school was organized about 1845, which is still continued, and is healthy and active. S. F. Eckes is the present Superintendent.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church of Shelby was established nearly thirty years after the Myer's church, and both are, at present, under the pastoral care of Rev. D. Summers.

This church is located on the east side of North Broadway, and was organized January 31, 1860, by Rev. A. R. Brown. The first members of this organization were S. S. Bloom, John Hershiser, Sr., Abraham Bushey, Cornelius Fox, John Souder. Jacob Fletcher, Samuel Hershiser, Henry Bistline, John Hershiser, Jr., Elizabeth Bistline, Sarah Hershiser, Susan B. Martin, and Christina Bombaugh.

These members were mostly withdrawn from the society at Loudon. They organized and held services in the German Reformed Church, at Shelby, until 1867, when they erected the present building at a cost of $6,000.

The Pastors have been A. R. Brown, D. Summers, J. F. Shearer, D. I. Foust, and D. Summers for a second time. The present membership of this church is 112.

The Sunday school was organized about 1863, and now has an average attendance of seventy-five or eighty members. S. S. Bloom has generally been Superintendent.

A Universalist Church was erected in Shelby in 1847. The principal members were Lemuel M. Raymond, Edwin Raymond, H. B. Gailord, Stephen Marvin, Levi Bargaheiser and A. B. Minnerly. The ministers were Rev. George R. Brown and Rev. Smead. This organization was kept up about twenty years.

The present United Brethren Church of Shelby, located on Washington street, was erected about 1857, and organized some years before by the Revs. Berry and Barlow.

The first members were Chas. Longe, Samuel Light, Geo. Longnecker, Amos Crall, David Crall and wife, Isaac Urich, Elijah Jones and others.

The ministers who followed those above mentioned were Gideon Hoover, D. W. Downey, William Mathews, Rev. Long, Rev. Bender, O. H. Ramsey, Thomas Downey and Rev. O. H. Brake, the present minister.

The membership of this church is, at present, about one hundred.

The organization of the Sunday school was coeval with that of the church, and now contains about ninety members.

The Church of Christ (Disciple) of Shelby, is located on Broadway, and was organized in September, 1858, by Elder Benjamin Lockhart. Before this, however, meetings had been held in the house of "Father Alleman."

The present church building was erected about the time the organization was effected, at a cost of about $1,600.

The first members of this society were Dr. C. McMillen and wife, and Jacob Cline and wife. These four individuals soon succeeded in getting thirty-one names, with which the organization was effected.

The ministers after Lockhart were Elder Stannard, Israel Belton, Henry Reeves, J. S. Hughes, C. W. Loose, E. A. Bosworth, John W. Lowe, J. S. Lowe, S. E. Spencer, L. R. Gault and the present minister, A. Burns. The present membership is 105.

The year following the erection of the church, a Sunday school was organized. Dr. C. McMillen was the first Superintendent. It yet continues in a prosperous and healthy condition, with a membership of about seventy-five. William Paul is present Superintendent.

The Sacred Heart of Jesus, Catholic Church, located on Section 20, about two miles west of

Vernon Station, is one of the oldest in the county. It was organized as early as 1823 by Father Henni, at present Archbishop of Milwaukee, Wis.

The first members of this organization were Matthias Ulmcheider, Joseph Kurtzman, Joseph Wensinger, Heinrich Dollinger, John Ritshlin, Theobald Singer, Carl Sutter, Mr. Heitsman, Mr. Richerd, Sebastian Scheibley, Gottleib Schuble, John Brodmann, Joseph Miller, Morris Keller, Mr. Ebner, Mr. Hinsky, Frederick Christen, Nicholas Bieglin and John Bomgardner.

Forty acres of land, where the church stands, was entered, and the three first above named selected as Trustees, to whom this land was deeded.

A log church was erected in 1836; before its erection, meetings were occasionally held at the log cabins of the members.

In 1852, the present substantial and commodious brick church was erected, costing about $2,600. This building would have cost much more than this, had not much of the material and labor been gratiutously furnished. It is about 45x75 feet in size.

A beautiful cemetery is attached, and also a fine brick parsonage, costing about $2,000. The inside of the church is nicely finished; the four altars costing about $1,200, and the organ $1,200. The church was erected during the ministry of the Rev. Peter Creusch. The ministers have been too numerous to receive mention here. Father Henni was followed by Father Tchenhens, C. S. R., a celebrated missionary. The present Pastor is Rev. D. Zinsmayer, who entered upon his duties in 1877. The church is very strong numerically and financially, being located in what is known as the "German Settlement," a settlement of thrifty, well-to-do farmers, living many of them in substantial brick houses, with well-cultivated and very rich farms. The land is generally level and soil deep.

About one hundred families are at present connected with the church, seven of whom are Irish, three French and the remainder Germans.

In 1838, a school was established by Father Tchenhens, the first teacher being Jacob Alex. At present the school is conducted by three Sisters as teachers, from the Franciscan Convent of Tiffin, Ohio, with an attendance of eighty pupils.

The Sacred Heart of Mary Catholic Church, of Shelby, was organized in 1864, by Rev. H. D. Best. The preliminary meetings of this society were held in the dwelling of W. E. Klees. The church was erected by Father Kuhn, and cost about $800. Father Kuhn was succeeded by Fathers Abel, Pitts, Gerardin, Euler, Zinzmayer, Schmitz and Murphy. The present Pastor is F. J. Oberly. Fifty-six families constitute the present membership. The school was organized in 1877 by the present Pastor. There is now an average attendance of forty-three children.

The Reformed Church of Shelby is located on Church street. In 1851, Rev. Joseph B. Thompson was Pastor of the Reformed congregations in the vicinity of Shelby. He held evening services once in four weeks in the M. E. Church. January 19, 1852, the first meeting to take measures for the erection of a church was held in the Exchange Hotel, William Hawk being chosen President, and Jacob Kuhn Secretary. William Hawk and John Strock were chosen Trustees, and they, with J. H. Hershiser and John Bauchman, were constituted the Building Committee.

The organization was effected with thirty-seven members; Moses Crum and Samuel Nazor being elected Elders, and Jacob Kuhn Deacon. The day after the corner-stone was laid, Rev. J. B. Thompson resigned, and Rev. J. C. Klar supplied the congregation from June to the end of the year 1852. Rev. Adam Stump occasionally preached during the vacancy.

The church was dedicated in 1853, Rev. E. V. Gerhart and M. Stern officiating.

The following were subsequent Pastors of the church: Rev. H. Willard, from April 1, 1854, to April 1, 1857; Rev. H. Hess, until 1859; Rev. F. C. Edmonds, nine months. A vacancy of one year aud three months occurred. Rev. D. W. Kelly became Pastor April 1, 1861, continuing two years. During this time the bell was procured. A vacancy of four months followed. Rev. N. H. Loose took charge August 1, 1863, and continued fourteen years, ending August 1, 1877. During his ministry, about $1,500 were expended in improving the building. The interior was frescoed and painted, a new pulpit erected, organ procured, etc., and 151 members added to the church. Mr. Loose also served at the same time the Reformed congregations at London and Ganges, to which there were added, respectively, fifty and forty-three members. He also officiated at 174 funerals, solemnized 188 marriages, and preached 2,000 sermons.

Rev. C.W. Good followed Mr. Loose, beginning August 19, 1877, and continuing two years and one month. Mr. George Bowman has been chorister of the choir for sixteen years. At present, April, 1880, the congregation numbers about one hundred and twenty-five, and has a hopeful future. Rev. O. E. Lake is Pastor.

The Sunday school numbers about ninety members, with F. Dennis as Superintendent.

A history of the press of Shelby is, so far as success is concerned, but a repetition of that of Mansfield and other places in the county, and fully establishes the fact that establishing a newspaper is a most precarious business. Success comes only through numerous failures, and those who finally succeed must fully earn and deserve their success.

The successful editor must certainly be qualified to appreciate the following sentiment of John Marston:

"Through danger, safety comes—through trouble, rest."

So far as can be ascertained, the first paper in Shelby was issued by C. R. Brown, in 1858, and was called the *Pioneer*. It circulated freely and successfully at first, but soon adjourned *sine die*. The next paper was the *Enterprise*, issued in 1862 by Mr. Kenton, who was, in 1875, connected with the Marysville *Democrat*. This paper had a circulation of 300, and was in existence about a year. The *Enterprise* was purchased, in 1863, by Mr. S. S. Bloom, who in connection with Mr. Baltzley, of the Plymouth *Advertiser*, contemplated publishing the *Express*, but political differences arising, owing to the excitement engendered by the war, a dissolution of partnership occurred before the first number was issued. The *Express* was continued about one year.

During the next three years, Mr. Glover and Mr. Bloom issued "occasionally" a paper called the *Gazette*, which was continued until 1867, when the Shelby *Chronicle* made its appearance, published by Messrs. Young & Hill. This paper continued until October 12, 1868, when it was purchased by S. S. Bloom, and merged into the Shelby *Independent News*. The first year, the circulation of this paper reached nearly six hundred, and it seemed fairly on the road to permanent success. It was edited by Mr. Bloom and published by J. G. Hill for a period of six years.

In the meantime, in 1868, Mr. T. H. Barkdull began the publication of the *Gazette*, and continued it about four years, Shelby having the benefit of two papers during these years.

The *Independent News* was continued until 1876, when the Shelby *Times*, a Republican paper, made its appearance, under the editorial management of Mr. J. G. Hill. Mr. Bloom thereupon hauled down the "Independent"

part of his paper and issued the present Democratic sheet, called the *News*.

The *News* still continues in a prosperous and healthy condition, under the editorial management of Mr. Bloom, with his son, W. P. Bloom, as publisher.

The *Times* came into existence December 2, 1876, and yet continues under the editorial and business management of Mr. J. G. Hill. Its subscription list has continued to increase, and it is hoped and believed that it is on the road to permanent success.

The Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association, of Shelby, was incorporated February 2, 1880, and is therefore at the threshold of its career.

The Board of Trustees are Dr. W. R. Bricker, President; Erastus S. Close, Vice President; Henry Wentz, Jr., Secretary; W. A. Shaw, Treasurer; D. I. Foust, General Agent; T. H. Wiggins, Abraham Bushey, F. A. Du Bois and D. L. Cockley.

The Executive Committee is D. I. Foust, Henry Wentz, Jr., and D. S. Close.

From the well-known ability, as business men, of the above-named gentlemen, and their financial and social standing, it is fair to presume that success will attend this enterprise. Dr. Bricker is an old resident and President of the First National Bank of Shelby. He was for some years connected with the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Shelby, as Director and Treasurer. Mr. Close has been, for several years, connected with the railroads passing through Shelby, as agent; and Mr. Wentz has hitherto been engaged in the insurance business.

W. A. Shaw and D. L. Cockley are successful business men and merchants, engaged respectively in the jewelry and hardware trade.

Mr. Foust is a minister of the Lutheran Church, but for a few years previous to the establishment of this Company, was in the employ of the Buckeye Mutual.

Mr. Wiggins is an old resident and successful attorney, and Dr. Du Bois a Director in the First National Bank, and a lumber dealer.

The distinctive features of this Association are:

1. A guarantee fund of $10,000 is secured, any or all of which is payable in thirty days from date of notice to pay losses.

2. The National Board rate, as adopted after the Chicago fire, is the basis of rates for this Company.

3. Premium notes, amounting to three-fifths of such rate, are taken from members. Seventy per cent of said notes is collected in five annual installments, each five years in advance. If a member has paid more than the actual cost of insurance, in any five years, the excess is placed to his credit as part of the surplus of the Association. The interest, at 6 per cent per annum, on such surplus will, in a few years, pay the losses and expenses of the Association, when the members will cease to pay any assessment.

4. Each member pays cash in advance, for himself and not for another.

5. The law under which the Association is incorporated authorizes it to insure its members against loss by fire and other casualties. Hence they include losses by fire, lightning, and accident to plate-glass windows and doors.

6. Every member knows how much and when to pay each year; hence dissatisfaction on account of unexpected, heavy assessments, is entirely avoided.

7. No policies are issued on risks, nor to persons not personally known to the management.

8. All policies are issued, and indorsements made thereon, at the home office in Shelby.

The Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized September 23, 1873. The Board of Directors consists of S. S. Bloom, President; H. E. McMillen, Vice President;

S. Wheeler, Treasurer; F. Stambaugh, Secretary; M. M. Barber, R. D. Stober, J. L. Bargaheiser, D. W. Stover, F. Brucker, A. J. Mack, Leroy Parsons, W. H. Gilmore. The Company issued its first policy January 17, 1874. It had considerable difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of notes, as the law required that they should have $50,000 of premium notes, and $10,000 in cash before the Insurance Department would issue a certificate. S. F. Stambaugh and R. J. Butter were authorized to canvass for notes and applications for insurance. At a meeting of the Company, December 25, 1873, they reported that sufficient means were received to comply with the laws, and the Company commenced business. It has had a steady, healthy growth until it has over $400,000 capital in notes, and a growing business. It would not be doing the Company justice to omit mentioning its management. Hon. S. S. Bloom, President, and author to a great extent of the Ohio Insurance Laws, is a man of large experience in the insurance business. He is a careful, conservative man, and is well known in insurance circles. H. E. McMillen, Vice President, is a business man, and is well qualified for the position he holds. I. S. Wheeler, Treasurer, is a farmer. He has been a member of the Company since its organization. He is a man of means, and keeps a vigilant eye over the financial affairs of the Company. S. F. Stambaugh, Secretary, is one of the original organizers of the Company. He solicited a large share of the notes. He has an extensive knowledge of insurance, and is an active business man. The other members of the Board are all well and favorably known as business men. The Company is well officered, and is a credit to the enterprise of Shelby.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SHELBY.

Shelby did not amount to much until the Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad came through in 1846, when it became an excellent grain and produce market. Robt. Mickey erected the first warehouse in 1846, which is yet standing and is used in part for a depot. The next warehouse was erected by Henry Leyman in 1847, opposite Mr. Mickey's warehouse. Mr. Mickey afterward, in 1850, erected a warehouse on the west side of town, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, at present occupied by Messrs. H. Davis & Co., who yearly ship from this warehouse alone about one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, fifty thousand bushels of oats, and large quantities of other produce.

From three to four hundred thousand bushels of grain are marketed at Shelby yearly. The market for many years was much larger than at the present time, the building of new railroads serving to create other markets in various

places around Shelby, thus drawing away the business of that place.

The town was incorporated about 1853, and its growth has been steady, the population being now about two thousand. Regarding the business, there are at present three drug stores, four dry-goods, seven grocery, two hardware, four clothing, three boot and shoe, two jewelry, two furniture and three stove and tin stores; one bank, (The First National), two newspapers, one woolen-mill, one sash and blind factory, two hotels, two carriage factories, one wholesale liquor store, nine milliners and dressmakers, one furniture factory, one foundry and one tannery, beside a host of lesser industries.

Shelby has the reputation of being a good business town, and much wealth has been accumulated there. The society is excellent, and it is generally enjoying the advantages of a high state of what is called "civilization."

The only town in the township besides Shelby is Vernon, a small station at the junction of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railways. It can hardly be called a town, as no plat of it appears on record. It was started soon after the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan road was completed, Mr. Sager, of Shelby, erecting a very good hotel there. In addition to this, there are two small stores, four or five dwellings and the depot building. A post office is established and is kept in the hotel.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—ORGANIZATION—NAME—SPRINGS—LIMITS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—AGRICULTURE AND TIMBER—SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—THE FINNEY AND ROE FAMILIES AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—CHURCHES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS—SCHOOLS—SAW-MILLS AND GRIST-MILLS—VILLAGES—POPULATION.

THIS was originally part of Madison Township, and now lies directly west of and joins it. It was organized in 1816, at which time it was twelve miles long from east to west, and six miles wide, and included what is now Sandusky Township, and part of Polk and Jackson Townships in Crawford County. In February, 1818, it was cut in two in the center, leaving it in its present shape—six miles square. Its name was suggested by Mrs. Coffinberry, one of earliest settlers, on account of the numerous the springs within its limits, some of which are very beautiful and valuable. Perhaps the most noted of these is the Palmer Spring, one and a half miles north of the village of Ontario. It produces a large volume of pure water, and supplies the little city of Crestline, being conveyed to that place in pipes. The spring is about one hundred and twenty-three feet higher than Crestline. The Sandusky River has its source here. One mile east of the Palmer Spring is the Preston Spring, near which one of the first grist-mills in the township was built. It was known as the Purdy Mill, and was built by the father of Mr. James Purdy, of Mansfield. This spring furnished the water for this mill many years. Further east is the Condon Spring, which, in connection with another at Spring Mills, has for more than sixty years furnished water for a mill at that place.

Originally the entire township was covered with a dense growth of timber, and the hardy pioneers who first came to it followed up the Indian traces, located their farms, and literally hewed their homes out of the woods. No prominent landmarks exist in the township

It is generally level, or rolling, with a ridge of sufficient elevation, running northeast and southwest, a little north of the center of the township, to divide its waters; those south of the ridge finding their way through the Clear Fork, Mohican, Walhonding and Muskingum to the Ohio, and those north, through the Sandusky River to Sandusky Bay.

Agriculturally considered, the land is generally excellent, the timber presenting the usual variety in Ohio—beach, hard (sugar) and soft maple, many varieties of ash and oak, and nearly all varieties of hard wood. Such timber speaks well for the quality of the land. The black walnut is already rapidly disappearing here, as well as all over the State, under the pressure of continual demand. The land produces the usual variety of cereals produced in the Northern States.

The people of the township are made up largely of New Englanders and Pennsylvanians—perhaps the latter predominate. There are very few foreigners, and no colored person seems to have obtained a permanent residence here until after the war of the rebellion. The first settlers struck the northeast corner of the township, for the reason, most likely, that in those days Indian trails were the only highways, and settlements grew up along these first. One of these trails passed Mill Springs on its way from the headwaters of Rocky Fork to those of the Sandusky River. It was much used by the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawanees in their trading and scalping expeditions to the Ohio. This trace was followed by Col. William Crawford and his command in 1782, and, so far as is certainly known, these were the first white men that set foot on the soil of Springfield Township, though there is little doubt that white hunters, or prisoners among the Indians, or white renagades, like Simon Girty, had passed through before this period.

Among those who followed up this Indian trace, and became the first settlers of the township, was George Coffinberry, who, in 1814, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 1. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and came from Virginia. He had five sons—George, Jacob, Wright L., Salathiel and Abram B., all of them men of more than ordinary ability. The next year, 1815, Richard Condon, from New Jersey, built his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 2. He came to Mansfield in 1814, from Warren County, Ohio. He had six children—Richard, Elizabeth, John, Nancy, Margaret and Elisha. About this time, the Welches also settled on Section 1. Joseph Welch came from Lancaster County, Penn. He had a family of five children—John, James, Jane, A. C. and Joseph. He built the third cabin in the township on the northwest quarter of Section 1. He also, in 1818, built the first brick house in the township. Jesse Edgerton (Section 17) and Uriah Matson came in this year. In 1816, came Alexander Welch, John and Nathan Casebar (Section 12), Thomas Williams, Edward Barren and Charles Stewart. The township was now organized, and an election held the 15th of April, 1816, at which about twenty-five votes were polled. Richard Condon, the first Justice of the Peace, was chosen at this election. For several years, township officers were not in demand; there was little for them to do. From this time forward settlers came in rapidly, settling first in the neighborhood of the springs, and along the valley of the Clear Fork. On the 10th of April, 1820, Robert Finney came from Harrison County, Ohio, and built his cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 11. He was originally from Fayette County, Penn., and his descendants are now numerous and influential. He had six children—John, James, William, Martha, Mary and Jane, of which only John and James are now living; the former on the old homestead, and well known to all the country as "Uncle John Finney." He is now in his eightieth year, and, having been always active and strong mentally and physically, his mind

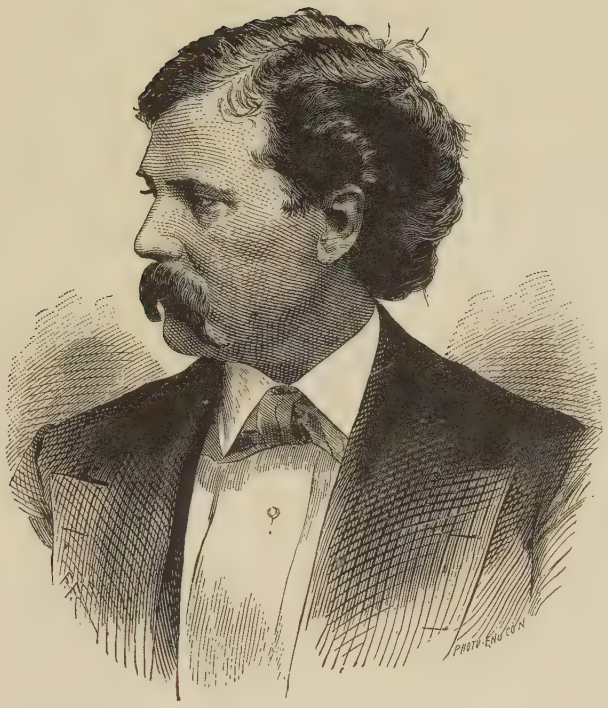
is well stored with interesting reminiscences. A man of strong convictions, he has always been, as was his father before him, a strong advocate of the Christian religion, and especially energetic in carrying out his ideas of Christian duty. He early espoused the cause of temperance, and made speeches upon that subject at the public meetings then held in the log houses and barns of his neighbors, and was one of that small band of heroes who early proclaimed their hatred of slavery, and were branded "Abolitionists," a term by no means popular in those days; but, having lived to see his ideas triumphant, considers himself well paid for his sufferings and persecutions. He considered it a religious duty to assist in the escape of fugitive slaves, and was for many years, with his neighbor Joseph Roe, prominently connected with the "underground railway," his house being always open, and his services freely given to this cause. During the twenty-five years he was engaged in this, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fugitive slaves were assisted on their way to Canada. They came from different points of the compass to his house, which seemed to be a crossing-place and 'rendezvous. Many came from the Gass settlement and McCluer's in Troy Township, others from the Quaker settlement in Morrow County, and many from Iberia, and were often carried in wagons from one point to another; at first, generally at night, but later, in daylight, unless danger of recapture was apprehended. When the noted Randolph, of Virginia, freed his slaves, which he did from conscientious motives, he established them in Mercer County, Ohio, and this soon became a famous resort for the fugitives, and from this settlement large numbers were brought to Mr. Finney. It is asserted by Mr. Finney, that thousands of slaves escaped the bloodhounds by rubbing the juice of an onion on the soles of their shoes; that the hounds would never follow a slave after getting a scent of the onion; and he relates an instance in which the negro himself watched the hounds upon his track, and saw them turn back when they came to the spot where he had applied the onion juice.

Mr. Finney usually kept the fugitives at his house over night, and often for several days, then taking them in his wagon to Savannah, Ashland County, or to Oberlin, Ohio. He usually left his home early in the morning, passing Mansfield (which did not look with favor upon his business) before daylight, arriving in Oberlin by sundown. Oberlin was then, as it has ever remained, a great friend to the colored man. Having reached this point, they were generally safe, as public opinion was such that the odious fugitive-slave law could not be enforced. He relates the case of a Mr. Greene who stopped at his house several days. Greene's father, who lived in Tennessee, made a will releasing all his slaves. After his death, the two boys could not agree in carrying out the terms of the will, one wishing to detain the blacks as slaves. The other, however, determined they should be free, and, although compelled to hide for his life, he remained in the neighborhood until he saw his father's former slaves all safely off to Canada, and then came to Ohio with his wife and six children in destitute circumstances. In Ohio, Greene and his family were hunted and driven from place to place, living sometimes in deserted cabins and swamps, and finally sought safety in Canada, assisted on their way by Mr. Finney. As an instance of the honesty of the colored people, and the hardships they endured for freedom, Mr. Finney relates that two men with their wives once came to him in midwinter, nearly frozen. They had taken their master's horses, crossed the Ohio on the ice, after which they returned the horses to their owner and came on afoot. They were kept several days, clothed, fed and taken on their way to a colder region. Mr. Robbins and Mr. Joseph Roe, his neighbors, living five and seven miles away, were Mr. Finney's right-hand men in this business. Mr. Roe is still living a

short distance west of Ontario, an aged and respected citizen. The penalty for assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves was very severe, and these men were, therefore, continually on the "ragged edge," and several times came very near having serious trouble. At one time, Benjamin Gass brought to Mr. Finney five colored men with five or six women and children. He lodged the females in the upper part of his dwelling-house and the men in his granary in the barn. Six men, armed with revolvers, who had been in pursuit, came up with them here. Learning they were secreted about the premises, they made a demand of Mr. Finney for their restitution. He was clearly caught, but determined not to give up the fugitives without a struggle. He demanded their warrant. They could not produce this, but sent three of their number to Mansfield to procure the warrant, while the other three remained to watch. Mr. Finney had dispatched word to some of his particular friends in Mansfield, and his object now was to gain time; meanwhile he armed the darkies in the barn with pitchforks. Representing to the three men that the fugitives were locked in his granary (which was true) and would not probably escape, he invited them into his house, gave them breakfast, and consumed as much time as possible in various ways. While this was passing, the fugitives found an opening in the barn and escaped to the woods. When the warrant arrived, no darkies were to be found—the presence of those up-stairs in his house not being suspected by the pursuers. It is hardly possible, however, that these slaves could have been recaptured without a fight, as Mr. Finney's friends began to arrive from Mansfield, all armed and expecting trouble. Among those who first came to his assistance were Dr. Miller, Thomas Thaker and Mathias Day. The pursuers, finding the fugitives had escaped, began a search of the neighborhood, and, as soon as he could with safety, Mr. Finney transferred the females to the house of his friend Joseph Roe. Mr. Roe, being notorious in this cause, and well knowing his house would soon be searched, contrived to get them away to his neighbor, James Wood, which he had no sooner done, than the pursuers appeared to search his premises. Mr. Roe pleaded ignorance, and, fearing they would go on to Mr. Wood's house, contrived to throw them off the scent by offering to assist in the recapture of the fugitives, and leading them off in the opposite direction, back to Mr. Finney's, and then to Mansfield; meanwhile, Mrs. Roe sent word to Mr. Wood, and the fugitives were conveyed to the Smith settlement, in what is now Washington Township, and from there to other points, and escaped. The men were gathered up here and there in the woods, and all got safely away.

Mr. Joseph Roe, before mentioned, gives an excellent historical and political review of matters in Springfield, from which the following notes are taken:

When he came to the township in 1835, it was largely Democratic and controlled by prejudice and superstition. It was supposed that a negro had no soul, and no rights a white man was bound to respect. An Abolitionist was considered much beneath a horse-thief and counterfeiter. The Democratic idea was, that Abolitionists carried negroes to Canada, and received a compensation from the Canadian Government, and that, should a war arise between the two countries, these negroes would improve the occasion to murder the people of Ohio and other States; and further, if slavery should be abolished, our country would be completely ruined and society much demoralized, if not destroyed. Hence the intense feeling against the Abolitionists. The matter was carried into the pulpit, and many churches divided. Mr. Roe resolved not to support any minister who sanctioned slavery. He was thoroughly Anti-slavery, and entered heartily into the underground railway business. In the spring of



E. J. Poller

1841, three colored persons came to his house on their way to freedom—a woman and her two daughters. His brother-in-law, William Woods, and himself took them to Mansfield, and left them with Mr. Emminger a few hours, while they attempted to get other friends of the cause to help them along. In this they were not successful, and not willing to leave them where their enemies might discover them, they resorted to the device of buying a load of flour of a Mr. Basore, who lived near Lucas, stipulating that the flour was to be delivered in Oberlin. They paid Mr. Basore $3 to carry their "chattels" to Oberlin on his load. He would not take them from the Wiler House, being Democratic in his views, but received them at the covered bridge outside of town, and delivered both flour and negroes at Oberlin in due time. The flour was sold at a net profit of $5, and after paying Mr. Basore, the Abolitionists pocketed $2 clear profit.

As the Antislavery movement continued, men began to read, think and hear lectures on the subject. In 1842, Leicester King was candidate for Governor of Ohio. He received four votes in Springfield Township. These were cast by Andrew Wood, Sr., Mathew Mitchell, Henry Crabbs and Joseph Roe.

In 1844, James G. Burney received several votes in the township for President. In the spring of 1845, a minister came into the neighborhood and preached in a schoolhouse, taking for his text the remark made by Joseph when in prison to the butler and baker, requesting them to remember him when they should be restored: "For indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews, and here also have I done nothing that they should put me into a dungeon." As was the custom of those days, church members were anxious to put down heresies, and this sermon being considered of that character, certain persons were inclined to mob the preacher and his audience. They made a great noise about the church, and used their knives freely on the saddles and bridles of the worshipers. A young man by the name of Basset—a tinner in Ontario—went to Mansfield and procured a warrant of Squire Wise, for the arrest of one of the deacons of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Hill; also a member and his son, belonging to the same church. Before the case was called, Mr. Roe visited, and stated the facts to, Squire Wise, and soon after, the deacon also called on the Squire and asked if he was an Abolitionist.

"No," says the Squire.

"Well, then," said the deacon, "all I am sorry for is, that we did not egg them well."

The trial lasted two days; I. J. Allen being counsel for the State, and Hon. Columbus Delano, of Mount Vernon, for the defense, It was hotly contested. Delano said he hoped God would permit such preachers to preach on until all the North became convinced of the great evil, and put it out of existence—that it was a low, mean act of his clients, but not a violation of the statute, and they could not be fined.

A minister was present at the trial, and such was the feeling, that whenever any slur was cast on the Abolitionists, he cheered with the majority. After two days' hard fighting, the three were fined. Mr. Allen charged nothing for his services in this case, but a purse was raised for him. Mr. Delano's course elevated him very much in the estimation of Mr. Roe and others holding the same views.

Many slaves availed themselves of the very low fare on the underground railway. They were furnished transportation free, and clothing also, if needed. Uncle John Finney is a large man; and when he was thoroughly aroused and left the Whig party, it lost a host in himself. His account of the enemy's attempt to storm his battery in July, 1848, and of the assistance he received from friends of the cause, is truly graphic.

In January, 1858, a colored man came from New Orleans. The weather was extremely cold,

especially for one coming from a warm climate. Mr. Roe urged him to remain until warmer weather. He did so, and told his story. He was raised in Kentucky; had been sold eleven times—several times because he could read. It was thought, for this reason, he would not make a safe and reliable servant. Mr. Roe became interested in him, and determined to have him make a public statement of his connection with slavery. The meeting was held at the United Presbyterian Church in Ontario, and before a good audience, the darkey was introduced and told his story. It made a good impression, a purse was raised for him, and he went on toward the north star rejoicing. Thus rapidly were the people being educated to the great work that began in earnest in 1861.

In 1860, three colored boys came to Iberia for the purpose of getting an education. They had been there a year or two, and had progressed very well, but the bloodhounds were upon their track. As the train neared Iberia one evening, the bell-rope was pulled, the train slackened, and a party of slave-hunters with a Deputy Marshal at their head, sprang off. The boys were at different places, and one or two of them were captured. This caused intense excitement, as a great many more people than formerly were opposed to the execution of the fugitive-slave law. They collected rapidly, caught the Marshal and his slave-hunters, and after a consultation, allowed the darkies to "cut their hair and use beech sprouts on them," to such an extent as was deemed necessary. The citizens engaged in this affair expected trouble, and sent two of their number after Mr. Roe to go to Cleveland for an eminent lawyer to engage in their defense. He secured the services of Mr. Parsons, a man who had the year before been elected to Congress. When told that he would be expected to manage the case for a small compensation, he promised to do all in his power, and, if necessary, would employ an attorney in Northern Ohio to assist him. He not only agreed to do the work gratuitously, but said if they were fined, he would help pay it. Rev. George Gordon, President of the college at Iberia, was the man the slave-power determined to humble. He was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and to suffer imprisonment for six months. His name will go down as one of the martyrs in the cause of human freedom. Mr. Roe mentions as a coincidence, that while Mr. Gordon was in jail, a man of the same name was hung in Boston, Mass. for being engaged in the slave trade.

As to Mr. Roe's politics, he says he threw up his hat, when a boy of fourteen, at the election of Andrew Jackson as President. In 1836, when Van Buren and Harrison ran, he was entitled to vote, but, owing to the former casting a vote to prevent the circulation of antislavery documents, he could not support him, and believing Harrison to be incompetent, he did not vote at all. In 1840, being better posted, as he thought, he concluded to support Tyler, but afterward discovered that he was a slaveholder. Slavery, in his mind, became of more importance than all other matters of legislation; 200,000 slaveholders in the South ruled the nation, and he, for one, would not participate in such wickedness. In 1852, he voted for John P. Hale, the candidate of the "Liberty party;" in 1856, for John C. Fremont; in 1860 and 1864, for A. Lincoln; in 1868 and 1872, for U S. Grant; after which he became dissatisfied with the Republican party, for the reasons, among others, that Jeff Davis and the other arch traitors were not hung, that treason might be "made odious," and as a warning to other evil-doers; and because the right of suffrage was extended to rebel colonels and other higher officers, by which they have gained control of Congress, and are making laws for the nation they tried to destroy. He, therefore, withdrew from the party, and joined the new Reform party headed by James P. Walker for President in 1876. It is opposed to all secret societies.

Mr. Roe is a farmer and stock-raiser; has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church ever since its organization in 1858, and before that was a member of the Associate Presbyterian. It will be seen from the foregoing, that he is a man of strong convictions of duty, and is presented as a type of the men who formed the substratum of the population of Springfield Township.

The first Sabbath school was started in 1820, by Robert Finney. It was held for several years in the private dwelling of John Chambers. Some of its first members were John and Susan Chambers, John and James Finney, Mathew Curran and James Larimer. Of these, John and James Finney and Susan Chambers are still living. They were Presbyterians and Associates. Their first meetings and public gatherings of all kinds were held at private houses, but, in 1822, a log church was built, one mile north of Ontario, at what is called the Five Corners, by the Presbyterians. Jesse Edgerton was the active spirit in founding this church. He came from Harrison County, Ohio, and had five sons—John, Jessie, Levi, Thomas and Isaac. The first man who preached in this church was Rev. Mr. Lee, father of an honored citizen of Mansfield, John A. Lee. About the same time, the Methodists built a log church, three-fourths of a mile south of Millsborough, which was called Taylor's Meeting House.

In 1837, the Bigelow Chapel was built, two and a quarter miles north of Ontario, on the farm of Mr. David Jaques. This gentleman is now living, at the age of seventy-eight. He furnished the land and money for the Bigelow Chapel. It was a frame building, and was established mainly through the influence of Bigelow, who was a missionary among the Wyandot Indians. It was Methodist. Across the road from the Bigelow Chapel was built, in 1844, a Baptist church. It was established principally through the influence of John Palmer and Elyfiet Flint. These early churches were used for many years, but they have long since rotted down, or been removed, their congregations dead and scattered, and many of the members now worship at the church in Ontario. Some of the early preachers in these churches were: Revs. Ruark, John Quigley, and Adam Poe, a nephew of the famous Adam Poe of history; not to mention Johnny Appleseed, who visited the township frequently, scattering his seeds and peculiar religious opinions at the same time. Outside of the village of Ontario, but two churches remain, within the limits of the township, having at present an organized existence. Of these, the first was organized in 1848. The church was erected the year before, on the southwest quarter of Section 1. It is used by the Lutheran and German Reformed people.

The Lutherans were first organized by Rev. J. W. Huffman, D. D.; the German Reformed by Rev. J. W. Thompson. The principal original members were John Wise, Joseph Welch, Samuel Starchman, Louis Hill and Joseph Kennel of the Lutheran; and John Leppo and family, James Leppo and George Shafer and family, of the German Reformed. Before the erection of the church, meetings were held at the private residences of Christopher Flory and John Leppo, Sr. The cost of building the church was small, as the members furnished most of the material and did a large portion of the work. The membership is light at present, not exceeding twelve or fifteen. The Pastors who have occupied the pulpit at different times were Revs. S. Fenner, — Brown, Isaac Culler, — Sincebaugh, — Hersheiser, Francis Ruth, — Westervelt and J. H. Williard. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition at present. It was organized when the church was erected, and called the "Spring Mills Union Sunday School." A. Barr was the first Superintendent; Joseph Cairns is now Superintendent, with a membership of sixty-five.

The second church mentioned is called the Springfield Methodist Church, erected in

1858, at a cost of about $500, on the southeast quarter of Section 26. The organization dates back to 1851–52, and was established through the influence of Rev. A. R. Brown, in a schoolhouse, a few rods south of the present location of the church. The principal original members were John Scott and wife, Thomas Scott, Sr., William Plancy and family, Robert Patterson and wife, and J. Bartholomew and wife. Following the Rev. A. R. Brown were N. T. Brown, George Hiskey, William Simpson and others. A union Sunday school is now in working condition, with a membership of about sixty.

The first school in the township was taught by John C. Gilkison, on the southeast quarter of Section 1. His pupils were Jacob Coffinberry, George Coffinberry, A. B. Coffinberry, John Bartley, Susan Bartley, Nancy Condon, Joseph Curren, Elizabeth Curren, John, James and Jane C. Welch. For several years, there were no schoolhouses, schools being kept in private houses and barns. It is believed, the first schoolhouse was on the Rallston farm, two miles north of Ontario. It was a primitive affair, made of logs, with a puncheon floor, a fireplace of ample proportions, and logs hewn flat on one side for seats. Hundreds of such buildings dotted the country in those days.

The first saw-mill was built in 1817, by Condon & Welch, on the northwest quarter of Section 1, and the first grist-mill by Ex-Governor Mordecai Bartley, on the same section, where Spring Mill now is. This mill has been burned down, and destroyed or removed, and rebuilt several times. About the same time, the Purdy mill, before mentioned, was built, and also one on the head-waters of Clear Fork. Near this last was also built a saw-mill and several stills for the manufacture of spirits. These mills gave to the place the name of Millsborough. It is picturesquely situated among the hills, and started with fair promise for a future town. It has the honor attached to age, being the first town in the township. It was laid out on part of the northeast and northwest quarters of Section 28, by John S. Marshall, Deputy County Surveyor, October 29, 1831. The mills were built in 1818, by John Garretson, who came from New York. Before the establishment of these mills, settlers went as far as Mount Vernon, in Knox County, to do their milling. Uncle Jesse Edgerton, as he was called, occasionally hitched four horses to his large Pennsylvania wagon—"schooner"—and taking his own and his neighbors' grists, hauled them to Mount Vernon. In addition to his mills, Garretson also built a house in which he kept hotel for some time. This stand was afterward kept by John Martin. The place at one time—about 1830–35—boasted of two dry-goods stores, kept by John Evans and John Williams. The early settlers in this part of the township were James Woods, John Garretson, Samuel and David Mitchell, Joseph and Lewis Day, John Milligan and Samuel Estel. Estel was a veteran of the war of 1812, and established a tanyard in 1818 on Section 23. John Stewart did most of the surveying in this township. The railroads assisted in the death of Millsborough. It has been dead many years; even the sound of the mills has ceased.

The next attempt to build a town in the township was in the woods, on the trail leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, about eight miles from the former. It was called Newcastle; however, Ontario and Newcastle were both laid out in the same month, December, 1834, and on the same section, 21. Newcastle was laid out by Frederick Cassell and Adam Webber, the name of the former suggesting the name of the place. It was surveyed by John Stewart. Adam Webber kept tavern there for some time, but the place never grew up to their expectations. No business is done, and the place has fallen into decay. Its present population is about forty. Even the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, which ran its first passenger cars through it in 1864, failed to

bring it renewed life. A church was built there in 1838, by the Lutherans. Its founders and first members were Frederick Cassell, John Stough, John Sheffler, Adam Webber and William T. Daniels. This church, partaking of the general character of the place, has fallen into decay. It has not been occupied for many years. The whole village seems to have gone to sleep, its people living quietly, dreaming away their lives, apparently unconscious of the great moving world around them.

Hiram Cook came to this township in 1820, from a place called Ontario, in Orange County, N. Y. He bought a farm a few miles south of the present village of Ontario, where he lived several years, and having purchased the land on which Ontario now stands, laid out that place in a dense woods. It was on the trail leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, by way of Galion. This trail was then only wide enough for the passage of horses and footmen. It is on the southwest quarter of Section 21. He had it surveyed by John Stewart, and induced George Hoover to build the first cabin beside the trail. Hoover started a blacksmith-shop, and also kept a few groceries for sale in his cabin. When the timber was cleared away a little, Cook built two frame houses—one south of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, to be used as a dwelling, the other on the north side of the railroad, on the trail, for a hotel. He kept this hotel some years himself, until it burned down, when it was rebuilt and occupied by other parties at different times, for the same purpose. As the town grew, the church organizations in the country began to abandon their decayed churches and build others in town. The first erected was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1839. This organization originated at the Bigelow Chapel, and afterward worshiped at the Taylor meeting-house, both before mentioned in this chapter. The present minister is James H. Johnson, and the membership about eighty. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about one hundred. Christopher Au is Superintendent.

In 1850, the United Presbyterians erected a frame church, which has cost, with repairs, about $3,000. This organization was originally the Associate, of which the Finneys, and other old residents in the township, were the founders. They were too few in numbers to build a church, and for thirty years worshiped in private houses, barns, and wherever they could find shelter. The original members of the first organization at Ontario were Samuel G. Craig, wife and daughter, John Finney, Dr. Samuel G. Miller and wife, James C. Robinson and wife, and Mrs. Joseph Roe. The first minister was J. L. McLain, who occupied the pulpit three or four years, after which came Revs. D. W. Collins, J. M. Hutchison and William Wishart. The present membership is 118.

The Sunday school was organized in 1858, with David Barrett as Superintendent. It has been maintained in a healthy condition, and now has a membership of about one hundred and thirty. Erskine Chambers is Superintendent.

In the following year, 1851, the Presbyterians erected a church at Ontario. This organization originated at the Five Corners, before mentioned, and afterward removed to Pleasant Hill, removing thence to Ontario. It was organized there about 1853; some of the early members being Hugh McConnell, William Kerr, John S. Marshall, David Hackedorn, William Wiley and J. W. Horner. The first minister here was Rev. Luke Dorland, who served about two years. Following him were Revs. Marquis, — Atkinson and J. M. Blaney. At present, they have no Sunday school and no regular Pastor. The church has been somewhat neglected of late, the members having died and moved away. The present membership is only about twenty-five.

Ontario has grown to be a place of about two hundred inhabitants. John Evans and A.

Atwood kept the first store, in 1838. The two stores there at present carry a general stock, and are kept by Christopher Au and Eli Ringer. In 1859, a large brick building was erected for high-school purposes, and was kept up until 1874, receiving students from a distance. It is now occupied by the Masonic Fraternity. A new brick schoolhouse on the east side of the town is now used to educate the future sovereigns. There is an undertaking establishment kept by Cline & Wolf, and a blacksmith and wagon shop. The township does not lack railroad facilities, all those (four) centering in Mansfield passing through it. Like all other parts of Ohio, it has increased greatly in wealth and population. In 1850, the population was 2,100. From some cause it decreased, and, in 1860, was only 1,756, but between 1860 and 1870, it recovered again, showing at the latter date a population of 2,046, of which eighty-four were foreign and twenty-six colored. The census of 1880 will very soon determine whether any progress has been made in this direction during the last decade.

Good substantial houses, brick and frame, and well-cleared farms have taken the place of the cabins and the woods; and the early settlers, like their cabins, are rapidly sinking into mother earth, and will soon have passed away, as their former acquaintances, the wolf, bear, deer and Indian, have long since done.

CHAPTER LIX.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES — EARLY ENTRIES — EARLY SETTLERS — INDIANS — POLITICAL RECORDS — LEXINGTON — CHURCHES — SCHOOLS — LEXINGTON SEMINARY — CEMETERY — DIVISION OF THE TOWNSHIP — VILLAGE OF STEAM CORNERS.

PREVIOUS to 1814, this territory was included in Jefferson Township, but, September 5, was erected into a separate township, and named Troy. Its area at this time was six miles wide (north and south) by eighteen in length (east and west). It then also included all of Washington and North Bloomfield Townships. In March, 1816, it was divided, Washington being erected, leaving the dimensions six by twelve miles in extent. March 4, 1823, the township was further reduced by striking off North Bloomfield on the west, leaving Troy six miles square. In 1848, Morrow was created, taking thirteen sections from the southwestern portion of this township, leaving it irregular in form, the northwest corner being known by the citizens as "Pan Handle."

The first whites who remained permanently came to Troy in the winter of 1811–12. William Gass entered the first piece of land in Troy in the fall of 1811, being the west half of Section 12. He also entered the southwest quarter of Section 11 in the name of Francis Mitchell. The Government lands then sold at $2 per acre. Mr. Watson went to the land office at Canton and paid $160, which secured the land for a term of five years. During the following winter, Amariah Watson, of Knox County, entered the north half of Section 24, with several other pieces in that vicinity.

In the spring of 1812, Amariah Watson and Elisha Robins brought their families to their new home and occupied their rude log cabins. Soon thereafter, William Gass, with his two eldest sons and a hired man, arrived on the scene, driving a three-horse team and bringing tools, provisions and other necessaries. In a week, a humble cabin was erected and ready for

the family. He then returned to Knox County for his family, and located them in their new home on the 23d of April. During the succeeding summer, Calvin Culver, Wesley Spratt and Francis Mitchell each erected a small cabin, and brought his family. These were probably the only families in Troy previous to the spring of 1814. A brief sketch of these hardy pioneers may be of interest to the survivors. Amariah Watson was formerly of Luzerne County, Penn.; he had owned and sold a farm near Fredericktown, Knox County, before coming to Troy. The family consisted of two sons and one daughter at the time of their arrival, and subsequently one daughter and three sons were added to the circle. Mr. Watson was a millwright by vocation, energetic, industrious and possessed of considerable ingenuity. He was the original proprietor of the town site of Lexington; was active and prominent in building up the material interests of the village. Having lost his wife, he removed some years afterward to Illinois, where he died. His brothers, Noah and Samuel, were partners with him in his building enterprises, and also removed to the West.

Elisha Robins was from the same county, and had married Mr. Watson's sister. Mr. Robins and wife were already elderly people; both had been previously married and reared families, and the fruit of this union was two sons and two daughters. The children removed to Illinois, and the parents, after surviving some years, died in Troy.

William Gass was a native of Franklin County, Penn.; he emigrated from Western Virginia to the Northwest Territory in 1800; settled in Fairfield County, and thence removed to Knox County in 1806, and finally to Richland County in 1812. His family consisted of his wife and four sons—Benjamin, James R., John and William—and a bound girl named Charlotte Hedrick. In the spring of 1817, Mrs. Gass died, and the following year Mr. Gass was married to Mrs. Rebecca Merideth.

In the spring of 1814, quite a tide of immigration set in to the shores of Troy. Among these was a sturdy, pious man, who became prominent in the community, Noah Cook, afterward known as "Uncle Noah," on account of his numerous progeny. He settled in the woods, on the farm now occupied by his only surviving son. Mr. Cook was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was zealous for the success of morality and godliness in the new settlement. He organized the first prayer-meeting in the township, and secured its success under peculiar circumstances: At the appointed hour and place, "Uncle Noah" was present, but no other soul of the settlement. He hesitated only a few minutes, then worshiped alone, by singing, prayer, and reading a sermon. Some curious passers-by peeped in the window, and went their way. The following appointment, a few days after, witnessed a large company gathered for worship. From this humble beginning, the religious interests of the settlement advanced, until it has become noted for morality and good order.

Mr. Cook reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Jabez Cook, of Mansfield, was the third son, and Thomas Cook, of Lexington, is now the only surviving member.

Calvin Culver was from Luzerne County, Penn. His family consisted of three children—Sterling, Caleb and Julia. They removed to Washington Township in early times.

Wesley Spratt was from Knox County. His wife was a sister of Mr. Watson. They were young people, and the location proving sickly for them, after a sojourn of four years, they returned to Knox County.

William and Daniel Cook came from Washington County, Penn., in 1815. William settled one mile west of Lexington, on the farm afterward owned by Mr. Chambers. Daniel settled two and a half miles west of Mansfield. They put in their crops, and in the fall returned to bring their families. A large wagon, drawn by

five horses, brought their families and that of Jabez Cook. William removed to Lexington in 1817, where he was much annoyed by wild beasts, and in consequence devoted his leisure to hunting. In 1831, Mr. Cook removed to a farm three miles southwest of Mansfield, and in 1855 moved to the city.

Samuel McCluer, who died but a few months since, and was one of the earliest pioneers, was born in Rockbridge County, Va. He removed to Ohio in 1808, and located near Circleville; afterward moved to Bellville, and finally to Troy about 1815. Here he lived until his death. He was a valuable member of society, an earnest and active Christian, a member of the Congregational Church, and an active worker in the Sunday school.

Ezekial Boggs, another prominent settler of Troy, was born in Ohio County, Va., in 1795, near Wheeling. He participated in a battle with the Indians in Belmont County, known as the battle of "Captina." About one mile below the mouth of Captina Creek was a small fort, where a party of three or four scouts were sent to reconnoiter. They were, however, surprised, attacked, and two of them slain, one taken prisoner, and the other escaped. This roused the revenge of those in the fort, and in consequence a party of twelve or fourteen soldiers were sent up the creek, marching in single file, and as they neared the enemy, the savages fired at them from the hilltops. They took warning, treed, and began skirmishing; three or four whites, and eight or ten of the enemy, were slain. Mr. Boggs joined the army in 1812, under Gen. Hull and Col. Lewis Cass. The army marched from St. Clairsville to Cincinnati, and were joined by a body of soldiers bound for Detroit. He went with the army to the vicinity of Detroit, and was in the disgraceful surrender which occurred there. After the parole, Mr. Boggs returned home, and soon thereafter was married to Miss Jane Neal. They moved to Troy about 1833, and located in Lexington, where they remained until their deaths occurred. In their early pioneer life, Mrs. Boggs supplied the family with the necessaries of life by digging gentian root.

Among the later settlers are various names more or less familiar. Alexander Abernathy, an aged and retired physician, was born in 1810, in Pennsylvania; graduated in 1831; practiced in Perry County, Penn.; removed to Ohio in 1836, and finally located at Lexington in 1837. He married Miss Catherine Fulton in 1843, who bore him four children. Mr. A. was a member of the Legislature in 1845 and also a subsequent term; he was a stanch Democrat.

A. J. and Henry Winterstien came to Ohio in 1821, and located near Lexington. They are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church and active, successful farmers. Thomas Cook, youngest son of "Uncle Noah," has been identified with the interests of Troy from his early childhood, first in the capacity of pupil in the public school, afterward, for many years, as the village schoolmaster, then as a farmer, and in various other pursuits. James McCluer, Moses Sowers, Mr. Beverstock and others, are among the later but active and enterprising settlers in this vicinity.

When the first settlers came to Troy, the Indians had undisputed possession of this region. A number of lodges or camps were located along the Clear Fork. They were of the Wyandot and Mohawk tribes. Six or eight camps were in sight of Noah Cook's residence; while on the southeast quarter of Section 13 were about the same number. On the banks of Isaac's Run there was an Indian village. They were quite peaceable and friendly; they seldom or never offered the settlers any violence; they did not cultivate the soil here—it was merely a hunting-ground headquarters; they at times vacated here and repaired to Greentown, their permanent home. This encampment was on their trail from Sandusky,

southward. Their chief articles of commerce were venison, cranberries and wooden wares. They were finally removed from here about 1826.

The early political history of Troy is derived from its public documents, several of which are preserved. The first meeting of the citizens of Troy Township, after its organization, took place on the 4th day of October, 1814, when the following officers were elected: Amariah Watson, Clerk; C. Culver, Constable; John Young, Jacob Mitchell and Solomon Culver, Township Trustees. The second election was held April 3, 1815, when the following officers were elected: Daniel Mitchell, Clerk; Solomon Culver, John Young and Jacob Mitchell, Trustees; John Vandorn, Constable; Ichabod Clark and Andrew Perkins, Fence Viewers; Samuel Watson, Appraiser; Jacob Cook, Lister; Amariah Watson and Samuel McCluer, Overseers of the Poor; Aaron Young, William Gass, Alexander Mann and Amariah Watson, Supervisors. The following bond, on account of its brevity, is worthy of notice:

We, or either of us, do hold ourselves bound, in the sum of $400, for the good and faithful performance of the office of Township Trustees of Troy. Given under our hand at New Lexington, this third day of April, 1815.

WESLEY SPRATT, Treasurer.
AMARIAH WATSON, Security.

Attest, DANIEL MCMICHAEL.

From this humble beginning, Troy has secured a very respectable place in the body politic. Her citizens numbered in 1820 a mere handful, but a tide of emigration soon set in from the older communities, and in 1850, the population of Troy was 1,543. Of this number, 777 were males, and 766 were females. Then ensued a period of comparative rest, for at the next census in 1860, the population was 1,547 persons. From that period to the present, there has been considerable decrease, amounting to several hundred. A marked feature of the population was, that only two colored persons and but forty foreign born were enrolled in the the township.

Lexington is beautifully situated upon the northern slope of a gentle hill. The Clear Fork flows along its eastern border. It is a neat and ordinary village of some five or six hundred souls. The town site is located on the northwest quarter of Section 24, owned originally by Amariah Watson. The town was laid out in 1812, and named in honor of the Revolutionary Lexington of Massachusetts. Mr. Watson built the first house, a log cabin, a few rods above the site of the mill on the creek bank, in the spring of 1812. He soon vacated this humble dwelling for a more commodious frame house, which he built in the immediate vicinity of the Inglehart property, near the railroad. This house was provided with port-holes for defense in case of Indian invasion. The second house was a frame tavern, built by Mr. Jacob Cook, and is still standing and occupied as a hotel. A tannery was soon after erected by Mr. Coleman, near the spot now occupied by the depot. A shoe store was kept in connection with the tannery, where boots and shoes were made to order and exchanged for hides. The building has long since been demolished; but the vats may still be seen. About this time, a very important event took place; the log schoolhouse was built. It was built of unhewed logs, and covered with boards or shakes; the seats were of the ancient make—a slab with pegs for legs constituted the seats—counters ranged along the walls were the desks whereon to write and cipher. In those days, the schoolmaster was king; when his ire was stirred, he grasped his ten-foot rod and planting himself in the arena, swayed his trusty weapon with such skill that the boys began to climb—science hill.

The grist and saw mills were erected in 1812, and contributed largely to the prosperity of the new settlement. The grist-mill run one buhr for wheat, and one for corn, and began running to its full capacity in 1814. A dry-goods store

was established the same year by William Darnell and J. F. Adams, which gave a new impetus to trade and settlement. In a few years, Lexington had attracted a population of several hundred souls. While the newly born city was growing in material wealth, her religious welfare was also sought after. Rev. Henry George, a Baptist minister of Scotch blood, was the first itinerant who traveled in this region. He was a stonemason by trade, and possessed of considerable talent. There was no stated preaching until 1816, when Rev. George Van Eman, a Presbyterian minister, labored at Lexington a portion of his time. In 1817–18, Rev. George and Rev. Summerville occupied the field, alternating every two weeks. Services were held at dwellings, the schoolhouse, in barns and other such structures for several years. From these humble beginnings, the religious and educational interests of Lexington have developed to a degree that would do honor to a city of greater magnitude. Five different denominations have houses of worship, and maintain services at stated times. It is difficult to ascertain which denomination was the first to occupy the field. The Old School Presbyterians held services in the schoolhouse and elsewhere very early, yet the United Presbyterians, Methodists and Universalists held services in an early day. The first meeting-house, however, was doubtless built by the Presbyterians as early as 1831 or 1832. It was a small frame, and built upon the lot now used and owned by the United Brethren. The lot was donated by Amariah Watson; the neighbors united to clear it off, and "Uncle Noah" Cook contracted with a Mr. Bell, who furnished the materials, built the house, and received as compensation from Mr. Cook seventy acres of new land. The Presbyterian society was organized by a committee of Presbytery March 29, 1832. The first Pastor was Rev. Adam Torrence, and some of the original members were Noah Cook, Ezekiel Boggs, William Kelso, John Herron, Mary Mitchell, William McMillan and Hester Cleland. By order of the session, the house was sold in May, 1836, to the United Brethren for $422. It was replaced by a brick building the following year. Revs. Brown, Rowland, Robinson, Shearer and Smith succeeded as supplies or Pastors till 1844, when Rev. Evan Evans became the Pastor. During this year, slavery and other causes rent the church, and Rev. Evans with a number of his flock seceded and organized as a new-school congregation. In 1848, Rev. Luke Doreland became Pastor. The brick house having proven defective, it was replaced by a substantial frame which is still in use and in good repair. Some of the later Pastors were Revs. James Anderson, Mr. Hillman, J. O. Proctor, T. B. Atkins, Mr. McMillan and A. Duncan. The present incumbent, Rev. G. G. Copland, was installed in the summer of 1879. This denomination is at present much the strongest, both numerically and financially, of any in the village.

The Congregational Church was formerly a New School Presbyterian, organized as such in 1844, by Rev. J. B. Walker. The records during the interval from the secession to the final organization are very meager. The Pastors of the church during this period were Rev. E. Evans, Rev. Shedd, Rev. Bushnell and others. Some of the original members were Mr. Chapman, L. Barnum, William Kelso, John Rusk, William Lyon and Mr. Brown. In March, 1862, Rev. Kelso organized this body into a Congregational society. Thomas Brown, Carter Cook, Samuel Douglas, Samuel McCluer, William Kelso, John Barnum and Phineas Barnum were some of the original members. The first meeting-house was built in 1846, at a cost of $835, not including painting. In 1873, the church was repaired and remodeled at a cost of $1,600, making a very comfortable and attractive edifice. The first Pastor under the new organization was Rev. Samuel Kelso. From 1864 to 1872, Rev. George Fry, who died quite recently, served the society as Pastor. He was

succeeded by Rev. J. M. Bowers and Rev. J. G. Aikman. In January, 1876, Rev. L. R. Royce became Pastor, and still serves in that capacity. The membership of the church in 1879, was eighty-two, and the contributions for the current year $812.22.

The United Presbyterians were among the earliest in this field. Soon after the organization of the township, they held services in dwellings, schoolhouses and other rude buildings. The first sermon was preached in the shed of a still-house, by Rev. John Graham, at Troy, a mile and a half northwest of Lexington. The first house of worship—a log cabin—was erected at Troy, which served them for many years. In 1851, preparations were made to build a frame house; the lumber was secured and stored in the log house, but, before the foundation was complete, the log house caught fire and was consumed with all its contents. The frame was subsequently erected and long used as a sanctuary; part of it is still in use as a barn. This house was frequently used by other denominations also for divine services. The church vacated this point and bought the seminary building in Lexington, in 1867, of Rev. Gailey, who continued his school in the lower story, while the upper story was finished and furnished for a church, and is still used as a place of worship. Rev. James Johnson was the first Pastor and served until 1844, when Rev. Samuel Finley succeeded to the office. Some of the members at the time of organization were Isaac Miller, John McClung, James Larimer, N. Cook, John Gass and William Nelson. In 1849, Rev. R. Gailey began his ministrations as Pastor, and continued in this relation until his death, which occurred in April, 1875. Until lately, Rev. T. P. Dysart has been Pastor of the church. The present membership is forty-five, and the annual contributions about $500.

The United Brethren organized quite early, and bought the house sold by the Presbyterians in 1836. It was torn down, enlarged, remodeled and furnished, affording a neat and pleasant house. Their early ministers were Rev. Jacob George, John Dorcas, George Hiskey, John Fry and others. The later ones were Samuel Long, Rev. Creighton, Rev. Kesey and Rev. Barlow. The numerical strength of this church varied much at different periods, now advancing, then receding. It has exceeded one hundred in the past, but is now quite small.

The Universalists were also pioneers in this vicinity. They built a church in an early day on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Spaulding's residence, and it has been only a few years since it disappeared. This denomination was at one time quite strong, and threatened the extinction of the other denominations, but a long, protracted debate or controversy took place between one of their prominent ministers, Rev. Biddlecome, and a Methodist minister, Rev. Powers, lasting more than a week, which seemed to check their progress, and they soon began to abate their ardor, so that in a few years no services were maintained. At the present, they have neither house, society, nor name.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is not the least, although last, to receive attention. It was organized in the early history of the village and well sustained for many years. It was at one period the leading church, having a large and influential membership, and some very able and talented ministers; some of whom have risen to the highest position in the church. The names of Russell Bigelow, Adam Poe, Harris, Leonard Gurley, John Powers and many younger men are familiar among Methodists and many others in this section. The house of worship is a plain, modest frame, about thirty-six feet wide by fifty feet long. It has been built some forty years and, excepting some repairs, remains in its original form. This society has been gradually declining in numbers and influence for several years, so that a mere handful compose its membership at

present. An appointment was long maintained at Fairview, a point about two and a half miles northwest of the village, where there was a neat frame chapel. This house was destroyed by fire a few years since, and the place abandoned. A neat, frame schoolhouse now stands upon the same foundation.

After the log schoolhouse, previously mentioned, had served its purpose, it was replaced with a substantial brick building, about the year 1831. It was an octagon in form, and one story high. Several of the teachers who served in the old log house have since become eminent in the nation. Mr. Delano, who has since been a member of the national cabinet, taught in this primitive seat of learning; also Mr. Kennon, who has since been honored with the offices of Judge and Congressman from Belmont County, Ohio. The first term of school in the new brick house was taught by Thomas Cook, who continued in the same position for a number of terms. Mr. Colby, subsequently a prominent citizen of Mansfield and of bank notoriety, served also in the brick house, as teacher one or more terms. In 1851, the brick house was abandoned, as it was no longer considered safe, and a commodious frame, two stories high, and containing four schoolrooms, was erected. These were all filled with pupils at different periods, but for a few years past there has been a great decrease in the enrollment. The schools now contain about one hundred and twenty-five pupils in the several departments. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Andrews, and others, have held the position of Principal in later years. Mr. Bechtel is the present teacher. The school has never attained any higher grade than a village or district school.

The Lexington Seminary was a continuation of Monroe Seminary, situated in Monroe Township, and was opened in 1851 by Rev. R. Gailey. The recitations were, for a time, conducted in a church, yet the school drew to itself a large share of patronage. Mansfield and Wooster sent many pupils to the school. In 1860, the school was removed to Lexington. A substantial brick building was erected by a stock company, and devoted to school purposes. Some trouble arose in 1866, between the seminary and the public. The Trustees offered the house for sale at 50 per cent of the nominal value. Rev. Gailey purchased the house and furnished it, also making some improvements. Rev. Gailey sold the house the following year to the United Presbyterian Church. They paid off all claims against the property and furnished it comfortably. They occupy the upper room for a house of worship, and gave the lower room to Miss Gailey, the last Principal, for a schoolroom. The school was a private enterprise in no sense denominational. The enrollment in the fall of 1865, was 80: in 1866, 109; in 1867, 126. The school declined in members for several years, so that only 94 were enrolled in 1878. Rev. Gailey, after spending twenty-four years in the interests of the school, died in 1875, and was succeeded by his daughter, Miss Jane Gailey, who continued the school until the close of the spring term of 1880, when she was married to the Rev. Mr. Dysart. This event closed the Lexington Seminary.

There are several other features of the town which add much to its success and completeness. A fine new bridge spans the river at the approach on the east of the village. It is of iron, built by a Toledo company, costing in the aggregate about $2,000. The town has one first-class dry-goods store, two groceries, one hotel, butcher-shop, hardware store, one drug store, etc.

The cemetery lies northeast of the village, on the opposite side of the river on a gentle elevation. It is laid out properly, fenced with a good board fence, well cared for and affords a desirable resting-place. It originally embraced one acre; now nine. As early as 1816, Mrs. Searles and Mrs. Gass were laid to rest here, and previously a few red men had chosen a bed in this

quiet retreat. Many white marble slabs and monuments now dot it over, ever reminding the survivors that "man born of woman is of few days." The cemetery is bounded on two sides by a swamp, on the third by the river, but on the south is approached by a gently sloping ridge from the town. The surrounding country is undulating, and affords a beautiful scene as viewed from this "city of the dead."

Steam Corners is a small village, situated in the southwestern part of Troy Township, and consists of sixteen dwellings, besides a saw-mill, store, schoolhouse and several shops. It has never been incorporated, but is merely a four corners—the crossing of two section lines. It occupies the adjacent corners of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, which are owned respectively by Mrs. Bender, Frederick Stull, Lewis Miller and David Stull. The most prominent feature of the Corners is the steam saw-mill, located a few rods south of the cross-roads. It was erected about 1849, by Hall, Allen & Devise, who ran a sash saw for a number of years, but the mill is now supplied with a modern circular saw. There is connected with it a planing-mill on a small scale. This mill is the chief enterprise in the community, and is now owned by Frederick Stull. The town has derived its name from it.

A dry-goods store was established at the Corners in 1864, by William Baughman, who operated it about a year. From 1866 to 1874, the store was owned by C. W. Rowalt, who carried on an extensive trade. It subsequently passed into various hands. The firm of Staater & Halderman carried on the business for a term of four years. Shanck & Maxwell are the present owners and are doing a good business.

The post office is an important element of the Corners. It was established about fifteen years ago, and, until 1878, the post route was from Galion to the Corners, but since has been extended to Fredericktown. They have a tri-weekly mail from Galion to Fredericktown and vice versa. Two blacksmith-shops are located here, the one owned by Jack Corwin, the other by William Treisch.

The village also affords a shoe-shop and several wood or carpenter shops.

The schoolhouse is a neat, substantial brick edifice on the west side of the town. There is but one room, hence but one department, although there are some sixty-five or seventy pupils in attendance.

Most of the early settlers, who cleared up the land and rescued it from the wilderness, are gone to their long rest. Among the survivors is William Moore, living about a mile south of the Corners. He is about seventy-five years old, and, perhaps, the oldest surviving pioneer of that vicinity. He is a native of Ireland, emigrated in his youth, and, after sojourning a time in Pennsylvania, he removed to Ohio, and located at Steam Corners previous to 1830. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters.

George Norwood, an early pioneer, aged eighty, lives near by. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters. He was a native of Germany, whence he removed in early life.

David Thompson who has been dead some six years, was a prominent man of those early times. He was a native American, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

The country about the Corners is less hilly than other portions of the township, yet it is gently undulating. The soil is rich and productive, and the farm buildings generally indicate a goodly degree of prosperity.

CHAPTER LX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—SPRINGS AND WATER COURSES—FIRST ELECTION—EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR ADVENTURES—FIRST ROAD—FIRST PUBLIC HOUSE—EARLY SCHOOLHOUSES AND TEACHERS—THE "BLACK CANE COMPANY"—THE FIRST TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—THE CHURCHES—MILLS—WASHINGTON VILLAGE.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP was organized March 4, 1816, out of the east third of Troy, being the eleventh township organized in the county. It lies directly south of and joins Madison, and contains thirty-six square miles. The surface is somewhat broken, but the ascents and descents are gentle, and the soil generally very fertile. It abounds in many valuable springs of pure cold water, and is otherwise well watered by small running brooks, supplied from these springs. The Clear Fork of the Mohican crosses the southwest corner, along the valley through which the Baltimore & Ohio Railway passes. Possum Run rises in the center of the township, and passes out of it at the southeast corner. A tributary of the Rocky Fork passes out near the northeast corner of the township, running north into Rocky Fork. Near this stream, and near the residence of Mr. Bentley, is one of the finest springs in the township, a large volume of the clearest water bursting from the bank and falling into a reservoir in Mr. Bentley's yard. This spring, with the assistance of the brook, some years ago furnished the power for Bentley's mill. The township was named after George Washington. Its organization was consummated at the house of Solomon Lee, at the center of the township. Immediately after the organization had been completed, the election was held at the same place. Forty votes were cast. The election resulted in the choice of John Stewart for Justice of the Peace, and Solomon Culver, Sr., William Riddle and Daniel Dimmick for Trustees.

The names of the early settlers, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: William Stewart, Section 10; John Stewart, Section 10, April, 1815; Solomon Culver, Section 3; James Sirpliss, Section 11, April, 1815; William Ayers, Section 4; Solomon Lee, Section 10, settled here before 1816; Mrs. Cunningham, Section 1; Daniel McMitchell, Section 30; William Riddle, Section 30; Daniel Cook, Section 6; Gavin and Joseph Mitchell, Section 6; —— Vandorn, Section 31; Andrew Thompson, Section 27; John Lindsley, Section 28; John J. and Wesley Barnes, Section 14; Isaac Slater, Section 36; Alexander McClain, Section 25; Robert Crosky, Section 3; Thomas Shanks, Section 2; Noah Watson, Section 7, February, 1812; Jedediah Smith, Section 1, 1816; Calvin Culver settled here before 1816; Andrew Pollock, Section 13, 1817; Martin Ridenour, 1818; Jacob Ridenour, Section 25, 1818; Thos. Smith, April, 1816, and Melzer Coulter, 1826.

Among the pioneers living in January, 1880, were John S. Smith, Solomon Culver, Mrs. Margaret Stewart (at the age of ninety-three), William Stewart, Thomas Pollock, Mrs. Eleanor Smith and Stephen Shaw.

These were the persons who penetrated the heavily wooded hills and valleys of Washington, and laid the foundation of its present prosperity and wealth.

It will be seen that one of the earliest, if not the earliest, family in the township, was the Watson family. Noah Watson was one of the claimants at the ax presentation in Mansfield, February 10, 1858. The following letter was written by Mr. Watson on that occasion:

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, RICHLAND CO., January 8, 1858.

To Jabez Cook, Umpire: I, Noah Watson, certify that I helped to build the first two cabins in the vicinity of Lexington, and also did a job of clearing on Amariah Watson's first field, commencing about the 8th of March, 1812. I also entered the southeast quarter of Section 7, Range 18, Township 20, in which I now live, and commenced clearing in 1813.

Mr. Watson was elected one of the first Constables in the township. At the close of his term, he concluded to make an estimate of the amount of business transacted and the pecuniary emoluments arising therefrom. After a careful examination of the docket and other records, he found he had served two summons and two warrants, for which he had received no fees. He was not, therefore, under the necessity of employing an accountant to get his business in shape for final settlement.

He volunteered, in 1813, in Capt. Ichabod Nye's company, and started for the relief of Harrison at Fort Meigs. The siege was raised before their arrival, and their services were not needed.

John Stewart also became prominent in the township and county, being the first Justice of the Peace, and continuing in that office six consecutive years. In 1820 or 1821, he was appointed Auditor of the county by the Legislature, and, in the fall of 1822, was elected to the same office by the people, serving eight consecutive years. In the fall of 1816, after the organization of the township, he was appointed County Surveyor by the Court, and held this office about eighteen years. In all, he served as a Justice of the Peace twenty-two years.

Although Jedediah Smith did not settle permanently in the township until 1816, he was here as early as 1812, when he came to enter land. He was a great hunter, and many deer, wild turkeys, bears and other animals fell before his unerring rifle. He remembers, on his first visit, talking to Chief Armstrong of the Greentown Indians. The chief told him he believed Wayne was a spirit, "For," said he, "I had three shots at him with a dead rest, and could not bring him down; I could have killed a buck at twice the distance." He directed Mr. Smith to the Zimmer cabin for a night's lodging. This family then consisted of father, mother and a son and daughter, and the romance of this visit is that Mr. Smith fell in love with the beautiful daughter, Kate, and they were engaged to be married, when the Zimmer family was murdered—all except the son, Phillip, who happened to be absent. Mr. Smith had entered the land he afterward occupied, and returned to his home in Washington County, Penn., where he was when the tragedy occurred. He remained single until the family came out here four or five years later.

Calvin Culver was also a great hunter, as was nearly all the early pioneers. On one occasion, he was pursued by wolves in the evening, and ran for the two cabins, then standing on the site of Lexington. He was unable to reach them, however, and was compelled to climb a tree, where he remained until morning.

Some weeks after Mr. James Sirpliss settled in the township, he, in company with one of his brothers, happening in the woods one day, half a mile from their cabin, came suddenly upon a black bear. Jowler, the dog, immediately gave chase, and the bear, being pushed, ascended a large poplar-tree. Being unarmed, the brother returned to the cabin for his rifle, while James and Jowler remained to watch. Before the brother returned with the gun, bruin, as if comprehending the situation, commenced descending. James and the dog immediately prepared to give him battle. Upon alighting, the bear elevated himself upon his

hind legs, and received the dog with a blow that injured, for the time being, his fighting qualities. Mr. Sirpliss, having an ax, was about making an attack, when the bear bounded away and escaped, just before the arrival of the brother with his gun.

The first road through the township was the "State road" from Mount Vernon to Bellville and Mansfield. This was for a long time but a mere trail, and the only stopping-place on this trail, between Mansfield and Mount Vernon, was at McCluer's, near the site of Bellville. This was one of the first settlements in the county; and this trail was established some time before the township was settled. Soon after the first settlement, a second road was cut from the vicinity of Lexington toward Bellville.

The first public-house in the township was opened at a very early day, by Thomas Laughlin, on the State road, about six miles south of Mansfield, near the center of the township, and near the present Oberlin place. The majority of the earliest settlers entered the township by this road, and settled in the vicinity of and to the east of it, near where Washington Village was afterward laid out.

The township does not appear to have contained any permanent Indian encampment, but was not excelled as a hunting-ground.

The first schoolhouse was built on the State road, near the "tavern," about the center of the township, on Section 16. It was one of those well-remembered, primitive schoolhouses, described in another chapter, which have disappeared from this country with the Indian and deer, and will yet be occasionally found with the Indian and deer, in the Far West. The first teacher was John Barnett, who came from Guernsey County. He taught six months, and received as wages $2 per scholar, for a term of three months. Sally Braden also taught school about 1818. She probably taught the summer school in the same building, following Barnett. One evening, while the school was engaged in prayer, just before the time for dismissal, a large yellow rattlesnake raised its head through a crack in the puncheon floor, and took a survey of the scene. No one dared to move, however, until the prayer ended, when the boys dispatched his snakeship.

As early as 1820–21, this township was troubled with a company of horse-thieves, counterfeiters, etc. Their operations extended into the adjoining townships and counties. Several of the gang were well-known residents of this township, others lived in the direction of Perrysville, and others near Fredericktown and Mount Vernon. Two men, named Gardner and Black, and two sons of the former were suspected. This band was quite numerous, and, for a time, had things their own way. It seemed impossible to convict them, although generally known. After losing several horses and much other property, and the insecurity continually increasing, the settlers finally organized, for the purpose of self-defense, what they called the "Black Cane Company." The company was composed of the most prominent settlers of the different neighborhoods molested by these ruffians. Each member carried a black cane, made out of the wood of a crab-apple or black-haw; the bark being peeled off, and the canes burned black, after which they were oiled to give them a glossy appearance. A few of the names composing this company were Capt. Thomas Coulter, William Irwin, A. Rice, Isaac Martin, Thomas Martin, David Coulter, C. H. Rice, David Ayres, Charles Tannehill, Lewis Oliver, T. W. Coulter, John Capel, Solomon Gladden, Melzer Tannehill, Jonathan Coulter, James Irwin, Nathan Stearns, Harry Hill, David Hill, Reuben Hill, John Latty, Levi Taylor, John Coulter, and some others, whose names are not recollected.

By vigorous exertions, this company succeeded in clearing the neighborhood of the villains; and peace and security reigned until about 1833, when their services were again



J. Fraise Richard

called into requisition, as the country was once more alarmed by the cry of horse-thieves and counterfeiters. This gang was also composed of some of the actual settlers (whose descendants are living there to-day), and others at a distance. They began by stealing a horse of Mr. Taylor, on Honey Creek; next a Rockingham colt, a valuable animal, from Alexander Rice; and then robbing Mr. Hart's store on Honey Creek, three miles south of Hayesville. This alarmed the country, and the Black Cane Company were soon marshaling their forces. It seemed to be the only way of ridding the country of this band, who could easily elude, or successfully resist, the officers of the law.

In retaliation for their pursuit, the villains burned the barns of Jonathan Coulter and William Irvin, and, about the same time, cut loose from its moorings a large flat-boat, loaded with three or four hundred barrels of pork, flour and whisky, and allowed it to drift at random down the Black Fork. The boat and cargo were, however, saved. During the year the gang operated, almost every house in the neighborhood was plundered of something. By the vigilance and exertions of the Black Cane Company and the citizens generally, this gang of rascals was finally driven from the township and country. Some of them were sent to the Penitentiary.

The first temperance society in Richland County, and indeed in this part of the country, was organized in this township. It was entirely indigenous to the soil of this township, none of its members having had any previous knowledge of such an organization. They early witnessed the baleful effects of strong drink, and saw with a good deal of concern that its use among the settlers was increasing. A great number of distilleries were erected all over the township. Nearly all the corn marketed was at these distilleries, and whisky was consequently plenty and cheap. It was found by the barrel in almost every cabin, and was in daily use. A few of these early settlers saw that this must be stopped; that if they would escape the blight of intemperance, some organized effort must be made. A meeting was therefore called on the 29th of March, 1827, at the house of Samuel Smith, in Monroe Township, near the east line of Washington, and organized by calling Thomas Smith to the chair and appointing Samuel Richey Secretary. Thomas and Samuel Smith and Alexander McBride were appointed a committee to present a basis of action, and soon presented the following:

Whereas, The common use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is injurious to the health of the consumer, and ruinous to the morals of the community,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society to be known by the name of the Washington and Monroe Temperance Society, and that we adopt the following pledge for our guide:

We, whose names are hereunto attached, do pledge ourselves to dispense with the common use of ardent spirits in our families, and at our gatherings and frolics and, as far as our influence extends, use all laudable means to discourage the use of it in others.

To this were attached the names of the Smiths, including Samuel, Vernon T., Thomas, Sr., and Jedediah; Henry Mosar, Lambright Larnee, Joseph Coe, Robert McDermott, Levi Tarr, David Newlon, John and Lancelot Conwell, Joseph Reed, Alexander McBride, Henry Hull, George, David and John McFarland, Andrew Schosser, James, Richard and Robert Sirpliss, Elias Hyser, and Wesley, Benjamin, John J. and John K. Barnes.

At first, the matter of getting along without whisky at log-rollings, raisings, etc., was earnestly discussed, but it was finally determined to adopt the above pledge for one year, at the end of which time they were to meet and report progress.

To counteract this, an anti-temperance society was organized, but it did not last long; they, however, outnumbered the other in names, ten to one. This temperance society had an organized existence for more than thirty years, meeting once a year, on the first night in every

January, and selecting officers and executive committees. There was nothing secret about it, as in the more fashionable temperance societies of later days, but it was kept up for this extraordinary length of time by citizens who were public-spirited enough to work for the public good. It kept up its organization as long as there was anything to fight. There is not at present, and has not been for many years, a place in the township where whisky can be purchased. Their book finally contained the names of about six hundred members. It is impossible to calculate the amount of good accomplished by this first temperance society, not only during the period of its organized existence, but since that time, as the seed then sown is still exerting a powerful influence for good. No names are more worthy to live in history than those of its projectors.

The first brick house was erected by Jedediah Smith. Amos Day was the builder, and while working with brick and mortar, he was working upon the affections of the eldest daughter, Martha Smith, whom he married.

The religious sentiment of the township is well developed, seven churches belonging to different denominations having been erected within its limits, six of which now have an organized and healthy existence. The first church orgaization, so far as known, was that of the Methodist Episcopal, about 1823 or 1824; their first meeting for organization being at the house of John Conwell. The first members of this society were Wesley Barnes and wife, David Newlon and wife, John Conwell and wife, James Sirpliss, Henry Hull, Henry Moser and wife, Richard Sirpliss, Jacob Reed, George, Robert and John McFarland and their wives, Benjamin and John J. Barnes and their wives, and Mary Pollock. Their first meetings for several years were held at the cabins of Conwell and the Messrs. Barnes, but, in 1828, they erected a log church on the site of Washington Village, about 25x35 feet. Their first ministers were Abner Gough, Shadrick Rewark, Zepheniah Bell, Joseph Reed, John Powers and Andrew Poe. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Lewis. The log church was used until about 1850, when the present frame was erected, costing about $1,000. The present membership is about twenty-five or thirty. They generally have a Sunday school during the summer.

During the slavery agitation, between 1830 and 1840, this church was divided, political matters being carried into the pulpit. The occasion of the division was the sermon by Elder Powers, in which he took strong ground in favor of slavery. A strong abolition sentiment had taken root among the members, and had been for some time growing and increasing. Gradually a feeling grew up among the church members which culminated in the before-mentioned sermon and a division of the church. Fourteen members withdrew and organized what that called the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The McFarlands were influential in this movement. They were strong Antislavery men, as were also the Smiths and many others of the pioneers in that vicinity. They were prominently connected with the "underground railway," and assisted hundreds of slaves in making their way to Canada. This settlement is the one referred to in the history of Springfield Township, as a safe place to which to bring fugitive slaves.

The members who thus withdrew and organized this church were George, Robert and David McFarland, Henry and Joseph Moser, William Scott, John Boden and the wives of all these gentlemen. For several years, they worshiped in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, and then erected a church of their own. It was a frame, and cost about $1,000. This church was kept up about twenty years, during which they had regular preaching, and during which time, also, the cause of their troubles had disappeared in the smoke, din and blood of a great conflict. Their church building was finally sold, and is now used in Washington Village

for a town hall. The church has not had an organized existence for many years.

About 1869, the former members of the Wesleyan Methodist, or those that were left, and some other citizens organized a Congregational Church, the original members of which were John, George and Andrew McFarland, Ezra Davis, James Ritchie, William Boden, Charles Stone, Sr., and the wives of these gentlemen; Joseph Flemming, Ezra and Thomas Smith and Mary and Ida Boden. Their meetings, for a year, were held in the other churches; they then erected a frame church, yet standing, at a cost of $4,000, of which amount $2,200 were paid by George and Andrew McFarland. This church was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Fairfield, of the Congregational Church of Mansfield. Their ministers have been the Revs. Fry, Moon, Webster, Achman and Royce. The present membership is about thirty-five. The organization of the Sunday school was coeval with that of the church, the first Superintendent being R. B. Smith. Joseph Flemming is present Superintendent, with a membership of about one hundred. It is a union school, and is in a very prosperous condition, being continued during the entire year.

Two churches have been organized, and two church buildings erected in the southeast part of the township. In an early day, the few Albrights and United Brethren in that part of the township formed two separate organizations, and had preaching occasionally in the log schoolhouse. This continued for some years, when the two organizations united their financial resources and erected a brick church, which cost about $1,300, and which was to be used equally by the two organizations, and was, also, to be free to other denominations, as the citizens generally assisted in the erection of the building. Thus matters continued until about 1860, when they separated—the Albrights building another church further south, on Section 36. The old church is now occupied by the United Brethren, and is called Mount Tabler after a very enthusiastic minister of that name, who held a never-to-be-forgotten revival in the church, during which many members were added. A few of the first members in this organization were Ephraim Bull, William Norris, John Smith and Jacob Magglott. The church is not at present in a flourishing condition, having only about fifteen members. There is no Sunday school connected with it.

The Albrights, in 1860, erected a frame church, which cost about $1,800. The first members of this organization were John Coates, Henry, Samuel and George Secrist, and the Clever family. John Stull was founder and first Pastor. Their first organization was at Stull's house, now known as the Taylor place. They call their church *Ebenezer;* it is a live, active organization. A large union Sunday-school is connected with it.

A mile or more west of Washington Village stands the Church of Christ, better known as Campbellite or Disciple. It was organized about the year 1835, by John Reed. William Moody and William B. Hammett were the first Elders. The members of the first organization were Jacob Deems, William B. Hammett, Richard Braden and John Boyd, and their wives; Betsey Braden and Samuel Braden.

Their first meetings were held at the houses of William B. Hammett and Richard Braden, and their organization effected in the old log schoolhouse of the district. Their first church was a small frame, and was built by the joint labor of the people of the neighborhood. The present building was erected in 1874, and cost about $2,600. Mr. Hammett, yet living, but aged and infirm, has been very active in this organization and in the erection of the churches. He contributed liberally of his means, working as a farmer, and preaching, almost without compensation, sixteen or eighteen years.

John Reed was the first Pastor, and a few of those who followed him were William Gass,

Wm. Moody and Wm. B. Hammett. The present ministers are Wm. Neal and M. F. Gallagher.

The Sunday-school was organized about 1864; is large and active for a country school, having about fifty pupils. James Black is present Superintendent.

In addition to the foregoing churches is the German Reformed, located on Section 22, near the center of the township, on the State road. This building was erected about 1847, of logs, and is still standing, though it has been weatherboarded over. This organization was effected about two years before the church was erected. They worshiped during these two years in an old log church, built in an early day, by the Dunkards, about a half mile south of the present German Reformed Church. This Dunkard Church has long since disappeared, and the organization disbanded.

Quite a settlement of Germans are found in this section of the township; the larger part of the original stock being from Western Pennsylvania, which, however, had the effect to bring in a number of European Germans, who are excellent and thrifty farmers. Those who organized this church were Martin Toby, Peter Strader, Peter Shire, Conrad Englehart, John Strader, Christian Mull, J. W. Strader and the Kohisers.

The early preachers were Revs. Handchy, Tressel, Weiscotten, Lenshaw and Krause; the latter continuing the ministerial relation about nine years. The present Pastor is Henry Walcer, and the present membership about sixty. A Sunday-school is maintained during the summer, with a membership of about fifty. At present, preparations are being made to erect a new church.

The numerous and beautiful springs and running streams furnished water-power for a number of mills. In an early day, when the township was heavily wooded, and lumber was taken from the vicinity for building purposes, quite a number of saw-mills were erected in different parts of the township. Latterly, stationary saw-mills do not pay; but little lumber is now made from timber grown within the limits of the township, and this little is made by portable saw-mills, using steam power. The old water saw-mills have therefore disappeared forever. The houses of to-day are generally built of brick, or else of pine lumber, purchased at the yard or lumber depots.

The first saw-mill was erected about 1816, and it is a question whether it was the one erected by Solomon Culver, three miles south of Mansfield on the State road, or the one erected by Robert Crosky. John Stewart also erected one of the early saw-mills, which was destroyed by fire. No stationary saw-mill, at present, exists in the township. The first grist-mill was erected in 1818, and it is also a question whether Mr. Phelps built the first one in the southwest corner, Section 31, or George Marshall on the southeast corner; both are claimants for this honor. The second grist-mill was built in 1823, by John Stewart, and the third by Robert Bentley. The latter was erected very near the township line, and is mentioned in the history of Madison Township. All the early mills, except the Stewart mill, have disappeared, and only their ruins mark the spot where the early pioneers waited hours, and sometimes even days, for their grinding. The Stewart mill has been rebuilt and improved, but yet occupies the spot where it was first erected, and is doing good service, being now known as the "Wickert mill." It is in the northern part of the township. About twelve or fifteen years since, a small grist-mill was erected by John Strasbach (who yet owns it), on Section 31, in the southwest corner of the township, on Clear Run. A saw-mill had been in operation here for many years before.

There is no town of consequence in this township. Washington Village was laid out where the road crosses, by John Conwell, Wesley Barnes and James Sirpliss. These gentle-

men own the land divided by these roads. A round log schoolhouse was the first building erected in the place. It stood on the site of the present Congregational Church.

David Coulter was the first teacher in this house, and his pupils were the Smiths, the Barneses, Conwells, Sirplisses, Armstrongs and Pollocks. Mark Finnicum started the first store, soon after the town was laid out; and Emilus Day the first blacksmith-shop. Rev. James F. McGraw, who, in addition to his ministerial labors, obtained something of a literary reputation, kept store here after Finnicum. There is no business at present in the village, except what is transacted at the blacksmith-shop of Elias Hiser. Thirteen families yet reside in the town. It is hardly likely, judging from present appearances, that it will ever equal its namesake of the District of Columbia, either in proportions or importance.

CHAPTER LXI.

WELLER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY SETTLERS—INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER LIFE—THE ENGLISHMAN'S "CASTLE"—SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR—THE COUNTY INFIRMARY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE RAILROAD—OLIVESBURG—SUPERSTITIONS.

WELLER TOWNSHIP was organized in the year 1846, from the original townships of Milton and Franklin, after Ashland County had been organized. That part of Milton Township lying east of the Black Fork remaining in Ashland County, and retained its original name as possessing the largest amount of territory. Two miles was then taken from the east side of Franklin and added to what was left of Milton, and erected into a new township and called Weller, and was subsequently divided into six school districts.

The township contains within its limits a very fine body of land, embracing every variety of soil, and well adapted for the production of grass or grain, as well as every variety of fruit and vegetables. The Black Fork is the principal stream of water and traverses the township from west to east, entering at the northwest corner, near Urick's mill, and continuing an eastward course to Linn's mill, then turns south to the bridge, on the Wells farm, in the southeast corner of the township. The Whetstone, coming in from the north, and the Brubaker Run from the south, are important branches. The land on these streams is extremely fertile, producing fine crops of corn and other cereals.

The "Big Hill," as it is called, forms a prominent feature in this department. It rises about one hundred and fifty feet high, and is four miles in circumferance, more or less abrupt on its several sides, to a uniform altitude, and then drops to a level surface on the top, forming a table-land of great beauty and value for agricultural and horticultural purposes. There are about one hundred and fifty springs emitting pure, soft water which flows from its sides; the geological formation being sandstone. A number of valuable quarries are in operation on different sides. There are also heavy deposits of potter's or fire clay. Specimens on the farm of John Ward were sent to Akron, Ohio, and to Lansing, Mich., for testing purposes, and pronounced at both factories to be first-class material for stoneware. Some indications of coal have been found cropping out at several points, but not sufficient to justify a heavy venture.

About ten years ago, Thomas Clingan, living on the north side of the hill, employed men to bore for coal. They went down about one

hundred and ten feet, and then abandoned the enterprise.

The wooded portions of the hill are covered with a dense growth of chestnut, hickory and oak timber. There are men living on the hill now who can remember when the tall chestnut trees—now 100 feet high—were no thicker than a man's thumb. When the aborigines held possession, they burned the forests over annually to prevent the undergrowth from obstructing the distant view of game. Heavy timber would not be affected by the fire, but the land was no doubt impoverished by consuming the decaying vegetable matter.

In early times, there was a saline spring about half a mile west of Windsor Station, which spread out over a low, flat bottom-ground, forming an extended marsh, which the early settlers called "The Deer Lick." This was a place of great resort, both of the Indians and also of the early hunters, to kill deer. It was once owned by Jacob Gardiner, a son of Archibald Gardiner, the first settler in those parts. Gardiner was one of the best riflemen in the country. He made a small pen of poles, at a convenient angle, covered it with bark and brush, in which he would secrete himself and await the approach of the deer, which resorted here generally by moonlight, in the autumn of the year, to lick at the saline fountain. Many were the splendid specimens that were dragged out of that marsh.

On the east side of the hill there is a picturesque-looking cavern, that was called "The Snake Den," under whose massive rocks the rattlesnakes took refuge and propagated their fearfully hated race. John Dickson once improvised a party of snake-hunters and made a raid on the den, killing seventy-five and wounding others.

In the first stages of its settlement, progress was necessarily very slow. Things did not go by steam in those days. The early settler labored under immense disadvantages and crushing embarrassments. When the scanty supply of flour or meal ran out, he must drop his ax or plow, and travel perhaps ten or twenty miles to a mill, or five to a blacksmith-shop. When his salt ran out, he must go or send seventy miles, and pay $10 a barrel for it. Instead of the shapely plank to lay his cabin-floor, he must split up huge trees and hew puncheons for a floor. Then rushing waters must be bridged, swamps must be corduroyed, before travel was possible. Under such difficulties, it would be wonderful if education was not neglected—schoolhouses dispensed with for some time. Yet, considering these disadvantages, our fathers exhibited a praiseworthy energy in that direction, and schools were inaugurated in rude log cabins, and the most erudite of the settlers chosen as a teacher.

Among the first enterprises was the manufacture of whisky; corn, being very low in price, could be made into whisky and sold at 25 cents a gallon. It constituted the chief article of commerce in those days, considerable being sent to Michigan, and was considered "legal tender" in any kind of trade. A few yards from where Windsor Station now stands, a distillery was run by a Deacon Williamson, who came from Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1817. The good Deacon, who was indeed a worthy man, would, after putting his buzzing, seething enginery in operation, take his seat at the place where the precious fluid made its exit, and, rubbing his hands together, would begin to sing—

"Come, Thou fount of every blessing."

There was one or two more in the township, one of which was run by Jacob Osbun, near the infirmary, but was soon abandoned. The state of public sentiment changing on that matter, as soon as the temperance agitation commenced, yet how harmless, comparatively speaking, was the liquor manufactured then to the poisonous "rot-gut" sent out by the millions of gallons at the present day.

Among the first settlers of Weller Township may be named the following: Benjamin Montgomery, Elijah Charles, Jacob Osbun, 1814; A. A. Webster, Levi Stevenson, George Hall, James Mahon, James Haverfield, William Holson, Peter Pittenger, Francis Porter, Henry Wikoff, John Dixon, John and James Feguson, 1815; from 1816 to 1819, came Moses Modie, James Grimes, Charles Stewart, John and Charles Palmer, Joseph Ward and Simon Morgan.

The first grist-mill built in the township was on the Whetstone, at Olivesburg, by Benjamin Montgomery, in 1817. The first saw-mill was built by Elijah Charles, on the Black Fork, in 1818, and it is worthy of note here, that it is, perhaps, the only saw-mill built in that early day that is in operation at this date over sixty years, and is now owned by David Lind. In the year 1816, Benjamin Montgomery was elected Justice of the Peace, and the same year a small log schoolhouse was built on the west side of the Big Hill, and a small school improvised with James Mahon as teacher. The schoolhouse was on Levi Stevenson's land. Mr. Stevenson taught one term in the same house.

From 1814 to 1822, wild beasts made occasional depredations on the stock of citizens.

In 1820, Mr. Hall had some sheep killed by wolves, and as late as 1822, Joseph Ward, Sr., had fourteen sheep killed in one night in the woods, a mile from the house; some others were killed in other parts of the township, but the names of the parties are forgotten.

In 1819, John E. Palmer settled on the south side of the hill, where there were three or four fine springs of water bursting out of the side of the hill. In the fall of 1820, Mrs. Palmer stepped out of the house into the wood-yard for some fuel. She had placed some chips in her apron, and was turning to go into the house when she discovered a huge black bear just a few yards from her. Uttering a scream, she sprang for the door, when a very fine, large Newfoundland dog, that Mr. Palmer had brought from London with him, whom he called Lord Nelson, sprang out of his kennel and made for the bear, which immediately broke for the chapparal on the hill-side, and "Lord Nelson" very discreetly contented himself with making a very vigorous demonstration in his rear.

Some excitement was produced in the summer of 1825, by the story of a Mrs. Church, that she had been pursued by a panther. She lived on the east bank of the Black Fork. On the south was an extensive swamp, stretching toward the Webster farm. She was returning home from a neighbor's in the dusk of the evening, and heard, or thought she heard, a panther scream behind her. She started to run and scream herself, the panther answering. She soon reached the Black Fork, which she crossed on a fallen tree, and there the chase ended. The story was not generally credited; many thought the screams alluded to proceeded from a huge night-owl that was in the habit of making nocturnal visits in the neighborhood. At all events, people who had boys to send to the woods to hunt cows were anxious to have them take that view of the matter. Black and gray squirrels were the most numerous and abundant of all other wild animals, and, while they were a little annoying to the farmers, yet they furnished them with thousands of meals of the most delicious meat.

During the war of 1812, Jacob Osbun was a soldier, and with a company of men from Jefferson County was sent out to fight the Indians on the Sandusky Plains and the Maumee. On their way out, he passed over Section 35, and being impressed with the beauty of the location, timber, etc., took occasion to mark with a hatchet a number of trees, with a view to future operations. On his return, he made the entry sometime in December. His son, William, owns and lives on the same farm now.

In February, 1815, Samuel Osbun, Jacob's father, came out and built a cabin on the same

land. He was born in New York, was of English descent, and lived some time in Washington County, Penn.; moved to the Pan-Handle, Va. thence to Jefferson County, Ohio, and came to Richland in 1814. He was ninety years old when he died. Religious services were frequently held in his house in early times. His son, Judge Osbun, settled in Mansfield in 1815, was elected Justice of the Peace, and was for several years Associate Judge. He moved to his farm in this township in 1824.

Elijah Charles came from Beaver County, Penn., to this township, in 1814, and built a saw-mill on the Black Fork, in 1818, which was of great service to the people. He went to Pittsburgh with a wagon, for the irons. He died shortly after the mill was set in operation, leaving a large family, who carried on the milling and farming business with great success, the oldest son, Isaac, adding a valuable grist-mill to the property in 1835. He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace, serving two terms. In 1868, he moved to Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio, where he is supposed to have been murdered by his youngest son, Isaac, who is now in the State prison for life—a truly tragic ending of a useful life. All the male members of the the original family are now dead. Elijah, the fourth son of old Elijah Charles, died at the same age, and singularly enough, of the same disease, as his father. William Taggart married the third daughter. He was Commissioner of the county two terms, and subsequently made two trips to California, in the gold-digging enterprise.

Indians were lingering around some time after the introduction of the white settlers. Sometimes they were troublesome, even after the close of the war, often intruding themselves into the cabins, with their characteristic "Ugh! me heap hungry; Indian want some bread, some hominy, some powder." The Charles family were annoyed two or three years by them, as they were a great terror to children. They seldom, however, did any serious harm, and were soon after confined to their reserve, in what is now Wyandot County.

In 1820, the Rev. Mr. Lee came from Westmoreland County, Penn., and bought a quarter-section of land east of the Charles mill. He had a large family, of which John A. Lee, late of Mansfield, was the youngest boy. In a short time, the entire family was prostrated with fever and ague, and his oldest daughter, a very amiable young lady of seventeen summers, died of bilious fever. The rest of the family all recovered, only to be stricken down again the next autumn.

Between Mr. Lee's farm and the Charles mill was an extensive marsh, over which the waters of the Black Fork flowed at every succeeding freshet. Of course the miasma arising therefrom in autumn was fearful. Mr. Lee attributed much of the trouble to the mill-dam obstructing the channel, and thus throwing the water over the banks into the marsh, and proceeded to inaugurate a suit for damages, or effect a removal of the nuisance. A long, bitter and expensive litigation followed, the courts finally deciding against Mr. Lee, but compelling the mill-owners to cut a foot off their dam, which at that time backed the water three miles. Mr. Lee, disheartened and disgusted, sold his farm at a great sacrifice, and moved to Crawford County, Ohio.

In 1821, a local preacher, Joseph Curtis, came from England, and settled on the south side of the Big Hill. He was a good carpenter and farmer, and also filled the place of an undertaker, thus making himself doubly useful, for while he attended to the duties of an undertaker, he could, at the same time and place, preach an acceptable funeral sermon.

Mr. Curtis married Mary Woodhouse near Windsor, and raised a large family, one of whom (Benny) enlisted in the army, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. A marble monument at Milton graveyard bears his image,

taken from a photograph, but his body was never recovered—it sleeps on the blood-stained field of Chickamauga. William Curtis, the second son, was elected Captain of Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Virginia, Fort Reno, in the 100-days service. Quite a number of his company was made up of recruits from this township—Joseph H. Brown, Second Lieutenant; Peter Sterritt, First Lieutenant; Jacob Rohrer, First Orderly Sergeant; James Hughes, Orderly; David Berry, Levi Nelson, Allen Haverfield, Ben Egner, Chief Artificer; Isaac Connelly, Third Sergeant; William Houston, Winfield Houston, Benjamin Crabbs, Thomas Hughes, Joe Balderson, Amos Jump, M. Ozier, Marvin Seaton, J. W. Tucker, privates.

After his return from the service, he married the youngest daughter of John E. Palmer, and on the death of his father, which took place in 1864, he inherited the old homestead, which he sold, and moved to Illinois. He was not considered a very efficient officer, and was very unpopular with his men.

In addition to the company raised for the 100-days service above mentioned, most of which were from this township, quite a number of volunteers went into other companies. Jacob Ward went in the Fifteenth, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Joseph W. Palmer, John Fickes, Bent Martin, Joseph Haverfield, Steven Clifford and J. Miller were in the cavalry service—the former three in McLaughlin's squadron. Clifford re-enlisted, and went into the Ohio Battery. H. O. Pittenger, Milton Charles, Newton Charles went into the One Hundred and Second; Martin Taggart, in the One Hundred and Twentieth; was taken prisoner, and confined nineteen months; Elmer Nelson was in the Fifteenth; was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison and Andersonville; Franklin Osbun, Lemuel Pittenger, I. Pittenger, Freeman Osbun, Melvin Osbun, James Weagly, James Mason were in the One Hundred and Sixty-third. Gaylord Ozier and his brother, Kemp Ozier, were taken prisoners, and kept in Andersonville ten months.

Henry Newman settled on the quarter section on which the Franklin M. E. Church stands in 1822, and donated the church one acre of ground, when that edifice was built. He was the oldest son of Jacob Newman, of Mansfield, one of the proprietors of that town; came with his father before the war, when a boy, to where Mansfield now stands, and, with others at that day, encountered many difficulties and dangers from Indians and other sources. He taught school several terms when young. In the spring of 1822, he commenced opening up his farm, and soon after married Miss Jane Ward. He had three sons and four daughters; all his boys went into the service. Capt. Jacob Newman (the oldest) was shot through the body at the battle of Shiloh; the surgeon, considering his case hopeless, refused to dress his wound for twenty-four hours after the battle. He was sent to Pittsburgh on the boat, where his mother met him, and nursed him into life, and he returned to service. Joseph, the second son, was mortally wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, and died soon after. He was for some time attached to the staff of Gen. Williams.

Capt. Andrew Newman, the third son, went through the entire service; at the battle of Jonesboro, behind Atlanta, half his regiment fell. After the close of the war, he entered college and studied law, but his constitution was shattered, and he broke down, and slowly sank to rest.

William Houston, of Olivesburg, came from the State of Delaware in 1815, and entered a half-section of land adjoining what is now the village of Olivesburg. He had five sons—Jonathan, Richard, Joseph, William and Robert. He was chiefly instrumental in the building of the first Presbyterian Church, and also the first schoolhouse. He furnished all the siding for the church, and hauled it with his team from

John Stewart's mill, south of Mansfield. He died on the same farm in 1842. Robert inherits the old homestead.

James Mahon came from Harrison County, Ohio, in 1815, and entered half a section of land on the "Big Hill." He taught the first school in the township in the log schoolhouse on Levi Stevenson's farm in 1816. He died in 1820 or 1821.

One of the most prominent and useful families of early times were the Halls. They came from Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1815. Mr. Hall had five sons and three daughters, all members of the Presbyterian Church. He entered three quarter-sections of land on the Black Fork, in the southeast corner of the township, in 1815, and, having a strong force of muscular and industrious young men, soon opened up a fine farm. The oldest son married a Miss Ralston, of Plymouth. Mr. Maxwell, late of Mansfield, married the oldest daughter, though rumor has it that it was a runaway match, but proved to be a most felicitous one. Judge Lee, of Bucyrus, married the youngest daughter. The entire family have all passed away—the last member died more than ten years ago. The first sermon preached by a Presbyterian minister in this neighborhood was in Mr. Hall's house, by Rev. James Rowland. Mr. Hall was fond of a good horse, and was remark able for keeping the finest lot of fat horses in the township.

In connection with Mr. Hall's history, it would be proper to make mention of a terrific whirlwind that swept over his farm in the year 1824, and the only one of that character that has visited this township in sixty years. It threw down every fence on the farm, carrying fence-rails through the air.

The best barn in the township, at that time, was on this farm. It lifted the heavy, new shingled roof off as if it had been a cobweb, and, what was most remarkable, a hewed log, lying in the lane, half buried in mud, was taken up out of its bed and thrown eight or ten rods.

The next day, fifty men collected on the farm to gather up the debris, and collect what materials were available for further use, and bring order out of chaos.

The year 1859 was memorable on account of the unprecedented heavy frost of that year. The preceding winter had been favorable for the protection of winter wheat, and, when spring opened, the wheat was unusually fine, and the prospect for an abundant harvest was never more cheering in the entire history of this township. Some fields of corn on favorable ground was nearly knee-high by the 5th of June. Although slight frosts had occurred during the months of April and May, no material damage had been done; all kinds of fruit were doing well; apples were as large as hickory-nuts, and wheat was all out in head and in much of it the grain was partly formed. About the 1st of June a light rain fell, after which it turned colder. The weather continued cloudy and cold for two or three days, and on the 4th it snowed a little during the day.

At 10 o'clock A. M. of the 4th, the thermometer stood just at the freezing point, a strong breeze blowing from the north.

At sunset, the wind dropped; the sun setting clear. By 9 o'clock P. M., the mercury was falling very fast; the stars were unusually brilliant; not a sound was heard in the air; no whip-poor-will raised his night-song; no chirping cricket lifted its unmusical voice; all was silent as the house of death—and the house of death indeed it was, for the "destroying angel" was abroad in the land, sweeping down tens of thousands of acres of the finest grain-fields that ever waved before the breeze, or delighted the eye of the husbandman.

The morning sun rose on a scene of indescribable grandeur and desolation. The meadows, the wheat-fields, corn-fields and gardens were thickly covered over with frost-crystals

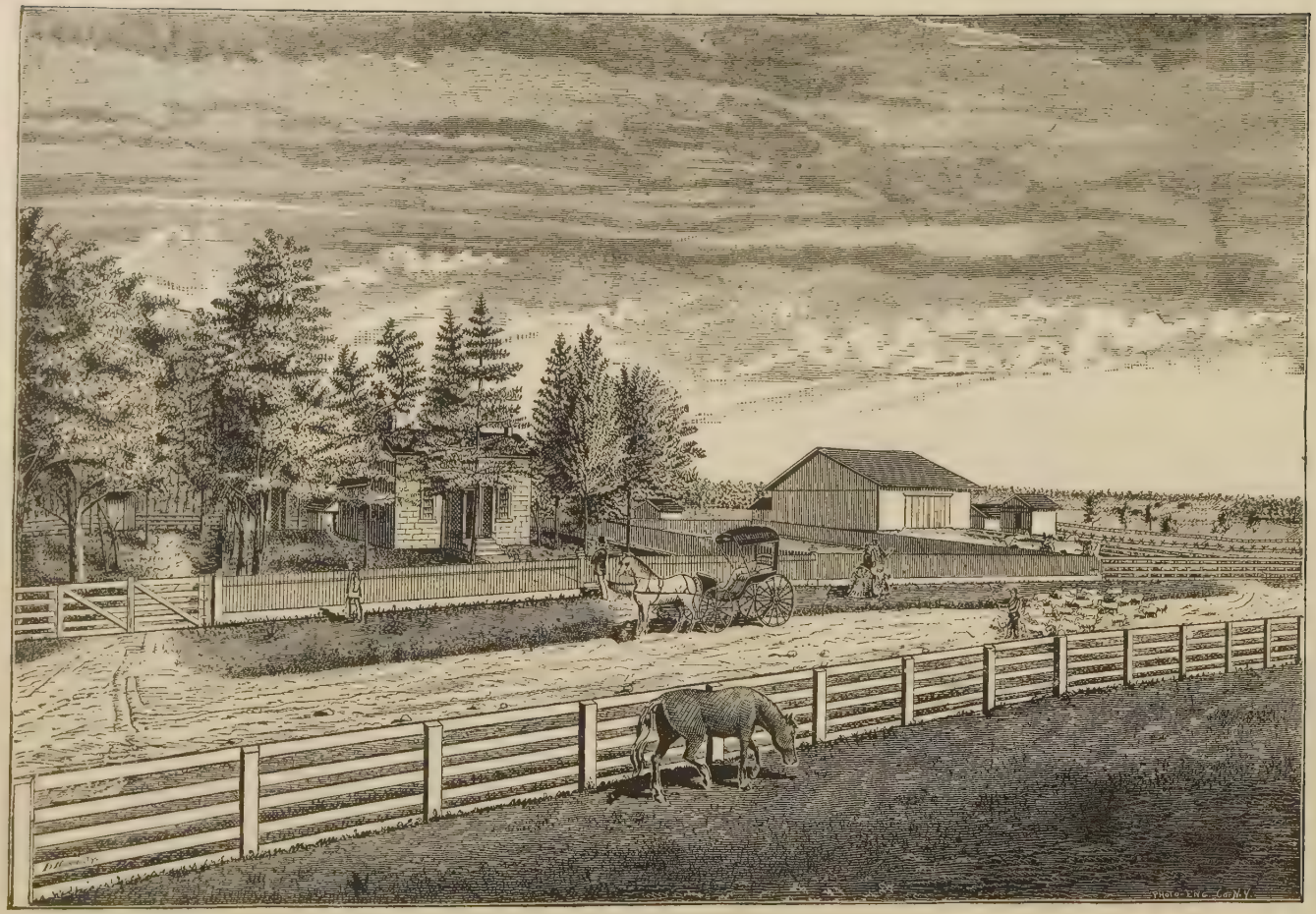
glistening and dancing in the morning sunlight. The work of destruction was complete; everything was frozen stiff. Under the powerful re-action from the rays of the morning sun, the corn wilted and soon fell to the earth, the ground being frozen down to the roots of the corn. On a farm on the Black Fork, a large iron kettle, half filled with water, was so frozen over, that a heavy man got on it with both feet and tried in vain to break it. It is worthy of note here, that there was a frost in every month in the year of 1859.

There was great sympathy manifested in those days for each other, and when one neighbor became distressed, the others would rush to his assistance with a perfect fervor. Mr. Hall died about the year 1832, regretted and respected by all his neighbors. His son Robert inherited the farm, and married a very amiable lady by the name of Walker, but died in four years after, of consumption, leaving one child.

Abel A. Webster came from the State of Connecticut in the fall of 1814, and settled on the Black Fork, one mile north of the Hall farm. He was the only man from the State of Connecticut in the township. He was a man of means, and was soon able to clear out a fine farm, so that when later settlers came in, about 1819–20, he had produce to sell them at his own figures. He was skeptical in his views, and although the wealthiest man in the neighborhood, he never could be induced to contribute a dollar to build a church, college, railroad or any other enterprise of the day. He sold his farm in 1859 to Mr. Minster, who married his daughter and now resides on the farm. He soon after removed to Cleveland, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

John Dickson came to this township in 1815. He entered the quarter of land joining Elijah Charles on the south, and married the oldest daughter of Mr. Charles in 1818. In 1830, he formed a partnership with William Taggart, and built a grist-mill on a spring rising out of the Big Hill side, and, two years after, built another grist-mill about forty rods below the other, on the same stream. He was a man of great physical strength and endurance, an excellent workman and hunter; had very black hair and black eyes. His entire face and bosom were so thickly covered with hair as to hide the skin. He was generous in his impulses, honest in his dealings, and an accommodating neighbor. In the days of "corn-huskings," he was first choice in a race; he would become so excited sometimes in an exciting race as to leave marks of blood on the corn-husks from his lacerated fingers. These simple facts are given simply to exhibit faithfully the spirit of the times half a century ago, and the habits of our fathers. The last days of this good citizen were shrouded in melancholy and gloom. A dark shadow had fallen over the threshold of his domestic relations, and the cloud never lifted from his brow, or the load from his heart. He became a wreck, mentally and physically, and never did the weary heart look forward with deeper longings for the grave that should cover it, or the spirit with earnest yearnings for the brighter and better land, than did his.

Samuel Pittenger came to this township with his father, Peter. in the year 1815, landing on the 17th day of February of that year. The family made the entire journey from Harrison County on sleds. Samuel was the oldest son, and became the "Nimrod" of the family, supplying them with venison for several years, until stock could be raised. He killed his first deer on the "Big Hill," soon after landing, and has killed as high as twenty-eight deer in fourteen consecutive days. He was married in 1819 to Elizabeth Kent, and settled on the northwest corner of his father's farm, where he lived seven years, and removed to Greene Township, where he resided six years, and then returned to his present location, where he celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, a few months ago. He is now in his eighty-fifth



HOME OF H. O. PITTENGER.

year, and Mrs. Pittenger in her eightieth. There is a cabin that he assisted in building, in the year 1817, still standing on the farm now owned by H. G. Palmer. It is the oldest cabin known in the township. It was built and owned by a man by the name of Ensign, who was at that time a Swedenborg preacher, but subsequently became a Methodist, as his name appears on the minutes as an exhorter in 1829, in the official records of the M. E. Church, Mansfield Circuit.

Levi Stevenson came from Beaver County, Penn., in the year 1815, and settled on the section northwest of the Big Hill. He was a good mathematician, and was employed in the year 1818 to teach school in a little log cabin, built on the southeast corner of his land. It was in the days of "barring out," and a number of the young men attached to the school gathered before daylight on Christmas morning and barred "the master" out to make him "treat." Uncle Levi coolly surveyed the premises, and thinking no doubt that it was a long lane that had no turn in it, proceeded to climb the corner of the domicile, and without further ceremony jumped down the chimney, although there was a roaring fire of hickory logs, ten feet long, to receive him. The insurgents "took in the situation," and surrendered at discretion. Uncle Levi could not say that he came out without the smell of fire on him, but no serious damage resulted; but never was a pair of buckskin breeches in more serviceable demand than on that memorable occasion. He had four sons, William S., John, Andrew and Samuel. The last named still lives on the old homestead.

John E. Palmer came from the city of London, England, to this township in the year 1819. He bought half a section of land of William Holson, and commenced making improvements in the fall of the same year. His brother, Charles Palmer, and himself, brought a small stock of dry-goods, chiefly calicoes, with them, which sold for high prices at that day. They brought these goods in a light wagon from Philadelphia, crossing the mountains by way of Pittsburgh.

The following year, the two brothers married the two eldest daughters of Joseph Ward, who accompanied them from England.

Mr. Palmer engaged actively in all the moral enterprises of the day, such as the temperance movement, the antislavery question, etc. He assisted in the organization of the first Congregational Church in Mansfield, of which he was one of the first Deacons. For many years, he was connected with the underground railroad, and never was happier than when rolling away a wagon load of quivering fugitives by the pale light of the stars toward the Canada shore.

John Crabbs settled half a mile west of Olivesburg in 1817. He came from Jefferson County. He married Polly Montgomery in 1818, and is now living on the same farm with the same wife; they celebrated their golden wedding two years ago. A large fatty tumor has been growing on his shoulder for twenty years. In November, 1879, Dr. Craig, of Mansfield, assisted by Dr. Crabbs, of Olivesburg, successfully removed the tumor. He remained unconscious three weeks after the operation, but is recovering slowly. He is now in his eighty-fifth year.

Thomas Robinson emigrated to this township from England in the year 1821. He bought a quarter-section of Isaac Hanly, and afterward sixty acres of Israel Graham. There was a small improvement on each place, situated on the "Big Hill." Robinson was a man of singular notions and habits of life. He had plenty of money to do what he took in his head, and he conceived the idea of grubbing up all before him, when he cleared land, taking out trees three or four feet over. As a matter of course, it was a losing business financially, but it gave employment to poor men, and scattered his guineas round the neighborhood, where they were badly needed at that time. After staying two or three years, he returned to England, as

he said, to get another wife, which important mission he accomplished in seven years, and then returned and recommenced grubbing up trees, etc. He also built a large brick house, made of bricks of extraordinary large size. He also built the first frame barn in the township.

The house above mentioned was remarkable for its immense cellars, which were all arched with stone. These were not properly constructed, and proved the ruin of the house by spreading the foundations, the walls cracking, and finally falling by piecemeal. It has not been clearly demonstrated whether the fall was great or not, but it fell, and the indications went to show, that Mr. Robinson, in more ways than one, did not build his house upon a "rock." He lost his fourth wife in 1842, and in the spring of 1843, returned to England, where he died.

In 1866, the property was sold at public auction, by order of the court, and Gen. James and Wm. Robinson bid it off and now own it.

A few years ago, a Sunday-school picnic from Ashland landed at Windsor Station, and made a raid over the Big Hill, taking in their rounds the ruins, of the fallen castle. On leaving the ruins it was observed by Mr. Robinson that each one of the party was carrying away a brick. He called the party to a halt, and gruffly inquired, what in thunder they were carrying off his bricks for.

The spokesman of the party proceded to explain, that they had heard down at Ashland that a rich lord from England had built a wonderful castle here once, that he was something of a Blue Beard in his character, that four wives had mysteriously disappeared, some thought, in the arched vaults of the cellar, etc., etc., and finally that an earthquake had shaken down the house, and buried the unfortunate wicked lord in the ruins; and that with this romance burning in their brains, they were carrying away the brick to keep as a souvenir, and one brick to deposit in the cabinet of curiosities in the Ashland Academy of Science.

At this wonderful story, Mr. Robinson's eyes dilated. He at once proceeded, with impressive voice and gesture, to strip this romantic legend of some of its superfluous verbiage, and put things in something like matter-of-fact form, such as would do to go into the history of Richland County. It is needless to say that quite a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and before the party reached the station on their return home, there was not a brick to be found in the hat of one of those boys. The teachers felt pretty badly sold.

In 1862–63, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad was built, which enters Richland County and Weller Township on the east side of the township, at the crossing of the Black Fork, and running west to the west line of the township, where it makes a sudden curve to the south, to Mansfield.

There is a comfortable station-house at the crossing of the Windsor & Olivesburg road, commodious switches and spurs, and convenient accommodations for loading and unloading stock. There is considerable business done in the way of shipping stone, staves, lumber, grain, etc., from this point, though but little enterprise is manifested in building up a town. The old village of Windsor, three-fourths of a mile south, is dwindling away.

The railroad bridge over the Black Fork, one mile east of the station, broke down under a freight train in 1871, and all the train was precipitated into the river. The crash was fearful, but by a wonderful providence, none of the employes were killed or even seriously hurt, though some were pulled out of the water from under the debris. A wrecking train was improvised and all hands put to work, and a new bridge built as soon as practicable, which has stood the pressure since.

The first child or children born in the township were Samuel and Mary Stevenson (twins), in 1816, one of whom (Samuel) is still living

on the old farm where he was born, and where he has lived sixty-four years.

The oldest man living within the bounds of the township is a Mr. Smith, living at Olivesburg, who claims to be ninety-eight years old. He is yet a hale old man, chops his own wood, and to all appearances, he is good for another half century.

There are fifteen persons in the township who have lived therein sixty years, viz., Samuel Pittenger, Nathaniel Pittenger, James Hagerman, William Hagerman, William Ferguson, John Ward, Samuel Stevenson, John Crabbs, Richard Houston, Robert Houston, Isaac Connell and Francis Porter—twelve men, and three women, viz., Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. John Cline and Mrs. Taggart.

The Richland County Infirmary is situated in the center of Weller Township. It is beautifully situated on the western slope of the Big Hill, on the Mansfield & Olivesburg road. In accordance with an act of the Legislature, proceedings were inaugurated by the County Commissioners, in the year 1846, toward its erection. William Taggart, William B. Hammett and John McPool were acting in that capacity at that time. The farm of one hundred and sixty acres, was bought of the heirs of Nathaniel Osbun, and the contract for making the brick and putting up the building was given to Col. Weaver, of Ganges, for $4,500. As Col. Weaver claimed he had lost money in the enterprise, the Commissioners humanely added a little pile to it as extras, but the house was finished, and, the following year, was occupied in accordance with its legitimate purpose. The first Board of Directors elected to take charge of its conduct were Richard Condon, Christopher Horn and Samuel Lind.

These men appointed Lowry Sibbet, of Mansfield, as Steward, and his lady, Mrs. Sibbet, was duly installed as Matron. The institution was managed as well, perhaps, as the average of such institutions throughout the State, and, as a benevolent institution, was a credit to the country. The average number of paupers accommodated within its walls was about seventy-five or eighty.

In June, 1877, the old building burned down, and great inconvenience was experienced in making temporary provision for the inmates till another building could be provided.

Plans and specifications were presented during the year 1878, and, in the spring of 1879, the contract was let to Sheets & Frayer, and the work commenced. The building is much more elaborate and expensive than the old one, and will cost between $30,000 and $40,000. It is a very handsome building, and makes a fine appearance from the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. The present officers, under whose directions it was built, are William Newlon, J. F. Gerhart and Peter Snapp. Present Steward in charge is William Gates.

There was a school organized about the same time on Jacob Osbun's farm, at that time in Franklin Township (now Weller), adjoining the infirmary, and was taught by John Hagerman, and, in the winter of 1819–20, Joseph Ward taught a school on the south side of the Big Hill, and the winter following, in a log cabin on the farm of Mr. Hall, on the Black Fork, at which time and place the Hon. Barnabas Burns, of Mansfield, commenced his education, also James Rait, of Mansfield. This rustic seminary had greased newspapers for windows. The fireplace extended nearly across the east end, into which chasm immense piles of beech and sugar logs were rolled by muscular students. The master was favored with a splint-bottomed chair for his throne, but the students had seats made of split-rails, placed with the soft side upward.

The first schoolhouse making any pretensions to respectability was built at Olivesburg in the year 1824. This was a substantial, hewed-log house, twenty feet square, glass windows and good stove in the middle. The above-named gentleman (Joseph Ward) taught the first four

terms in it. This was the first school continued through the summer season. His article of agreement stipulated that one-third of his pay should be in corn, one-third in maple-sugar and one-third money.

It was not till the year 1854, that the township was thoroughly organized into districts, and a Board of Education appointed, and a good frame house put up in each sub-district. The first Board of Education met at Isaac Charles' house, and was composed of the following members: Charles Palmer, Sr., John Ward, Elijah Charles, Daniel McCormick, James O. Hagerman and James Walker, since which time the schools have prospered, with regular sessions winter and summer.

The first religious service in this township was held at Peter Pittenger's house, conducted by Rev. John Clingan. Preaching was continued for some time at his house by the Methodist ministers before any church was built. In 1820, a log church was built on the land of Nathaniel Osbun, now the infirmary farm, and services held occasionally. The first church of any size or comfort was built by the Presbyterians at Olivesburg, in the year 1827. It was a good frame house for those days, and cost $500. Rev. William Mathews was Pastor; William Houston, Abel Montgomery and Joseph Burget were the Deacons.

John Crabbs, John Owens and James Godwin were the Elders; Joseph Ward, Clerk, and James Laughlin, Treasurer. In 1831, Mr. Nathan retired and Rev. James Robinson was installed Pastor and continued a number of years. The church is not more than half as strong at the present time as it was fifty years ago. In the year 1849, the old church building was removed, and a new one built on the site in 1852. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Boles.

The first Methodist Church in Olivesburg was built in 1840. Rev. M. Kinnear was Pastor; Dr. Mitchell and Isaac Charles, Trustees. It burned down in 1848 and was rebuilt in 1849. The Pastors were Rev. O. Burgess and Jacob Fry; the Trustees, Isaac Charles and Jacob Crabbs.

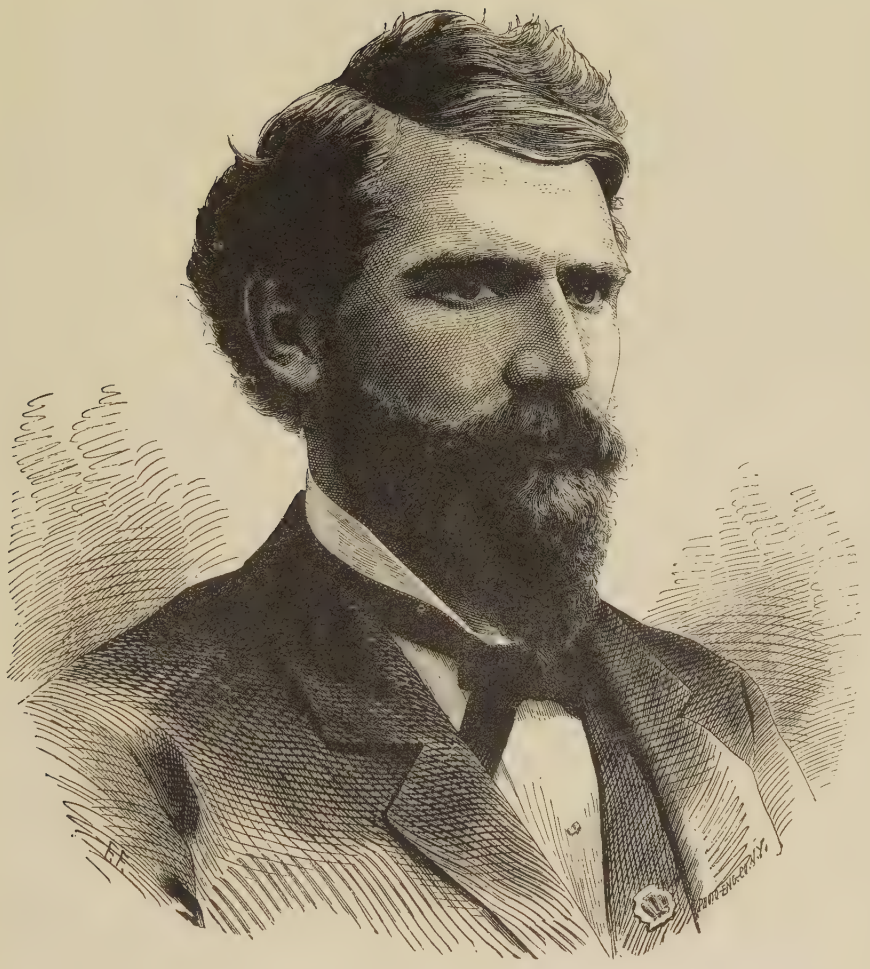
The M. E. Church at Frankton was built in the year 1837. The preachers were Revs. Gavitt and Yokum; the Trustees, Charles Palmer, Henry Newman, William Ferree, Andrew Oswalt. The church cost $500.

First M. E. Church at Milton was built in 1839. Pastors, Adam Poe, A. L. Harris; Trustees—Joseph Curtis, Henry Pittenger, M. Mason and Ezra Osbun. Second church was built in 1875. The Pastors have been John McNabb and C. C. Ball; Trustees, William Ferguson, John Ward, H. O. Pittenger, William Hagerman, William Robinson, William Wells and S. S. Harnly. It cost $2,400.

The first parsonage in the township was built in Olivesburg in the year 1847. Trustees—Jacob Crabbs, Charles Palmer, Joshua Ford. It was occupied severally by Revs. Hubbard Dubois, Jacob Fegtly, John McNabb, John Whitworth and others. In the year 1876, it was sold, and a more commodious and convenient house built near Windsor Station, in close connection with Milton Church, and costing about $1,200. Trustees—John Ward, William Ferguson, Henry Golladay, James Hughes and William Foulks. It is beautifully situated on the southern slope of the Big Hill, and, with its rather picturesque surroundings, presents a pleasing view during the summer season, from the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It frequently calls out remarks of passing strangers. The present Pastor occupying it is the Rev. C. I. Russel.

Sabbath schools were organized first in the year 1828 by a Mr. E. Judson, of Milan, Ohio, at Olivesburg and at Fleming's Falls. James Godwin, Superintendent at Olivesburg; Thomas Wilson, Superintendent at Fleming's, and Levi Horseman, Secretary.

In 1829, the Rev. Mr. Matthews assisted in organizing a school in a cabin on Simon Morgan's land. Bartholomew Williamson,



Yours Truly,
L. H. Stevens

Superintendent; Joseph Ward, Sr., Secretary and Librarian. A collection was taken up here and forwarded to New York for books, and these were the first Sabbath-school books introduced into the township. There was a small school also in the west part of the township, with Charles Palmer as Superintendent. All these schools went down after a brief struggle for support; but after the building of commodious church edifices at the various points already indicated, they were all reorganized on a permanent basis, and have continued with brief intermissions ever since. Some of them are very prosperous and successful. These schools were superintended alternately by Ezra Osbun, John Ward, William Hagerman, Newton Charles, Freeman Osbun, and others at Milton; Charles Palmer, James Hughes, Henry Golladay, Allan Haverfield, David Hughes and others, at Franklin, and Dr. Crabbs, William Burget, William Foulks, at Olivesburg.

The village of Olivesburg was laid out by Benjamin Montgomery in the year 1816, and called Olivesburg in honor of his oldest daughter, Olive. In 1821, the village contained one tavern, kept by Benjamin Montgomery; one blacksmith-shop, by Abel Montgomery; one tailor-shop, by John Gum; one cabinet-shop, by Thomas Beach; one tannery, by Joseph Burget; one horse-mill and water-mill, by Jonathan Montgomery; one wheelwright-shop, by William Lee, or James Hall, and about the usual per cent of loafers.

It was suggested to the writer by an old settler, that the history of Weller Township would be incomplete without some allusion to the witchcraft excitement that prevailed some fifty years ago. It will, perhaps, be looked upon by some as a matter almost incredible that such things took place at so comparatively recent date, and we should feel reluctant about placing them on record were there not living witnesses to substantiate all the statements made here: It was about the year 1831 or 1832, that a family living on the farm now occupied by the county infirmary, conceived that they were annoyed by enemies who were endowed with the powers, qualities and attributes of witchcraft. A Mrs. Holstein, living at that time on the farm now occupied by Alanson Martin, was one of the parties thus charged, and that, in the exercise of powers and capacities above mentioned, they entered into their churns, sugar-kettles, etc., and prevented the butter from coming and the sugar from graining, etc. At other times, the old lady would fancy they had taken partial possession of her person, and she would commence a series of gymnastic performances, swaying her body and limbs to and fro, looking mysteriously out into vacancy and uttering sepulchral tones; then she would take a silver half-dollar and clap it on the calf of her leg and kick like a mule in her efforts to throw it off. In the night, mysterious noises were heard up-stairs and down; there were hissings and screechings, and runnings to and fro. In the morning, piles of meal would be found in one corner, piles of salt in another, and torn shreds of old faded calico dresses would be scattered hither and thither. Neighbors were called in to witness the "proceedings," and, according to the Scripture, "some believed, and some believed not." A large portion of the more intelligent part of the community scouted the whole thing and stood aloof from all the proceedings. It was thought by many, that the object of the old woman was to excite hatred toward old Mrs. Holstein. The excitement, however, continued to increase in a class of community who either did, or feigned, to believe it. Finally, a meeting of the "believers" was called to take steps looking toward the abatement of the nuisance. A man by the name of Wycoff, a connection of the troubled family, was Chairman of the meeting.

Wycoff settled on the western slope of the Big Hill in 1815. He was a man of immense

weight—on a pair of scales—of very indolent habits, but a more inoffensive, good-natured man there was not in the county of Richland. Wycoff and his confreres, on the occasion above alluded to, held a kind of "experience meeting," in which each one is supposed to have told "what I know about witchcraft," and its probable cause and cure. The conclusion of their deliberations was that the witch should be shot, not in *dramatis personæ*, but by proxy. So they very gravely went to work, and, with the aid and assistance of the female department of the house, took wheat-flour and created a dough image, made after the "similitude and likeness" of a sinful and erring old woman, whose presence was now invoked with mysterious incantations. It was then placed on the corner of an outside, old-fashioned mud and stick chimney, at a convenient angle, with a big forked cherry-tree, where an excellent marksman was placed, with a rifle loaded with a silver bullet which had been melted down from two or three old, smooth sixpences that had been previously well soaked in buttermilk from which no butter would come. The nerve of the marksman was good, and his aim was true. No better nerve was ever exhibited by "Fitz James or Roderick Dhu," considering the conditions. Sir Walter Scott's heroes pale before him. The silver bullet was true to its magic charm and "accomplished the end whereunto they sent it." At all events, the poor innocent image was bored through and through; and it was not three days till there was a report circulated all through the neighborhood that there was a corresponding wound in poor old Mrs. Holstein's side or bosom. It is a veritable fact, however, that Mrs. Holstein died shortly after these ridiculous transactions, which served to strengthen some in the faith. The writer hereof was present the year after these things took place, when a witch-doctor was sent for, who lived two miles north of Mansfield, who claimed to have power to exorcise evil spirits. He went out to the sugar-camp and muttered something over the sugar-kettles, to make the sugar "grain" good. He appeared to be an honest Pennsylvania Dutchman, talked broken English, charged a small fee for his services, stayed all night with the family, and, early in the morning, left them with his blessing. This was about the winding up of the era of witchcraft.

Absurd and ridiculous as these things were, they had their counterpart in the spiritual rapping period, a quarter of a century later. Not more than a mile from this same locality, on the farm owned at that time by Henry Newman, and rented by a man named Heppard, some very extraordinary things took place, and the family was kept in a terrific state of alarm and excitement for weeks and months by similar noises, thumping, rapping and tearing round the house in the night; and no satisfactory solution of the strange proceedings ever came to light. But these singular manifestations, like the former, have all passed away, and we look back upon them with mingled feelings of wonder and incredulity.

CHAPTER LXII.

WORTHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—STREAMS, SPRINGS AND TIMBER—ABNER DAVIS—SCENERY ALONG THE CLEAR FORK—FAIR VIEW ROCK—CHASM ROCKS—HEMLOCK FALLS—SLANTING ROCK—EAGLE'S NEST—PIONEER THRESHING FLOOR—INDIAN HILL—PROSPECT HILL—FOUNTAIN CAVERN—GIANT'S PLOWSHARE—WATT'S HILL—DRIPPING ROCK—FIRST SETTLERS—THE PIGEON ROOST—ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR—MILLS—CHURCHES—NEWVILLE—WINCHESTER—INDEPENDENCE—HELLTOWN—THE OLD INDIAN, LYONS.

"Ye who love the haunts of Nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
And the rain-shower and the snow-storm,
And the rushing of great rivers
Through their Palisades of pine-trees,
And the thunder in the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in the eyries;
Listen to these wild traditions."

—*Longfellow.*

THE township was erected June 6, 1815, out of the east half of Greene, being then twelve miles long from north to south, and six miles wide. Thus it remained until February 11, 1817, when Monroe was created out of its north half, leaving it in its present shape, six miles square. It is now in the southeast corner of the country. It was named after Gov. Worthington, of Ohio. Its surface is broken and hilly, especially along the Clear Fork, where the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. It is well watered by the Clear Fork and its tributaries; this stream entering the township about the center of its western side, its course being generally northeast, leaving the township on its way to the Black Fork, about the center of Section 2. It is a clear, rapid stream, tumbling down among the hills, over a rocky and pebbly bottom. It must have been, long years ago, a very paradise of the red man. Slater's Run and its tributaries water the northern part. It passes from west to east across the northern tier of sections, entering the Clear Fork at Newville. Andrew's Run enters the southwest corner of the township, and, passing north, empties into Clear Fork at Independence; and Gold Run, coming from the southeast, joins the Clear Fork a short distance below Independence. In addition to these, numerous beautiful springs burst from the hillsides in every direction.

Every part of it was once densely wooded; every species of hardwood growing with great strength and beauty. Much of this timber has been cleared away, but even yet the hills along the Clear Fork, and patches of ground all over the township, are covered with timber of the best quality.

The only railroad in the township is the Baltimore & Ohio, which enters its western boundary with the Clear Fork, running parallel with it to Independence, where it makes a curve, passing out on the same boundary line about a mile from the southwest corner.

Among the most noted springs is one on the land now owned by the heirs of Abner Davis, two and a half miles southeast of Newville. This Mr. Davis was once robbed of $1,100 in gold, and recovered his money in a peculiar manner. Three men came to his house one bitter, cold night, before he had retired, and, presenting a pistol to his head, demanded his money. After getting the money, the robbers departed, and, becoming somewhat bewildered by the snow-storm, wandered about until two of

them froze to death, and, when found, the third was badly frozen, but survived, and was afterward sent to the penitentiary. The money was all recovered.

The magnificent rocky country in the vicinity of Newville is, without doubt, the most interesting geographical feature in the county. In the early history of the country, these great rocks formed a secure retreat for the various wild animals, and dens for an immense number of yellow rattlesnakes. Hundreds of these reptiles have been seen and killed by the early settlers among these rocks. The bottoms along the Clear Fork are exceedingly rich, where they are extensive enough for farming purposes; occasionally, however, the high rocky bluffs crowd the little stream into a narrow gorge, and the tiller of the soil must let these hills and rocks alone in their natural state forever. A narrow road borders the creek, clings to the hillside and wanders among the great rocks, which, jutting from these young mountains in great profusion, frown darkly upon the passer-by, silent monuments of lost races and ages.

The banks of the stream in their primeval state were covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation, among which are the most beautiful wild flowers and flowering shrubs. With all this beauty, it is not pleasant to think of the slimy yellow rattlesnake creeping beneath these flowers, in such vast numbers as to render a walk along the banks of the stream, in an early day, a very dangerous undertaking.

In the vicinity of Newville are various ledges of rocks which have received various names, suggested by the shape and locality.

Fair View Rock received its name from the extensive and magnificent view to be obtained from its summit. A view of the valley may be had for some miles up and down the stream.

To the right of this are Chasm Rocks, which consist of detached masses thrown off from the main cliff, by some convulsion of nature in past ages, forming a deep rent in the rocks. In some places, this rent is four, and in others ten, feet across. These chasms are winding, tortuous and open at the top, for the most part. This is an interesting point for the visitor, but space will not permit a description; neither is it considered necessary, for these things will stand forever as they are. No human power will ever be exerted to change them, and it is sufficient that their locality be pointed out by the historian.

Hemlock Falls, a highly interesting and romantic natural curiosity, is situated about one and a half miles south of Newville, near the road leading to Danville, in Knox County, about one-half mile from the Clear Fork. This locality is noted as being the resort of Indians in earlier times, and, in later times, as the resort of pleasure parties and meetings of various kinds. In point of interest and simple beauty, the country and scenery about Hemlock Falls is hard to excel. The water pours over a precipice about seventy-five feet in height, not, however, perpendicularly, but at an angle of seventy-five or eighty degrees in a succession of cascades. There is evidence, however, that at one time the water poured over a precipice about fifty feet perpendicularly, the rock having been worn away by the action of the water. One evidence of this is in the detached fragmentary masses lying scattered at the foot of the falls. At present, the water pours over a precipice of gradual descent about sixty feet, then makes a perpendicular leap fifteen feet to the fragmentary rocks beneath. Huge rocks, ragged and uneven, project from either side. The banks of the stream are fringed with hemlock-trees—hence the name. A large one of these, standing on the verge of a projecting rock, looks as if it would be detached at any moment, and the traveler who has the nerve may hang out over a fearful abyss, by ascending this tree a short distance.

Toward the southern extremity of this ledge of rocks, is "Horseshoe Bend." In this bend,

during the wet season, a stream of water issues from the perpendicular side of a rock, falling about thirty feet. In every direction about these falls, the scenery is beautiful, and the traveler is continually stumbling upon wonderful things.

Near these beautiful falls, one of the first pioneer meetings in Richland County was held. Dr. S. Riddle, of Ashland, owner of the falls, in a communication regarding this event, writes:

"The first pioneer meeting in Richland County was held at Hemlock Falls the first Saturday of September, 1856. The principal actors were Rev. James McGaw and Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio; Dr. S. Riddle, of Ashland; Dr. J. P. Henderson, Noah Watt (long since dead), William B. Carpenter, Peter Brubaker, Peter Keller, John Uhler and A. Darling, of Worthington Township, and Solomon Gladden and John Coulter, of Monroe. William B. Carpenter was the President on that occasion, and Dr. J. P. Henderson was Marshal of the day. Speeches were made by McGaw and Brinkerhoff, also John Coulter referred to his early experience in pioneer life and the encounters he had with bears and other wild beasts of the forest. A large concourse of people were present; there was music suitable to the occasion, and a splendid picnic-dinner spread out on the beautiful green above the Falls. The underbrush had been cleared away by some little boys, who took great delight in so doing. Among that number was G. W. Watts (now dead) and Jonathan Herring—who now lives on North Main street, Mansfield, Ohio, and runs the steam-dye works—who were at that time little boys about ten years old. The day was beautiful, and everything went off pleasantly, good order prevailing till the close of the meeting. A short time previous to this meeting, the place had received the name of Hemlock Falls by Gen. Brinkerhoff, who preferred giving it that name instead of an Indian name, as some had suggested. At the second meeting, one year from that time, a large gathering of the people took place, and a general picnic was held, without any special reference to the pioneers. Speech by Hon. John Sherman. Adjourned to meet again in one year from that time. Third meeting, held a Sunday-school picnic. A very well-behaved and orderly crowd of people was there; had appropriate music. The speakers on that occasion were Rev. Richard Gailey (now dead) and Dr. Riddle. Yearly picnics were held there for some years afterward by other parties, but have dwindled down to a mere nothing. The Falls are still owned by Dr. Riddle, who intends to revive again the spirit of the meetings of former days."

Slanting Rock is an enormous fragmentary rock, 80 feet long by 40 wide and 30 in thickness, which some convulsion of nature seems to have precipitated some considerable distance from the main cliff. This rock stands upon one of its ends, the other pointing upward at an angle of forty-five degrees. The ascent of this rock is somewhat perilous, the upper surface slanting about like the roof of an ordinary dwelling. Contiguous to this is another rock of larger dimensions, the upper surface of which is covered with moss and shrubs, which is also detached from the main ledge.

The Eagle's Nest is a bold projecting rock, about seventy-five feet in perpendicular altitude, and is situated one-fourth of a mile north of Hemlock Falls, on the same side of Clear Fork. It received its name from the circumstance of an eagle having a nest under the the shelving rock near its summit.

A short distance south of Eagle's Nest is the Pioneer Threshing Floor, which rises perpendicularly three hundred feet above the waters of the creek. Its upper surface is about forty feet square, and somewhat bowl-shaped. The name is derived from the circumstance of its being used during pioneer times for a thrashing floor, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is surrounded on two sides by trees of considerable growth. Its position is

marked by a bend in the creek at nearly right angles, where the creek is seen stretching away toward the west. On either side, so far as the eye can penetrate, the creek is walled in by high precipitous bluffs.

Indian Hill forms the eastern extremity of the ledge of rocks upon which Hemlock Falls, Eagle's Nest, etc., are situated. This eminence affords a fine view of the Valley of Clear Fork and Slater's Run. On the top of this hill are seen several depressions, extending in a line about twenty-five feet across the hill, which would seem to indicate an Indian burial ground.

Prospect Hill is situated about one-half mile west of Hemlock Falls, on the south bank of the Clear Fork. It is probably the highest point of land in Worthington Township. The view from its summit is very beautiful. The Clear Fork valley, and thousands of acres of field and meadow and neat farmhouses: cattle, sheep, peace, plenty and beauty everywhere. Near its summit are several bowl-shaped cavities, the largest of which is, perhaps, twenty feet in diameter, evidently formed by the sinking down of the earth among the cavities of the rocks beneath. They lie at the edge of a cleared field, and when the ploughed earth, on different occasions, has rolled into one of these depressions, and been washed down by rain, it finds its way out about five hundred feet below, at the base of the hill, through the outlet of a strong spring of water. From this circumstance, it is supposed that there is a subterranean passage from these depressions to the base of the hill.

A short distance below the cavities is a magnificent rocky tower, one hundred and fifty feet high, overlooking the valley.

A perforation of twenty or thirty feet always existed in this hill, but it was not until within the last twenty years or more that this was found to be the entrance to a cave, which has received the name of Fountain Cavern. This cavern is quite roomy, being perhaps three hundred feet in circumference, and with several distinct rooms and narrow, winding ways. Near its entrance is a rock called the Giant's Plowshare, from a resemblance to that farming implement. A short distance from this is another large rock resembling a pulpit, and near this a rock called the Indian's Arrowpoint, from its resemblance to that article. It stands on the large end, pointing to the north at an angle of seventy-five degrees. It is six feet broad at the base, and tapers to a point like an arrowhead.

Watts Hill is on the north side of the creek, immediately opposite Prospect Hill, and derives its name from Mr. Noah Watts, on whose farm it is located. The location of this gentleman's residence at the foot of this hill is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined.

The eastern ascent of the hill is gradual, but the south is more abrupt, being in places almost perpendicular. All over the hill are scattered curious-shaped rocks, cliffs, arches, towers and various strange things nature has provided to astonish the beholder.

Near Watts Hill is a solitary rock called Dropping Rock. It is about one hundred feet in circumference, and ten or fifteen feet in altitude. It stands entirely alone, no other rocks being near, and its surface is covered with moss and shrubs. From its outside walls the water is continually dropping, even in dry weather—hence the name.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that this must have been a delightful hunting-ground for the Indian, and equally delightful to the first white residents; but how much more beautiful is it to-day, when there are no Indians, rattlesnakes or wolves lurking beneath its rocks and in its caverns.

The township is rich in Indian relics, Dr. J. P. Henderson, of Newville, having quite a cabinet of curious things gathered in this vicinity. The plow even yet unearths some curious implements. Not long since, a curiously wrought

copper pipe was plowed up in the old Indian burying-ground at Helltown, which is now in possession of Dr. Henderson.

The first white settler came into the township, so far as known, in 1809, and was, therefore, among the first in Richland County. The names of its first settlers are mentioned in a statement printed some years ago, from which the following extract is produced: "The first settlement of this township was made in the year 1809, by Samuel Lewis, James Cunningham, Andrew Craig and Henry McCart." This is, in part, erroneous, Samuel Lewis being the only one of those mentioned who settled within the present limits of Worthington. The men, however, settled very near to each other, and very near the line between Monroe, Worthington and Green, and it has been with some difficulty that their exact places of residence have been ascertained. They have been claimed as residents of Greentown, and of Green Township, but the fact is they settled very near where Monroe and Worthington joins Green. James Cunningham moved about considerably: in fact, many of these early settlers were somewhat restless, and it is therefore hard to locate them. Andrew Craig was among this number, and can hardly be called a settler at all. Of the former (Cunningham), it has been ascertained that he first settled on the northeast quarter of Section 6, in Monroe Township, so that his first residence was far from Worthington. His next move, so far as known, was to Mansfield, and his third move, made in 1810, was back to Monroe Township, where he settled on Section 36, near Greentown, and in the McCart and Lewis neighborhood, so that he was not one of the earliest residents of Worthington at all, though very near its northern line. He afterward moved to the northeast quarter of Section 24, in Monroe. Sometime during the war of 1812, he moved his family to Licking County, Ohio, and returning again after the war settled permanently in Worthington, on Section 17. It will be seen that he was an early settler in Worthington, but not among the earliest.

Samuel Lewis was probably the first permanent white settler within the present limits of Worthington, settling on the northwest quarter of Section 1, in the spring of 1809. He afterward, in 1812, erected a block-house on his farm for the protection of the settlers. This was known as Lewis' block-house, and is mentioned in another chapter. Henry Nail, Sr., came in 1810, settling on Section 1, and William Slater, Peter Zimmerman and James Wilson in 1811; Herring, Brodie, Pierce, Davis and some others, perhaps, a little later. James Pierce came before 1815, and settled on Section 2. William and Jonathan Darling came in soon after Lewis, and settled on Section 1. Joseph Friend and Peter Zimmerman came about 1811, the former settling on Section 3, and the latter on the northeast quarter of Section 16. Zimmerman erected a powder-mill, the first in the country, on Clear Fork, and established a good trade in the powder business. In 1813, William and Thomas Simmons came, settling on Section 20, and entering the land upon which stands the village of Independence. In 1823, Moses Andrews, wife and family, consisting of Thomas B., William, John E., Moses, Jr., Catharine and Ann Eliza, came, settling on Section 32. When Mr. Andrews came, the following settlers were already here, in addition to those mentioned, viz.: Frederick Eck, Section 32; Zeheniah Wade, Section 27; John Halferty, Section 34; Robert Kinton, Section 26; John Pipe; Stephen Bishop, Section 28; Frederick Herring (one of the earliest settlers), Section 3; Thomas Watt, Section 31; David Filloon, Section 23; Nicholas Fleeharty, Section 24; James Fleeharty, Section 13; Amasy Fleeharty (father of James and Nicholas, and a soldier of the Revolution), Section 24; Daniel Carpenter (father of George and W. B. Carpenter, of Mansfield), Section 2; Andrew Ramsey, Section 17, (1815); Robert

Phipps. Section 17: Jacob Myers. Section 18: William Robison. Section 18: Samuel Boyle. Section 32. Mr. Boyle's cabin is yet standing, and is, probably, the oldest house in the township. John Duncan and William Hanlan settled on Section 30, and Robert McConkey on Section 13. Probably other settlers arrived before 1823, whose names cannot at present be recalled.

David Filloon erected the first blacksmith-shop in the township, on Section 19, the land being now owned by T. B. Andrews.

These settlers were mostly from the Ligonier Valley, in Western Pennsylvania. Most of them came into the township along the old Wyandot trail, following up the Mohican, the Black Fork and Clear Fork, settling first where the latter leaves the township, in the northeast corner. Of those who came later, a portion followed the military road, cut by a section of Gen. Harrison's army in 1812, which is yet a highway, and runs diagonally across the township from northeast to southwest, on the high ground south of the Clear Fork. This was, probably, the first road in the township. It is here in order, to relate a few incidents connected with the struggles of these early settlers, in their first efforts at transforming the rugged wilderness into the present cultivated gardens. Space can only be given for a few that will illustrate life in that time.

Henry Nail relates, that, when a boy, he was sent to Shrimplin's Mill, with two pack-horses, upon which the grist was loaded. He started home late in the afternoon; the path was narrow and winding, so that he was compelled to drive one horse before the other, he riding the rear one. The twilight of the dense forest was fast deepening into darkness, and he made all possible haste to reach the more open country, fearing he might be intercepted by a gang of wolves. Unfortunately, the forward horse passed too near the projecting point of an upturned root, and a large rent was made in the bag of meal, and its contents scattered upon the ground. Here was trouble. He had no means of fastening the parts of the torn bag together, and, if left over night, it was certain to be devoured by hogs or other animals, besides, there was a large family at home needing it for immediate use. Something must, however, be done immediately. The prolonged, undulating howl of wolves echoed through the forest, and an occasional child-like cry, from a swamp not far away, fairly made his hair stand on end. The thought of a panther in the vicinity was not pleasant. His ingenuity being quickened, he drew several strands of hair from his horse's tail, gathered up as much of the meal as he could, and succeeded in closing the rent in the bag with the horse-hair. "I had not proceeded far on my way," said he, "when I heard the wolves quarreling over the remnant of the meal remaining on the ground, and with all my haste, by the time I reached the nearest clearing, there seemed to be a hundred of them within a few rods of me. The furious barking of several dogs belonging to a cabin near by, fortunately checked the pursuit, so that I reached home in safety."

On another occasion several young men residing on the Clear Fork started off to visit a pigeon roost, situated in a swamp near the present site of Danville in Knox County. Arriving at the swamp, and not knowing the exact locality of the roost, they separated, and, surrounding it, were to proceed inwardly until the roost was discovered, or they should meet in the center. They had only advanced a short distance when one of the party, Alexander McKee, aroused a bear that had taken lodgings in the swamp. The animal immediately rushed upon McKee, seizing him by the leg just as he reached the branch of a tree he was trying to ascend. He held on with a death-grip, and shouted for assistance. His companions coming up, the bear let go his hold, and, rising on his hind feet, faced his new assailants, ready for fight. A rifle ball through the head sent him dancing a jig, and

another through the heart settled him. McKee's limb was badly lacerated, and he remained a cripple for life.

Two young men, Henry and John Nail, sons of one of the earliest settlers, went out one day to hunt their horses, which were allowed to roam in the woods in summer. They carried their rifles, and were accompanied by two trusty dogs. When several miles from home, the dogs treed a young bear, which one the boys shot and wounded. It fell to the ground and set up a piteous cry. Both had fired, and their guns were therefore empty, when the mother of the cub appeared and rushed upon the slayers of her young with savage growls. The boys had neither time to re-load or climb a tree, but fortunately the dogs came to the rescue and attacked the bear fiercely, upon which she unexpectedly beat a retreat. They carried the cub home, and had roast bear meat for dinner.

One of the earliest settlers of Worthington, Frederick Herring, erected a mill on the Clear Fork, near the present site of Newville, which was probably the second mill erected in the county, Beam's being first. The mill was resorted to from great distances by the early settlers. It was in operation nearly fifty years. Clear Fork furnished excellent water-power, and many mills have been erected from time to time on its banks. Another of the Herrings, David, erected a large three-story frame mill, about 40x60 feet, in 1841, two miles below Independence, on Clear Fork. Some years ago, this was converted into a woolen-mill, and is now owned and operated by Alexander & Zent, of Bellville. Its machinery is first class, and it is capable of doing a large business.

About a mile above Independence is a grist-mill now owned by J. & E. Plank, erected about 1820, by Jacob Myers. It has changed hands several times and been rebuilt, but is now in first-class condition and doing good work. About 1850, Jacob Armentrout erected a grist and saw mill one mile northeast of Independence. It is now owned and operated by D. J. Rummel. These are all water-mills, and have saw-mills connected with them. In addition to these, saw-mills have been erected in various parts of the township on the swift little streams and near running springs.

The first brick house was erected by William Darling, about 1828. The first voting place was at the house of Robert Phipps, on Section 17.

The religious sentiment of this township is well developed; the larger portion of its people being connected with some church. It is found here as elsewhere, that, long before the people were able to erect churches, they had preaching at private houses and the old log schoolhouses that began to spring up here and there in the woods, as the settlements grew. Among the earliest ministers were the Rev. James Johnson, of Mansfield; William Hughes, George Leiter, Shadrick Rhuark, George Hiskey and others. One of the earliest church buildings was the old Union, or United Presbyterian, located on Section 8; erected, and the society organized, through the efforts of Rev. James Johnson, who was its first Pastor. The first and most influential members were the Laffertys, Halfertys, Ramseys, John Robinson, William Wilson, Peter Alexander and others. The first building was a hewed log, and in after years (about 1831), a frame addition was built. This building and organization have long since disappeared, and nothing remains to mark the spot but the graveyard in the vicinity.

In an early day, the Rev. William Hughes established the church now known as the Clear Fork or Bunker Hill Presbyterian Church, located on Section 23. Rev. Hughes preached many years to the people of this neighborhood before the building was erected. The first building was a hewed-log, and the second, the present frame, was erected about 1850. To this church belonged, in an early day, the Moffats, Prichards, Hazletts, McClellands and

others. Some of its early ministers were Luke Dorland, Frank Eddy and W. W. Anderson. Rev. Mr. Ferris is the present minister, and the membership is about forty. A Sunday school is conducted at this church during the summer, and has been for many years.

One of the early churches is the English Lutheran, erected about 1832, on Section 6. The first church was a small frame, costing about $400; the second one, which is also frame, was erected in 1876, at a cost of $1,000. It is sometimes known as the "Harsh Church," and among its first members were the Harshes, Berrys, Crouses, William Harter, Daniel Teeter and others. Rev. Seidel and George Leiter were the first ministers. The membership is at present about fifty. An active Sunday school is also connected with it, the membership averaging fifty pupils.

A little later, about 1834, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newville was organized. The early and influential members of this church were James Morrison, Daniel Carpenter, Peter Keller, David Shellenberger, George Fickle, James Hazlett, and the wives of these gentlemen. The early meetings of this organization were held at the houses of James Morrison and George Fickle. Shadrick Rhuark was the first minister. Charles Reed and John Mitchell were also early ministers. Rev. Lion is present minister, and the membership about forty. An active Sunday school is connected with the church, the average attendance being about fifty.

The United Brethren Church, located on Section 4, was organized about the same time, or, perhaps, a little before the Methodist of Newville. The first church was log, erected about 1840. It was afterward weatherboarded over, and thus used until the present brick was erected. The early members were the Suaveleys, the Snyders, the Easterlys, Henry Muck and wife, Peter Leyman and others. The early meetings of this organization were held at the residence of Lawrence Easterly. George Hiskey was among the early ministers. The present membership is about fifty, and a live Sunday school is in operation.

In an early day, the German Reformed society erected a log church on Section 22, which was used by them many years. The Baymillers, Cramers and others were influential in this church. It is now extinct, the church decayed and the society disbanded. A Baptist society was organized and a church erected in Independence, in 1852. The Rev. George Wilson was the founder, and called himself an "Independent Baptist." The Halfords, Samuel Phipps, John Wise, Samuel Wilson, David Teeter and others were the first members of this church. The early ministers besides Wilson, were Benjamin Tulloss and Revs. Jenkins and Dye. No regular services are at present held in the church.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Independence was erected in 1857, at a cost of $800, though the society was organized four years before. The early meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse, located on the farm of Thomas B. Andrews, near town.

The early members of this church were Thomas B. Andrews and wife, David and Jane Spear, William and Letitia Huston, Catharine Myers, Jane and William Lamley and Richard Gatton. Rev. N. T. Brown, of Fredericktown, was the first Pastor.

The present minister is W. S. Carns, and the present membership about forty. A large and active Sunday school is connected with this church.

The Albrights are numerous and strong in this part of the county, having three separate and active organizations and churches near Independence. This church prefers to be known as the Evangelical.

The first of these churches is the Zion, or Four Corners Church, located on Section 18, on the Kanaga property. This building was erected

about 1860, at a cost of $1,000. The principal original members were Michael, Jacob, John and David Secrist and their wives, Uriah Lafferty, Elizabeth Kanaga and Jonathan Plank. The first ministers were John Seibert and Rev. Bomgardner.

At present, the church is weak. Rev. Mr. Mesey has, at this time, charge of these three churches.

The Salem Church was organized about 1850, and the building erected in 1862, at a cost of $1,000. Its early members were Samuel, Elias and Henry Moore, Jacob Shaffer and Jonathan Freeheffer and wife. The present membership is about forty, and this, also, is about the average attendance of pupils at the Sunday school.

The Mount Sinai Evangelical Church is located in Independence. This is an offshoot from the other two, and was organized and a building erected in 1875. The building and parsonage cost about $3,500. Its principal organizers were Franklin Oberlin, Joseph Clever, James Near, Mary Clever, Sarah Thompson, Robert McEwin, Jonathan and George Freeheffer, and a majority of the members of their families. Bishop Stubbs preached at the dedication of the church in December, 1875, and Joseph Rosenberger was their first Pastor. The present membership is about seventy-five.

A Sunday school was organized in 1876, A. Hitchman being first Superintendent. It now numbers about forty-five members.

Three villages have been laid out in Worthington, two only being in existence at present.

The first of these, Newville, was laid out by Frederick Herring in December, 1823, on the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 3, on the Clear Fork near the mill which he had previously erected. His cabin, erected some years before the town was laid out, was the first dwelling on the town site. Abraham Nye was among the first residents, and was instrumental in inducing Herring to lay out a town. He purchased a few lots and erected the first hotel, one of the first buildings in the place. The first people who settled in the place were the Hogans, Daniel Carpenter, George and Jacob Armentrout and Luther Richard. The latter erected the second hotel. Daniel Stoner erected the first blacksmith-shop. The first Herring mill has not been in operation for twenty years or more, but another mill erected later by the Herrings is in operation, and is owned by the Garretts, of Mansfield.

The first schoolhouse—a log one—was erected about 1826. Samuel J. Kirkwood, late Governor of Iowa, was one of the first teachers here. In 1830, a frame schoolhouse was erected, which was used until 1870, when the present neat, two-story frame was erected. It contains two rooms, two teachers, and accommodates sixty or seventy pupils. The population at present is about three hundred. There is one store, one hotel, and the usual number of mechanics and working people. Most of the inhabitants live by farming and various trades. The town is beautifully situated on the Clear Fork, being inclosed by high, rocky bluffs. It is a rather sleepy little place, being undisturbed by railroads, or the rush and roar of the business world. It passes a dreamy existence, inclosed by a country rugged, picturesque and charming. One of its honored citizens is Dr. J. P. Henderson, now in his seventy-eighth year, a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, who, curiously enough, elected to pass his life in this quiet village, in the practice of his profession, among these simple, honest people, surrounded by his books and his cabinet of relics and curious things, in which he has always taken great delight.

In March, 1845, a town named Winchester was laid out on Section 9, on the Clear Fork, by Noble Calhoun. A few houses were erected, but the land upon which it was platted, being heavily mortgaged, was sold at Sheriff's sale, and the place never amounted to anything.

Independence was laid out on the northwest quarter of Section 20, January 12, 1848, by Daniel Spohn. In the early days of its existence it was nicknamed "Spohntown" and "Squeelgut," but was named Independence by Thomas B. Andrews, rather in a spirit of defiance at the attitude of Bellville, which was not a friendly one to the aspiring village. Andrews was its first Postmaster, and, before the town was laid out, kept the office in his house near the site. After the town was laid out and a warehouse erected, he moved the office into the warehouse. The land upon which the town stands was entered on the 13th of May, 1820, by William Simmons. The town plat was surveyed by Joseph Hastings. Mr. Andrews was instrumental in getting the town established and laying it out, taking a lot for pay.

The first store was started by William Lamley, who kept groceries and whisky. It may be remarked here that Independence is a temperance town, and will not allow (since the Bowersox affair mentioned in another chapter) any saloon to exist in the place. Lamley's store was a small frame building, near the railroad, in the north end of the town. He afterward erected a building, which is now occupied by Downing as a store, and started a hotel. Joseph Geary kept this hotel, the first in the place. David Teeter erected a second hotel. John Diltz, a carpenter and present Postmaster, erected the next dwelling, and shortly after, Daniel Garber erected a shoe-shop on Main street. William Clapper erected the next building and kept boarders.

Gen. G. A. Jones came up from Mount Vernon, erected a warehouse, started a store and dealt in produce. In 1856, I. W. Pearce purchased the warehouse of Jones, conducted the business, and was also railroad agent. This gentleman at present keeps the principal store in the place, and does what banking business is necessary.

When the town was laid out, the schoolhouse —a frame—was a short distance south of town. In 1868, the present building was erected. It is a two-story frame, and occupied by two teachers and about one hundred pupils.

In 1877, the village was incorporated, the first Mayor being J. M. McLaughlin; the second and present Mayor, George W. McBee.

There are four dry-goods and grocery stores, one hardware, one stove and tin, and several smaller establishments; two churches, one hotel, and a proper proportion of mechanics and professional men. The population is about four hundred. The place stands in a great bend in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One of the noted places in this township, whose history dates back to early Indian days, was known by the seemingly profane name of "Helltown." It is thus described by Dr. J. P. Henderson:

"Helltown was situated on the right bank of the Clear Fork of the Mohican, one and a half miles below Newville. It occupied a high bank, where the stream is low and easily forded. A few hundred yards above, on the margin of the creek, issues a fountain of water, and near the same place, on the opposite side, Switzer's Run empties into the Clear Fork. The ground on which the village stood is a rich, alluvial and loamy bottom, extending some distance to the east, and, when first seen by the writer, was overgrown with wild plum-trees, three apple-trees, evidently volunteers; and all around and east of the town stood a luxuriant growth of wild cherry-trees of the size of a man's thigh, and interspersed were a few very large sugar maples. This bottom had evidently been cleared, and at an early day small conical elevations were to be seen, presumed to have been hills where corn had been cultivated. Back almost immediately from the village, and where the ground gradually ascended from the creek, was the graveyard, where about sixteen graves were originally counted.

"This village was occupied by a tribe of Delaware Indians, who emigrated from Eastern

Pennsylvania about the year 1745, and settled on the Muskingum and its tributaries, on lands granted them by their 'ancient allies and uncles, the Wyandots.' Having in Pennsylvania commingled with the German and English population, and acquired a smattering of the language of both, they gave the name of the village partly to each. Hell, which in the German means clear, united with town, in the English, the words designating simply, but not profanely, the town on the Clear Fork. As to how many huts and wigwams stood originally in this 'Old Plum Orchard,' as it was sometimes called, tradition is silent. When first seen by the writer, there were but three cabins standing, old and dilapidated, without chimney, floor, door, window, or roof, and one of the corners broken down. Depressions in the neighboring grounds, however, were supposed to have been the sites of other buildings.

"In the spring of 1781, Col. Williamson and his party from Western Pennsylvania massacred the Moravian Delaware Indians at Gnaudenhutten, in Tuscarawas County, treacherously and in cold blood. When the inhabitants of Helltown heard of the massacre, they were panic-stricken and fled to Upper Sandusky, the home of the Wyandots, for protection. The panic having subsided, they returned to Helltown, and, after some time, removed, founded and located at Greentown, in Ashland County, near the Black Fork, about two miles above Perrysville. Helltown was not wholly abandoned, but was used until 1812 as a hunting encampment, and, being but five miles distant, the trail between the two places was deep and well marked. A trail also existed, on the first settlement of the whites, from Helltown to Mansfield, and crossed the one from Greentown to Upper Sandusky. A trail, too, from Helltown to Jeromeville doubtless originally existed, but, being disused, was necessarily obliterated in the lapse of years from 1782 to 1812.

"The route of Col. Crawford and his army in their march to Upper Sandusky in 1782 has not been definitely located. It is believed they marched from Odell's Lake to Mansfield, but the course they took between these two places is not yet determined. In a conversation the writer had, many years ago, with the late Col. Solomon Gladden, of this county, he stated that Col. Crawford and his party passed through Helltown on their way to Upper Sandusky, and that such was the statement to him of Capt. Munn, his uncle, who was an officer in the expedition. Of this conversation the writer took a minute shortly after, and as to the fact he cannot be mistaken.

"In and about Helltown many Indian relics, ancient and more modern, have been found, such as arrow and spear heads, pipes of stone, pottery and copper, a stone drinking cup, copper lancets, leaden bullets, a scalping-knife, fragments of gun-barrels and brass mountings of gun-stocks, etc. Many of the graves have been opened, as they were superficial and easily dug into, but, so far as informed, nothing but bones more or less decayed were found and exhumed.

"It may be added, that the site of Helltown, with its graves, has for years been part and parcel of a cultivated field, and when last seen, early last summer, the ripening wheat was waving over the former habitations of the departed and the dead."

Dr. Henderson also notes the history of an old Indian, known as Lyons, who once inhabited this part of the country. The Doctor says:

"Old Lyons was the last of the Indians who had 'a local habitation and a name' in Worthington Township. His dwelling was on the farm of David Rummel, near where it connects with that of John Ramsey, and contiguous to the Clear Fork. It resembled a double barn, and consisted of two cabins constructed of buckeye logs, with a small ground spot intermediate, and the whole covered with basswood bark.

He was aged, dark, large for an Indian, of coarse features, high cheek-bones and large protruding lips, so much so, indeed, that, when ornamented with a miniature silver clevis and double-tree in each ear, and one in his nose, and smoking from the bowl and through the handle of his iron tomahawk, he presented rather a grotesque appearance. He was, in a word, regarded by the whites as extremely homely and repulsive.

"Where he originated, or from what tribe he sprang, is unknown. He claimed land in Wyoming Valley, said 'the whites had no right to it, never bought it; that it was his.' He requested Judge Kinney to procure lawyers, institute suit and oust the intruders, promising the Judge one-half if successful. Such action, it is needless to say, was never undertaken.

"That he was superstitious, would appear from one of his dreams, its supposed baneful import, and its antidote. He dreamed that he was bitten by a mad hog, which he interpreted to mean that he would, while hunting the next day, be bitten by venomous snake, unless he plunged into the water the next morning, and thus broke in upon and nullified the vision of the night Hence his voluntary immersion in the Clear Fork the next morning before sunrise, though the water was cold, and he emerged from it shivering and perfectly chilled.

"That he was sarcastic, is also apparent from another incident. Mrs. Cunning, a young woman living near Hemlock Falls, and but recently married, discovered him looking between the logs of the cabin before he entered the house. At this she became frightened, as her husband was from home. On seeing her trepidation, he laughed outright, and exclaimed, 'Very old woman, very much scared,' and left the house repeating the exclamation time and again at the top of his voice, and in a chanting tone, till he disappeared in the forest.

"He called on Mrs. White, said he wanted a loaf of bread then on the fire baking. On being promised it so soon as baked, he exhibited to her a string of what he called the tongues of white persons, stating he had ninety-nine, and was determined to have another, a woman's, and then he would have 100. On her exhibiting some alarm, being alone, and her husband absent, he said it was not her tongue, but that of a woman who had mistreated or insulted him.

"He was very communicative to Mr. Johnston, and talked to him often and long. He stated that, during the Indian troubles and hostilities on the frontier, he was accustomed to approach the cabins of the settlers at the dead hour of night, when the inmates were asleep, and, silently as possible, punch a hole through the clay daubing of the chimney into the fireplace, and then attaching a charge of powder to his ramrod, thrust it into the embers, when the powder would flare up, and illumine the inside of the dwelling, and enable him to count and discriminate the inmates, and if he discovered two men within he withdrew, but if but one, he entered the house and killed him, and then dispatched the women and children. He said, also, that at Crawford's and St. Clair's defeats, he had tomahawked white men till his arm was 'sick,' and denounced Gen. Wayne as 'bad man, swear that he could be heard three miles.' The only scalp exhibited by him, however, was that of a fairhaired person, and said by him to have been taken from the head of a British officer.

"Notwithstanding this bloody record, he had the credit of saving the life of Mr. Flack, taken prisoner in Ligonier Valley, afterward taken to Detroit, redeemed by the French, and by them restored to his home and his family. While a prisoner in the hands of the Indians, and apprehending death at the stake, or otherwise, Lyons came to him and told him the only way to save himself was to strip off his clothes immediately, go to bed, cover himself up, and pretend to be asleep. He did so, and soon the savages dashed into the apartment

where he was, whooping, yelling, and careering through the room, in high and full feather, as though pandemonium itself was unchained. What all this had to do in saving the life of Mr. F., is a mystery we cannot solve. Suffice it to say, such was his lifelong conviction.

"On removing from Worthington Township, Lyons had his hut at Jeromeville, but frequently revisited Greentown and his former neighborhood. N. Flaharty, Esq., saw him with a hunting party camped on Pine Run, below his house, as late as 1818 or 1819, when too old to hunt, and he said he was one hundred and sixty. He sold wooden ladles, made by himself, to Mrs. F., had a new suit at the time, and a new gun, procured from a gunsmith who lived near Cadiz, on the Brush Fork of Stillwater.

"It is said to have transpired that, on leaving a tavern in Lexington, Lyon was followed and killed by a party of roughs, probably stimulated by whisky. He had boasted of having ninety-nine tongues of the whites, and wanted one more, which, if obtained, he would die content, or be willing and ready to die. This was construed as a design on his part to murder some one, and it was determined to anticipate him by putting him to death. Soon after, he was found dead, and lying beside a log, near Hanewalt's mill, on the Clear Fork."

CHAPTER LXIII.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.*

SURVEY—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—JEDEDIAH MOREHEAD—TWO HERMITS—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST ROAD—GEORGE MYERS—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

THE territory comprising Auburn Township was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807. Until April 3, 1820, it was part of Plymouth Township, which was twelve miles long from east to west, and six miles wide. At that date, this territory was divided by a line through the center north and south, and the west half called Auburn, making it six miles square. Thus it remained until the county of Crawford was organized, in February, 1845, when it was again divided by a line north and south, the four tiers of sections on the west being given to Crawford, leaving the remainder (two tiers) attached to Plymouth. December 6, 1849, Cass being erected out of the east part of Plymouth, these two tiers of sections were attached to the latter, and the whole of Auburn (four by six miles in extent) remained in the northeast corner of Crawford County. It is said to be one of the finest townships of land in the State for agricultural purposes, the soil being deep, dark, rich, and the general surface comparatively level. It slopes gently to the north, and, in an early day, before the white man began its cultivation, the northern tier of sections were mostly under water for the greater part of the year, as they bordered on the great cranberry marsh lying to the east and north. It has always been considered "swamp land" throughout its northern part, but since it has been cleared of timber and underdrained, it appears as the finest of farming land, there seeming to be no end to the strength and productiveness of its soil. It is watered on its eastern side by Cuykendall's Run, which rises in the southern part, and, passing directly north through its eastern sections, enters Huron County about the center of the northwest quarter of Section 3. On the west side is Honey

* Now in Crawford County, formerly in Richland.

Creek, which also rises in the southern part, and, passing north the entire length of the township, enters Huron County through Section 6. The Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad passes across the southwest corner, and Tiro, on this road, is the only railroad station and post office within its limits.

One of the earliest settlers in this territory was Jedediah Morehead, a hunter and trapper. He might not, in those very early days, have been called a settler at all, as he roamed about a good deal, squatting here and there wherever he found the best hunting, though later, he moved his family—a large one—to Vernon Township, where he purchased land and settled, on Section 1. He hunted the swampy region about the cranberry marsh (the old settlers called it "the mash"), where he found bear and all other four-footed wild animals plenty, as well as wild geese and ducks. Even to this day it is is a good ducking-ground. In the northern part of the township, and extending into Huron County, is a narrow, irregular strip of dry land jutting into the swamp; and, upon the extreme point of this strip, Morehead built a small brush cabin, which is well remembered by the later settlers, in which he spent much of his time. This is yet known as "Morehead's Point." There is little doubt that he was the first settler and built the first cabin in the township.

Two very singular characters, bachelors and hermits, named Varnica and Wadsworth, were among the earliest residents of the township. They could hardly be termed settlers, as they lived here in caves, and did not associate with their fellows. They were solitary in their habits, and sufficiently eccentric to be called "crazy" by those who knew them.

Varnica was a German, a fine scholar, and in his youth, it was said, was a military commander in Europe, but for some unknown reason, fled to the wilds of America, and his entry of land in Auburn Township was among the first. He had money, which he kept hid in the most singular places, and lived a hermit until quite old, when he took a fancy to a young man by the name of Robert Wilson, with whom he resided until his death.

After his death, very little money could be found until they came across a will, written in German and properly witnessed, giving his fine quarter of land and some money to his friend, Wilson, who was also made executor and enjoined to give the residue of his money, several thousand dollars, to poor, aged and friendless females, and to make the distribution in small sums. This provision of his will was surprising, as during his life here, he was never known to notice the opposite sex, and appeared to detest them. The will also revealed the place where the money was secreted; $2,200 in gold was discovered in a gate post, in the top of which a large hole had been bored, and the coin dropped in, after which the hole was plugged with a pin of the same wood as that of the post. Other smaller sums of money were found in singular places. This strange man died about forty years ago. From the clause in the will regarding women, and other evidence, it is conjectured some one of them had something to do with shaping the man's life. Young Wilson, who has also been dead about thirty years, executed the will with commendable fidelity, and relieved the wants of many poor women.

The other man, Wadsworth, was also a fine scholar, a graduate of Yale College, and studied theology. He also made one of the first entries of land in Auburn, and lived in a cave on his land. He was singular in appearance as well as action, being very round shouldered, so much so that it amounted almost to deformity; but was one of the most muscular men in the township. He was an expert hunter and trapper, and a miser. He raised chickens, melons and vegetables, and peddled his own produce later, when settlers came in and villages began to spring up. He would take a bag of melons

on his shoulder, a basket of eggs on his arm, and walk several miles to Plymouth or other places, and peddle from house to house. He was strictly honest and conscientious in his dealings, careful in making change even to a cent or the fraction of a cent. He was never known to laugh, or even smile, and never owned or would use a horse, always carrying his grist to mill upon his back, and returning with the meal or flour the same way. He died about 1840, without a will, leaving considerable money and a fine quarter-section of land, which was taken possession of by his rich and aristocratic Boston relatives, who had frequently visited him, and tried to induce him to return to Boston. His was, also, a severe case of "woman."

The early settlers were John Pettijohn and William Greene, who came as early as 1815; Charles Morrow, 1817; Adam Aumend, Rudolphus Morse and Resolved White, who came from New York in 1819; John Blair, 1821; A. T. Ross, 1825; John Webber, 1817, Section 13; Jacob Cuykendall, John Blair, Van Osdoll, Van Fleet, Ruckman, Capt. Joseph Gardner, John Bodley, Jesse Ladow and Samuel and Robert Hanna. These were all here before 1820, except Ross. These early settlers are all dead. They and those who immediately followed them were generally New Englanders, New York Hollanders and Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish.

Probably the first road opened through the township was one cut by a portion of the army of Gen. Harrison, in 1813–14, from Mansfield to Fort Ball, near the present site of Tiffin, which passed diagonally across it from southeast to northwest. This route was frequented by Harrison's couriers with despatches to the East. One of these couriers, well known to the settlers, was George Myers, a German, who afterward laid out New Washington, in Crawford County, and called it after the "Father of his Country." A fact may be here noted, that nearly all the early settlers in Plymouth and Auburn Townships were soldiers of the war of 1812. They must have been attracted to this beautiful country, and returned to it after the war.

Auburn is well supplied with churches, there being seven, at present, within its limits. One of the oldest religious organizations is that of the Presbyterians, at Waynesburg. Rev. M. Wolf, a missionary, organized this society in a very early day. Their meetings were held in private houses and schoolhouses; no church building was erected.

The Baptists organized a society about 1830, Deacon Howe was the founder and leading spirit. About 1840, they erected a small frame church on Section 16, which they occupied until January 1, 1880, when they dedicated a new one which had been erected at a cost of $2,500.

The Methodists have a church called "Pleasant Grove," in the southern part of the township. The United Brethren also have a church near Tiro in the southern part of the township, erected in 1878, at a cost of about $1,500. In the same neighborhood, on the Plymouth and Bucyrus road, is the Lutheran Church, organized about 1855. One of the earliest Methodist churches was located on Section 8; it was used for many years, and sold to the Winebrenarians, or Church of God, who organized about 1874, and have since occupied it. The "Good Will" Methodist Church, is located on Section 20, and was organized about 1850. The church was not erected until 1870; Thomas Milliard, who came from Pennsylvania and settled near here in an early day, was the founder. During 1879, the Catholics erected a church at a cost (including parsonage) of $4,000, on Section 7. But two towns have been started in this township—Waynesburg, on the west side, which became a village with two or three business places, but was killed by the passage of the railroad through Plymouth, and Tiro on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad. This latter is generally called DeKalb station, Tiro being the name of the post office.

CHAPTER LXIV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.*

CRESTLINE—ITS EARLY HISTORY—VERNON STATION—THE FIRST RAILROAD—LAYING-OUT OF CRESTLINE—FIRST BUILDINGS—A RAILROAD TOWN—INCORPORATED—LIST OF MAYORS—EDUCATIONAL MATTERS—THE CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—GROWTH, HOTELS, ETC.—MILLS—THE PRESS—WATER WORKS.

THIS is comparatively a new place; a little more than thirty years ago, it was not thought of; consequently the "oldest inhabitant" is not in particular requisition in gathering its history. Men comparatively young remember when its site was a good place to hunt deer. It is generally flat about Crestline, and it has something of the appearance of a frontier railroad town, being very muddy when muddy anywhere, though its general elevation is about the average; indeed, when laid out it was thought to be the highest point above sea-level in the State, hence the name—Crestline.

John Newman, who lived in the village of Leesville in 1840, says he was in the habit of coming down into the "big woods," where Crestline stands, to hunt deer, which were plenty, even at that late day; also wolves, wild turkeys, etc. It was a country very similar to certain portions of the Black Swamp, in the western part of the State, to-day; flat, swampy, but the soil is rich and very valuable, when cleared of timber and cultivated. A Dutchman by the name of Harvey Aschbaugh, owned eighty acres of this valuable land, including the present site of Crestline. All that appeared to him valuable on the tract were the game, the timber, and a fine sulphur spring, the latter at present within the corporation limits. His cabin stood on the narrow, winding, muddy road that led from Mansfield to Leesville—the first road through there.

North of the Aschbaugh place, was a cabin occupied by a negro family, who owned the eighty acres upon which they resided. Where this family came from, what was their name, or what became of them, is not remembered. Their cabin stood at what is now the west end of Main street, and was erected after the Aschbaugh cabin. About the time the negro cabin was erected, another cabin was erected directly east of it, on the adjoining eighty acres, at what is now the east end of Main street, by Samuel Rutane, who had entered and purchased the land from the Government. Still further east of Rutane, was the cabin of Benjamin Ogden, on another eighty-acre lot; further east still, on the Leesville and Mansfield road, stood the old log house called Seltzer's Tavern, in which, for many years, while all was a wilderness around, one Seltzer kept weary travelers in his rude loft, and fed them on "corn pone" and venison.

This was about the state of affairs, when the wave of civilization approached, and came down upon the doomed settlement, through the blare of a head-light and the fuss and thunder of a locomotive.

John Adam Thoman—a well-known name in Crestline—first saw the locomotive coming; he could see the headlight through the dense woods in the direction of Cleveland, and knew it would strike that wilderness and scatter the wolves, deer and timber, like chaff before a hurricane, and immediately began his preparations to meet it and accept the inevitable. He pur-

*Now in Crawford County, formerly in Richland.

chased the eighty acres belonging to the negro family, paying what was then a high price, $600, and immediately began laying out a town in the woods. The road, however, struck the farm of Rutane, at the east end of Main street, where the company erected a little shanty for a depot, and called it Vernon Station. Rutane sold his place to a man named Conwell, who erected the first house near the station. It was on Main street, west of the railroad. Conwell afterward sold it to Rensselaer R. Livingstone, who laid out a town around the station. Here, then, the present town had its beginning, and many houses were erected around Vernon Station before Crestline was thought of. The Livingstone and Thomas Additions, as they are called (though really Crestline is the addition), are now the larger part of the town.

The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad has the honor of establishing Crestline. The charter for this road was granted in 1836, but it was not until February, 1851, that the road was opened for traffic. In 1850, however, trains were running as far as Shelby and Crestline. At that time, the road was a wooden one, comparatively speaking, the improved "T" rail not having been invented. For three years, Vernon Station had an opportunity to spread itself before it was interfered with by another railroad. It grew to be something of a place. A post office was established there; a hotel erected, called the Ohio House, kept by Michael Heffelfinger; Messrs. Newman & Thoman started the first store, and kept a general stock, such as is usually kept in a country store. A grocery and provision store was also established about the same time, by Thomas Hall, who was a contractor, and engaged in building a section of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, then being rapidly pushed forward, and who established the provision store partly for the purpose of supplying his employes. Thoman and Livingstone were busy during these years, selling their lots, advertising the town, and erecting dwelling-houses for the accommodation of new residents and the numerous employes of the different contractors on the two roads.

On the 11th of April, 1853, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was opened for traffic from Allegheny City to Crestline, a distance of 187 miles. Unfortunately for Vernon Station, it was for some reason ignored by this road, which crossed the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis road a half a mile or more south of it, and immediately there was a rush for the junction. Thereafter Vernon Station was "left out in the cold."

Previous to this, a party of gentlemen concluded that money could be made out of this point on the road by laying out a new town. The names of these gentlemen were Jessie R. Strong, the chief engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; Thomas W. Bartley, of Mansfield, and John and Joseph Larwill, of Wooster—the latter gentlemen being well known in the early history of Mansfield and this county, as surveyors. Whether these gentlemen exerted sufficient influence to change the direction of the road slightly so that it should strike the other road at a point so far from Vernon Station as to give room to plat a new town, is not certainly known, but may be reasonably inferred, from the fact that the chief engineer was interested in the project, and that these gentlemen were connected with each other by marriage, if not by blood relationship. Be this as it may, it was perfectly legitimate. They purchased the eighty acres of Harvey Aschbaugh, across which it was determined to run the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and laid out a town at the junction, which they called Crestline, and thereupon Vernon Station was abandoned. It, however, made little difference to the latter, as the two towns soon grew together and the line between the two plats was obliterated. The two railroads built a frame union depot which stood

there in the mud a squatty, ugly-looking thing for years. In 1864, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad erected the present fine brick edifice at the junction, which is used as a depot and hotel.

Jessie R. Strong erected the first building in Crestline. It is yet standing close to the junction, on the north side of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is two and a half stories in height, and one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. When erected, it was considered one of the finest hotels in the State; was lighted with gas manufactured on the premises, and furnished with bath-rooms, hot and cold water, etc. It was called the Crestline House. It has been in continual use as a hotel, and is now called the Gibson House. Its first proprietor was Jacob Brown.

Soon after the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed to Crestline, the Bellefontaine road made its appearance. It was first built between Galion, Ohio, and Union City, Ind., and afterward extended to Indianapolis and to Crestline. It was opened for business in July, 1853. For some years, it used the track of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati between Galion and Crestline, and then passed into the control of the latter road, which was thereupon changed to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, thus giving the road direct connection with St. Louis and the West. Crestline became immediately an important railroad point and grew rapidly, notwithstanding the unfavorable location.

Mr. Hall, the contractor before mentioned, erected the second building, on the north side of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Thoman street, and started a store, abandoning his business at the station and opening out a general stock at his new location. The first lots were sold at auction, and the first one sold was purchased by G. W. Emerson, who afterward sold it to Mr. Babst, who erected upon it the Emerson House—the second hotel. Mr. Emerson kept this hotel many years. In March, 1854, an addition was made called East Crestline, which is within the present limits of Richland County, the main part of the town being now in Crawford County, though when platted, Crawford had not been formed, and the territory was included within the limits of Richland—the line of Richland then being about four miles west of Crestline.

It will be seen that Crestline is emphatically a railroad town; the crossing of two important trunk lines caused it to spring into existence, and the principal dependence of the place for its growth and prosperity was, and is to-day, upon these roads. There is an excellent farming country around it, but, Galion being only four miles away, Bucyrus and Shelby a short distance on either side of it, there was no occasion for its existence but the railroads; take these away, and its farming community is not sufficiently strong, perhaps, to save it from a lingering death. But the same power that breathed into it the breath of life, yet sustains it. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad shops are located here, and these, together with other shops and foundries that have sprung up in connection with the railways, employ several hundred hands continually, that must be fed, clothed and lodged. The town was incorporated March 3, 1858, David Ogden being elected first Mayor, and William Kinsley first Recorder. The first Trustees were William P. Kernahan, E. Warner, Robert Lee, M. C. Archer and William Boals. The following is a list of the Mayors, who served in the order in which their names appear: Silas Durand, Samuel Hoyt, Jacob Staley, Nathan Jones, Robert Lee, Jacob Staley, Dr. J. M. McKean, George W. Pierce, Nathan Jones, A. E. Jenner, Nathan Jones, Dr. Edwin Booth and Dan. Babst, the present (January, 1880) officer.

In educational matters, the town has not been neglected. Before the arrival of the railroads, a district log schoolhouse stood about one and

a half miles northwest of the present site of the town, on the Leesville road. This had been sufficient for educational purposes for many years, and a school was taught there as late as 1850. In 1853, when Crestline began to grow, a two-story frame school building was erected in the east part of the town, and shortly afterward, a similar one was erected in the west part. These two buildings served the purpose until 1868, when the present union-school building was erected. This building, which is an ornament and honor to the place, was designed by Mr. Thomas, and built by Miller, Smith & Frayer, contractors. The Board of Education, under whose supervision it was erected, were Jacob Stahle, President; D. W. Snyder, John Berry, S. P. Hesser, C. Miller and N. Jones. The cost of the building and furniture, together with the two lots upon which it stands, was $30,000. It is located on Columbus, between Union and Cross streets; is of brick, three stories above basement; seventy-two feet in length by sixty-five in greatest breadth; contains eleven schoolrooms, besides six smaller rooms used for offices, library, etc., and will accommodate 500 pupils. Adjoining the lots on which the building stands, is the school park, which consists of six town lots, and is beautifully diversified by gravel walks, evergreens and shade trees. In the center is an elegant fountain, around the base of which are six hydrants for drinking purposes. The building and surroundings are, indeed, well calculated, with an efficient corps of teachers, to improve the mental faculties of its pupils in a superior manner. Not only has the intellectual training of the children been well provided for, but the spiritual needs of the older people have been well attended to, there being at this time seven churches in the town, occupied by as many different denominations.

The Methodist Episcopal is the oldest of these, having been organized about 1844, in what was then called Minnerly's Schoolhouse (now McCulloch's), and, as will be seen, some years before Crestline had an existence. John Lovitt was a prime mover in this organization. The church which is now standing on Thoman street was the first one erected by the society; it was erected in 1854 through the influence and personal exertions of Mr. Minnerly, David Thrush, David Kerr, Francis Cornwell, Mr. Howland, Francis Peppard and David White, who, with their wives and portions of their families, were a few of the first members. L. A. Markham is the present minister, and the present membership is about two hundred and fifty. The Sunday school connected with this church is one of the largest and most active, with a membership of 230.

The Trinity German Lutheran located on Main street was organized about 1851, in the schoolhouse; the members of the first organization being Michael Webber, Henry Lambert, George Hass, B. Faltz, John Keller and others. In 1861, they erected the present church edifice at a cost of $3,000. The first minister was the Rev. Meiser, who was followed by M. Hatsberger, H. Smith, Rev. Haley and Martin Berkley, the latter being present Pastor. The present membership is about seventy. An active Sunday school is connected with the church, conducted by the officers, with a membership of sixty. Its organization is coeval with that of the church.

In 1879, Peter Sleenbecker, George Shaffer, George Snyder, George Sleenbecker, Michael Reh, Charles Christman, C. Morkel and others, becoming dissatisfied regarding some matters of church government, withdrew from the above church, organized a second German Lutheran society, and erected a church on East Mansfield street, costing about $4,000. Their first meetings, before the erection of their church, were held in the old German Reformed Church, which kept its doors open for them. Rev. Shultz, of Galion, was their first minister, and was followed by Rev. Voegele, their present Pastor. Their

Sunday school was organized about the same time, its present membership being about thirty. The church is not a strong one in numbers.

The English Lutheran Church was organized in 1854, by Rev. A. F. Hills ; the members of the first organization being David Lichtenwalter, A. W. Stine, William Kinsely, David Keplinger, E. Warner, David McCartel, D. Minich, Jane McCartel, Hannah Stine, Elizabeth Warner and Isaac Miller. Their early meetings were held in the private residences of the members, though the present frame church was erected about the same year the organization occurred. A. F. Hills was first Pastor, followed by A. B. Kirtland, D. I. Foust, H. K. Fenner and B. F. Crouse, the present minister. The present membership is about one hundred and seventy. The Sunday school is large, active and healthy, numbering about one hundred and sixty pupils. Henry Erkley is Superintendent.

The German Reformed Church, situated in the northwest part of the town, was organized in 1858, by Rev. M. Stern, of Galion. A few of the original members were David Bluem, Phillip and Frederick Eichorn, and Joseph Bender. For three or four years, their meetings were held in the English Lutheran Church ; but in 1862 they erected a brick church costing about $1,900. Their first minister after Stern was John Rettig, followed by John Winter. F. W. Marcus is present Pastor, with a membership of 130. The organization of the Sunday school was coeval with that of the church, and now numbers about one hundred and twenty-five pupils. William Lampert was first Superintendent.

The St. Joseph Catholic Church is located on North street. The present organization dates back to 1858, though services were held by different priests of the church many years before this. The few Catholics who were scattered among the early settlers were frequently visited in this way, and meetings called at their residences, some years before they were gathered into a church. The church was organized by Father Gallagher, of Cleveland, who was Pastor at Mansfield at the same time. The early meetings were held in the houses of Mike Dunn and Laurenz Raindl, who, with Patrick Dunn, Mr. McNamara, J A. Barrel and Thaddeus Seifert, were the original members. The present frame church was erected in 1861, at a cost of $1,000. The membership numbers about one hundred families, and the Sunday school about two hundred children. There is a day school in connection with the church, with one hundred and seventy pupils in attendance.

The Presbyterian Church of Crestline was organized February 20, 1855, in a small schoolhouse, by Rev. I. N. Shepherd, of Marion, Ohio, and Rev. Silas Johnson, of Bucyrus. Previous to this, however, Rev. Luke Dorland had collected the Presbyterians of the place, and preached to them at various times and places, for six or eight months. After the organization, meetings were held occasionally in the different churches of the village, already erected. The principal original members were John S. and Jane Smith, Alexander, Margaret and Martha J. Patterson, John and Mary White, Sampson Warden, John S. and Eliza Jane Banbright, B. and Mary Mansfield, and Samuel R. and Isabella Graham.

The present church was erected in 1866–67. Rev. J. P. Lloyd was the first minister after the organization was effected, and continued in charge thirteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. James Shields, who remained seven years. The present Pastor, Rev. W. W. Macamber, succeeded Shields, November 18, 1879. The present membership is 200. A. M. Patterson is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is a large, active one, embracing 175 pupils, and was organized August 10, 1862.

The several secret societies at present in existence in the town are the Crestline Chapter, No. 88, R. A. M.; Arcana Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M.; Crestline Lodge, No. 237, I. O. O. F.; Crestline Division, No. 8, Conductor's

Brotherhood; Labonah Encampment, No. 123; Crestline Commandery, No. 21.

Crestline has grown rapidly, and therefore is not as healthy as towns around it that have grown slower. Some of its streets are narrow, winding and dirty; a large majority of its business houses near the railroads, where they are the most conspicuous to public view, are weather-beaten, tumble-down frames, jumbled together, big and little, in a triangular and and almost every other shape, caused by trying to build them facing the railroads, and at the same time preserve the points of the compass. In fact, its general appearance is more that of a frontier town than of a solid, substantial, well-laid-out, healthy Ohio town. In addition to its railroads, their shops, etc., there are about a dozen hotels, and as many more boarding houses, some of which eke out a precarious existence boarding railroad employes. The hotel business has been overdone, and some of them are standing idle, or have been converted to other uses. The Continental, kept by Russell & Co., is the only first-class house. It is heated by steam, lighted by gas, manufactured on the premises, has every convenience for the comfort of its guests, and charges accordingly. One excellent feature is the establishment in the building, above the gentleman's waiting-room, of a reading-room, where the waiting passengers may while away a pleasant hour, among the latest magazines and papers, in a pleasant room, instead of spending their time and money at the numerous saloons which still defy, not only in Crestline but everywhere else, the "boasted civilization of the nineteenth century."

The hotels are mostly located in the neighborhood of the depot. At present, there are five dry-goods stores, three drug, one book, three jeweler, and a large number of grocery stores and saloons; two banks, one publishing house, an iron foundry employing half a dozen hands, two wagon and carriage shops, one planing-mill, five lawyers, six physicians, besides the usual number of mechanics in every department of labor. The Continental Flouring Mill was erected in 1860, was a small affair, but has been in many different hands, improved many times, and is now capable of turning out 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. It is owned by Russell, Daily & Co. It is the only grist-mill in the town. Two saw-mills were erected in an early day (between 1850 and 1856), one by Lang & Miller, the other by S. B. Coe; both were within the limits of the present corporation; both have disappeared. It is a noticeable fact that the stationary saw-mills once so plentiful in the county are fast disappearing. They will probably become a curiosity to the next generation, especially those propelled by water-power.

The Crestline *Advocate* was established in July, 1867, by A. Billow, its first editor and proprietor. It is independent in politics. Mr. Billow died in May, 1876, since which time the paper has been conducted by his son, D. C. Billow. It is successful and permanent. Its presses are run by water-power furnished by the water-works.

It once had a competitor called the *Independent Democrat*, established by Jenner & Reed in 1873. It advocated the politics its name indicates and changed hands several times during its fleeting career. It was moved to Bucyrus in the summer of 1876, and shortly afterward discontinued.

One of the best of Crestline's institutions is its water-works; they are simple and inexpensive in construction, and furnish the purest of water, which, no doubt, contributes largely to the health of its citizens. The water is brought in a large wooden pipe from a powerful spring three miles east, in Springfield Township—mentioned in the history of that township. It has a fall of 150 feet, from which considerable force may be obtained. It is carried over the town in smaller pipes, and used for all purposes.

CHAPTER LXV.

POLK TOWNSHIP AND GALION.*

LOCATION—NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST ROADS—AN INDIAN CAMP—MILLS—FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—EARLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND PREACHERS—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GALION—FIRST POST OFFICE AND STORE—CHURCHES—THE RAILROADS AND BANKS—THE PRESS.

THIS township was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow, and bears the name of President Polk. It once belonged to old Richland, but is now the southeastern township of Crawford County. It contains twenty-one sections of land, considered among the richest in Central Ohio. Galion, the only important town, is located in the southern part of the township. Its early settlers were principally from New York and Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Leveredge and his sons, James and Nathaniel, together with George Wood and David Gill, came in 1817, and were the first settlers on the present site of Galion. To these were added, in 1818, Benjamin Sharrock, and, in 1819, Asa Hosford. The Leveredges did the first clearing and put up the first cabins. Benjamin Leveredge's cabin was erected of unhewn logs, near the spring, now within the corporation limits, on Atwood street. That of James Leveredge stood on the site now occupied by David Mackey's fine brick residence on Atwood street, and Nathaniel's stood near the center of the present public square. The old well on the square, filled up several years ago, was dug by him, and was but a few yards from his cabin door.

The vicinity was heavily timbered in those days, and rather swampy. This was twelve years before Galion was laid out.

The Whetstone Creek (formerly called the Olentangy) passes a little north of Galion, and upon land north of this creek, George Wood and David Gill settled in 1818, erecting their cabins near the old army road over which troops passed in 1812, which was, probably, the first road cut through the township by white men. The site of these cabins is yet marked by a few apple-trees.

In those early days, the Wyandot Indians had a camp on the south side of the Whetstone, east of the Catholic Cemetery. They were peaceable, and rendered valuable assistance to the whites at their log rollings, and in the construction of their primitive homes.

Asa Hosford, yet living near Galion, relates that he employed these Indians to assist him at a log rolling, the only pay required for their services being a plentiful supply of whisky. In the evening, after working hard all day, and being slightly intoxicated, they, at his request, executed a war-dance at his house. They placed one of their number, named "Buckwheat," in the center of the cabin floor, and began their dance in a circle around him. They became greatly excited, but Mr. Hosford had taken the precaution to conceal their arms, that they might not be able to commit any serious outrage. After a time, they dragged Buckwheat roughly from his seat, threw him upon the floor, and one of them, placing his foot on his neck, imitated the operation of taking his scalp, and of plunging their knives into him; and Buckwheat played his part well, going through all the necessary motions of a dying white man.

These early settlers were followed in 1820 by Nathaniel Story and Father Ketteridge, the latter living with the former, who was a trapper

* Now in Crawford County, formerly in Richland.

and hunter, and erected his cabin near Reisinger's Corners, west of town. Rev. James Dunlap came in 1822, and Nathan Merriman in 1824, the latter erecting, in the following year, the first distillery in Polk Township. It was located near the spring, before mentioned, and was familiarly known throughout the settlement as the "still house."

About the same year, the first grist-mill in the township was erected by John Hibner on the land now owned by John Burgener. The buhrs were made of "nigger heads." Near the railroad bridge may yet be seen the ruins of this mill. The next mill was built by Asa Hosford, a few years after, on his farm southwest of Galion, which is yet in operation and owned by him.

The first hotel was kept by Asa Hosford in 1824, on the J. R. Clymer property west of town. The large orchard adjoining the property was raised from the seed by Mr. Hosford. He was elected in 1826, the first Justice of the Peace, and was, from the time of his location, one of the prominent men, visiting the State capital frequently in the interest of this section, which owes much of its prosperity to his efforts. He circulated a petition to have a road cut through the woods from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky, and was afterward instrumental in getting a north and south road, from Columbus to Lower Sandusky, through this settlement. The opening of these roads aided largely in developing and settling the country. These roads intersect at Reisinger's Corners, and Main street, in Galion, was formed by that portion of the east and west road, which passed within the present limits of the corporation. Its original course was, however, changed nearly fifty years ago. When laid out, it diverged to the northward at the corner of East Main and North Columbus streets, following the meanderings of Whetstone Creek to a point beyond the present eastern limits of Galion.

The first schoolhouse was erected near the residence of C. S. Crim, on West Main street. in 1822. It was of round logs, and was modeled after the generality of cabins in those days. The first school teacher was David Gill, who, however, only taught two or three weeks, when Asa Hosford took the school and continued it to the end of the term. The next schoolhouse was of "scutched logs" (which means that the logs were lightly hewed on the outside after the building was erected) and stood on the ground now occupied by the old graveyard on West Main street. This building was also used for religious worship. This building having been destroyed by fire, the next school was taught in a log building on the site of Joel Riblet's residence.

The first religious meeting in the township was held in Benjamin Leveredge's cabin, near the spring. It was a Methodist meeting, at which Russel Bigelow, who organized many churches through this county, in an early day, preached a most eloquent sermon. Though possessing a limited education, Bigelow was very eloquent, and one of the most remarkable of the pioneer preachers.

Galion was laid out September 10, 1831, by Michael and Jacob Ruhl, whose father had entered several quarter-sections of land in the neighborhood. The original plat consisted of thirty-five lots, and extended from the Ristine Block, which covers Lot No. 1, to the alley west of the old frame meeting-house on West Main street.

The first post office was established in 1824, and Horace Hosford was first Postmaster. Mr. Hosford says if they averaged one letter per day, they did well. When this office was established, the inhabitants could not agree upon a name for the town. It had previously been numerously and variously named, but was best known as Goshen, Greensburg, Moccasin and Hardscrabble. The matter was submitted to the Postmaster General, who christened it Galion.

The first store was kept by Horace Hosford, who carried a general stock. At this time, the

town was situated at Reisinger's Corners, but buildings were rapidly erected upon higher ground to the eastward, where the new town had been laid out by the Ruhls. The public square became the favorite spot, and the best buildings at the Corners were removed thither. In 1832, Asa Hosford erected upon this square the first frame house in the township. He also erected the first frame barn on what is known as the I. R. Clymer property, west of town, where he had kept the first tavern.

At this time, Jacob Ruhl kept a tavern where the Sponhauer Block stands, and his brother Michael kept the village store in a double log cabin on the Central Hotel corner. The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Jacob Ruhl in 1836, on North Market street, near the bridge.

In the log schoolhouse on Joel Riblet's lot, was organized the first Sabbath school in Galion by Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson. They were Lutherans, and the first religious services of the Lutherans were held in this building.

In 1839, the first brick block was erected by Davis & Bloomer, in which they carried on the dry-goods business for many years. The building is yet standing on the northeast corner of the public square.

The old red brick church, that stood many years on the corner of North Union and West Church streets, was erected in 1840, by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. The Lutherans afterward purchased the Reformed interest. This was the first church, and the Rev. F. J. Ruth, yet living and preaching, officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. The first Pastor was Rev. John Stough.

The same year work was commenced upon the old Methodist Church, yet standing on West Main street, and it was the first fully completed and ready for worship. The ground upon which it stands was donated by Father Fellows, who was an active worker in the church for many years.

Rev. Francis Clymer held the first United Brethren services in 1851, in the old Lutheran Church.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church on East Main street, though no longer used for worship, was erected in 1851. Rev. Peter Kreush of the Shelby settlement was the visiting Pastor.

There are at present, eleven churches in Galion, viz.: the Methodist Episcopal, corner of Columbus and Walnut streets; United Brethren, Walnut street, between South Market and Columbus streets; English Lutheran, Columbus street, between Main and Walnut; Baptist, Walnut street, between South Market and Union; Presbyterian, South Market street; German Reformed, West Main street; German Lutheran, South Market street; German Methodist, corner of South Market and Atwood streets; Episcopal, Union street, between Atwood and Walnut; St. Patrick's Catholic, North Liberty street, and St. Joseph's Catholic, North Washington street.

Galion became an incorporated village about the year 1840. Joel Tod was the first Mayor.

Between 1850 and 1854, two railroads, the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis, and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, were completed to Galion. These were afterward consolidated, and have been for years under one management. Their shops were located at Galion, and these, employing a large number of hands, have materially added to the wealth of the place. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad put in an appearance at Galion in 1863. These three roads with their immense business and shops constitute the life and vitality of the town, which has made some mighty strides since they were completed. Sixty-five per cent of its population, of over five thousand, are railroad employes, and the average monthly sum paid out by these roads, to these employes, is over $40,000.

Many large, fine brick residences, churches and business blocks have been erected in Gal-

ion within a few years. In 1854, the brick schoolhouse on the corner of Liberty and Church streets was completed, and the first union schools organized by David Kerr, Superintendent. In 1869, the present large, brick school building was erected, costing over $75,000.

The First National Bank was organized in 1864, and the Citizens' Bank in July, 1866.

The Galion *Weekly Times* was started in 1855, by John H. Putnam, who moved the office here from Union City, Ind. The first numbers were printed in the building now owned by James Martin, on East Main street. Dr. D. Alger became a partner, and the name was changed to the Galion *Weekly Train*. It was independent in politics. In a short time, I. V. D. Moore bought out Alger. When the campaign of 1856 opened, Mr. Moore retired and Jacob Riblet became a partner. The paper became Democratic, and was called the Galion *District Democrat*. In 1857, Andrew Poe purchased Mr. Riblet's interest. Mr. Putnam soon after left it, and it was sold out on execution. In 1864, it was bought by Matthias brothers, and the paper edited by P. Schnur, who was soon succeeded by H. S. Z. Matthias, and the name changed to Galion *Democrat*. The paper was soon after abandoned, and the office continued as a job office until July 6, 1865, when the *Weekly Review* was established by Mr. Matthias as an independent sheet. In 1871, it was purchased by John C. Covert, of the Cleveland *Leader*, who changed it to a Republican paper, and its name to the Galion *Democrat*. In 1872, it was purchased by G. W. De Camp, and in 1874, passed into the hands of its present proprietors, A. D. Rowe and F. E. Coonrod, and given its present name, Galion *Review*.

October 31, 1872, the Galion *Sun*, an independent weekly newspaper, was established by its present editor and owner, George T. Ristine, and was soon enlarged to its present size. Steam power was introduced in December, 1875, making it the first steam printing house in Galion.

CHAPTER LXVI.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.*

ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—HUNTING GROUND—FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—WEST LIBERTY—DE KALB—LIBERTY CHURCH.

VERNON TOWNSHIP was organized March 9, 1825, out of the north half of Sandusky, and was, at this time, six miles square, including part of what is now Sharon Township. It remained in this shape until February 3, 1845 (the date of the erection of Crawford County), when it was reduced to its present dimensions—six miles long from north to south, and three miles wide; belonging since 1845 to Crawford County.

It is an excellent township of farming land, being generally level or gently rolling. In its primitive condition, it was covered with a vigorous growth of hard-wood timber, and the land was generally swampy, but clearing and underdraining have rendered it very productive.

It is well watered by the tributaries of the Sandusky River, one of which—Loss Creek—rises in the southeast part, and, running northwest until near the center of the township, turns southwest, entering Sandusky Township and Sandusky River through Section 19. The general course of its waters indicates a gentle inclination of its surface to the west and north.

*Now in Crawford County, formerly in Richland.

Bear's Marsh Creek waters the northern part, running west into the Sandusky River.

This territory was largely used by the Delawares as a hunting-ground, quite a band of that tribe under the chief Wingenund, having, for many years, a permanent camp on the Sandusky River, near Leesville. The great, dark woods and thick undergrowth formed excellent hiding-places for wild animals.

The township was first settled by white men about 1820, the first settlers generally following the Indian trails across Sharon Township, which soon became public highways. The wave of civilization gradually advanced from Mifflin Township, in the eastern part of the county, in 1809, to Sharon and Vernon, in 1818 and 1820.

The settlers generally came from Western Pennsylvania, but a few were from New England, and, in later years, a large number of European Germans settled in this part of the country.

The first settler was George Byers, in 1820, and the next, so far as known, was George Dickson, in 1822. Dickson was a single man, but returned to Pennsylvania, married, returned here with his wife in 1823 and is yet a resident. The next settlers were Eli Arnold, William McClelland, Jonathan Dickson, Dennis Orton and James Dickson.

In 1826, the township polled ten votes.

Andrew Dickson and William McClelland were the first white children born in the township, February, 1826.

The first assessment was made in 1823, by Adam Aumend, there being at that time only three families in the township, and but two of these had any property subject to assessment.

The first orchard was planted in 1825.

There are two small towns within its limits, West Liberty and De Kalb. The former is located on Loss Creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 17, and was laid out May 28, 1835. It contains at present but one store and a few dwelling-houses.

De Kalb was laid out November 21, 1838, on Section 5, by David Anderson. It is about the size of West Liberty. When the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad passed across the northeastern part of the township, in 1871, a station-house was erected a short distance from De Kalb, called "De Kalb Station." The little business of the place is now generally transacted at this station.

A church called the "Liberty Church," or "Church of God," is located in the northern and eastern part of the township, and was organized in 1850, by Elder William Adams. A few of the first members were Christopher Shade, Daniel Baker and wife, and Joseph Tombleson and wife.

The early meetings of the society were held in the schoolhouse. A frame church building was erected in 1860, at a cost of $800. A few of the early ministers were William Adams, William Shaffer and David Shriner.

The present minister is William Burchard, and the membership is about thirty.

A Sunday school was organized about the time the church was erected. Samuel Dean was the first Superintendent. He was succeeded by Solomon Gross, who was Superintendent many years. This school is yet in successful operation, with a membership of about fifty.

CHAPTER LXVII.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.*

ITS FORMATION, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—ANTIQUITIES—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—MILLS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—SAVANNAH.

PRIOR to June 4, 1816, Mifflin Township was eighteen miles long, from north to south, and six miles wide. At that date, two-thirds of this territory, being the northern part, was organized into a township called Milton. This territory was again divided by a line through the center, east and west, October 15, 1818, and the north half called Clear Creek. Thus Clear Creek was formed out of the north half of Milton, at the date above mentioned, and was originally six miles square. Upon the formation of Ashland County in 1846, Clear Creek was again divided, four tiers of sections on the east being included in Ashland County, the other two tiers remaining in Richland. This last division reduced the township to its present dimensions—four by six miles. That part of it which remained in Richland was enlarged and called Butler. Clear Creek was surveyed and subdivided into sections in 1807, by Maxfield Ludlow, who, with James Hedges, surveyed a large part of the country in this vicinity. Ruggles Township lies immediately north of it, and Orange east. The southern part of the township is described by the surveyor as second rate; other parts, however, as fine farming land. It was originally covered with all the different species of hard wood.

The center of this township forms the dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Mohican and those of the Vermillion Rivers, the latter stream rising in a beautiful little lake that lies near the eastern center of the township, on Sections 13 and 14, called Savannah Lake. The surveyor found this lake bearing northwest and southeast, and two Indian trails leading in the same general direction across the township—one bordering the lake on the south, and the other north of the lake, crossing the northeast corner of the township.

Clear Creek possesses more relics for the archæologist than any township in Ashland County. The nature of the soil in the valleys enabled the Mound-Builders to erect earthworks, the remains of some of which are yet visible. When Mr. John Bryte settled on Section 26, nearly half a century ago, he found an earthwork, in shape a square, very few of this shape being found in Ohio. The east and west sides were about three hundred feet, and the north and south sides two hundred feet long. At that time, the banks were about three feet high, and twenty feet wide at the base; large trees were growing upon them. There was a gateway upon the southwest side, leading to a fine spring. The plow has nearly obliterated the ancient work. Half a century ago, when Mr. Thomas Sprott settled on Section 35, he found a very old and curiously constructed mound. It stands in the midst of a ten-acre field, a large elevation of ancient glacial drift, composed of rounded, well-worn bowlders, gravel, sand and light loam; lifts its head about one hundred and twenty feet above the surrounding valleys. The country around differs from it in soil. The surface on the top, from north to south, is about one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and from east to west, about one hundred feet, and level, with the exception of two mounds about twenty-four feet apart,

*Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

nearly four feet high and thirty feet at the base, which stood on the top of this hill at the time Mr. Sprott came. Large trees were growing upon and around the mound, which must have been centuries old. For many years after he came, there was yet a small trench around the south of the mound. His curiosity being excited, he at one time dug down about five feet, and came upon a lot of stones curiously piled over a lot of human bones. While removing these, he came upon about a peck of Indian red paint, which he removed and found a large collection of bones in a tolerable state of preservation. He replaced the bones and filled up the grave. This was no doubt an Indian grave, and the paint had been placed there for use in the happy hunting-grounds.

The first permanent settlement in this township occurred in the spring of 1815; a year or more previous to this, however, several of those who afterward settled permanently came and entered their lands. The land office was then located at Canton, Ohio. The majority of them were from Western Pennsylvania, Washington and Westmoreland Counties; a few were from Virginia and a few from Eastern Ohio.

The names, date and place of settlement so far as ascertained are as follows: Rev. James Handy, 1815; entered three quarters of land on Section 11, where the town of Savannah was afterward located; John and Richard Freeborn, 1815, Section 10; John Aton, 1821, Section 26; Abel Bailey, 1818, Section 16; John Bailey, father of Abel, 1818, Section 14; John Bryte, 1819; David Burns, 1815, Section 23; James Burgan, 1826; James Chamberlain, 1823, Section 25; John Cook, 1822, Section 24; Thomas Cook, 1822, Section 3; John Cuppy, 1819, Section 15; Patrick Elliott, 1817, Section 12; Elias Ford, 1819, Section 22; Isaac Harrout, 1819, Section 16; Abraham Huffman, 1815, Section 31; John McWilliams, 1817, Section 26; Daniel Huffman, 1816; Jacob McLain, 1822, Section 11; John McMurray, 1819; Jared N. Slonacker, 1824, Section 23; Thomas Sprott, Sr., 1823, Section 35; Peter Vanostrand, Sr., 1816, Section 35; Thomas Wright, 1823.

Of these early settlers, John Bryte afterward held several offices of trust in the township; was its first Clerk, and was twice Director of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum. David Burns served in Capt. Martin's company of militia, on duty at the block-house at Beam's mill. James Haney was Justice of the Peace, and also, probably, the first clergyman in the township. The wife of Patrick Elliott was the first school teacher. It will be observed that the Rev. James Haney, the two Freeborns, John and Richard, David Burns and Abraham Huffman were the very first settlers, arriving in 1815. The first three mentioned and William Shaw built a keel-boat in Washington County, Penn., where they resided, and, placing their families and household goods thereon, floated down the Ohio and up the Muskingum and its tributaries as far as they could, landing near the present site of Jeromeville, on Jerome Fork, and transporting their goods and families thence to their future homes in the township, through the woods, on pack animals.

The Messrs. Freeborn named the principal creek in the township "Clear Creek," from the beauty of its waters, and after this creek the township was named. These Freeborns also planted the first apple-seeds, from which sprang some of the oldest orchards.

The nearest mills in those early days were Shrimplin's, on Owl Creek, thirty or forty miles south, and Odell's, in Wayne County, about thirty miles distant. In 1822, Thomas Ford erected a "horse-mill," the first in the township. The first saw-mill was erected by Joseph Davis, on Clear Creek, about one and a half miles west of Savannah. It employed one saw, and ran about five months in a year. The first grist-mill run by water-power was erected in 1824, by John Hendricks. It was a primitive affair, but did a large business. It

stood on Vermillion River, about a mile northwest of Savannah. A second grist-mill was erected in 1827, by Thomas Haney, on Mulhollen's Run, near town.

For many years the first settlers, though religiously inclined, were not able to erect a church building, meetings being held in private houses. The house of Thomas Ford was a prominent place of public worship for many years; the pioneers — men, women and children — often traveling six or eight miles on foot to attend religious services; lighting their way through the woods with torches of hickory bark. A church was finally erected near Mr. Ford's house, in 1830. It was called "Ford's meeting-house." It was a very good church, and would seat about four hundred people. The first meeting held in it was on the occasion of Thomas Ford's funeral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Elmer Yocum. Rev. James Haney was the first minister, and for many years a prominent man, serving several terms in the Ohio Legislature. The first religious meeting was held in his house, near the present village of Savannah.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Patrick Elliott in her own house, in the winter of 1817–18. Rev. Haney, William Shaw and John Hendricks were among her pupils. It was many years before any school building was erected, the first one being erected on the site of Savannah about 1818. Another was erected in 1820, in the southern part of the township, on the land of Abraham Huffman. The first teacher here was Robert Nelson, and his scholars were Abraham Huffman, Isaac Van Meter, Peter Vanostrand, Sr., Robert Ralston, Andrew Stevenson, Mrs. Treckle and David McKinney. One of the earliest schoolhouses was also erected near Ford's mill.

The first physician is Dr. Cliff, who came to Vermillion (Savannah) in 1823.

The township was a famous hunting-ground for the Seneca and Wyandot tribes of Indians; they were generally inclined to peace, and did not disturb the settlers.

The first election was held at the house of John Freeborn.

Savannah, the only town, was laid out in 1818, by John Haney, son of Rev. James Haney, on the latter's land. It was first called Vermillion, but more frequently went by the name of "Haneytown," after its founder. Its first settler was Joseph Fast, a carpenter. The first schoolhouse was a log building, erected on the northeast corner of the town plat. Jacob McLain was the first brickmaker and hatter in the town and township; Garnett Whitelock, the first blacksmith. Some of its first settlers were John Downer, a cabinet-maker; Eliphalet Downer, hatter; William Bryan and Joseph Marshall, blacksmiths, and James Duff, weaver; they all lived in log houses. In 1836 or 1837, the names of town and post office was changed to Savannah; and from this time until 1840 the town was at the zenith of its prosperity; there were three stores, two public houses, and a supply of mechanics, all doing a fair business. It was a leading stopping place between the productive country south and the market on the lake, north. Several efforts were made between the years 1830 and 1840, to erect a new county, with Savannah as the county seat; this failing, the town declined for several years. In 1858, an institution of learning called the "Savannah Male and Female Academy" was started, which seemed to put new life into the town.

There are several churches in the town: The Presbyterian, established in 1833, by Rev. Robert Lee; the Free Presbyterian, organized in 1851, by Rev. F. M. Finney; the United Presbyterian, organized in 1858, by Rev. J. Y. Ashenhurst; the Associate Reformed Congregation, organized in 1831, by Rev. James Johnson, and the Disciple, organized in 1830, by Elders David Bryte and Joseph Harvout.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.*

SURVEY—THE VILLAGE OF GREENTOWN—ORGANIZATION—THE MAN GREEN—ANDREW CRAIG—HENRY MCCART'S FAMILY—REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER—EARLY SETTLERS—WAR OF 1812 AND BLOCK HOUSES—INDIAN TRAILS—SCENERY—WATER COURSES—SITE OF THE OLD INDIAN VILLAGE—DISTILLERIES—MILLS—CHURCHES—PERRYSVILLE—EDUCATION.

THIS township, though now belonging to Ashland County, occupies a conspicuous and important position in the history of "Old Richland," on account of the famous Indian encampment, known as Greentown, established on Black Fork within its limits.

Gen. James Hedges surveyed this township in 1807. No white man's cabin was then standing on its soil, unless it may be some stray French trader or renegade American had built a hut among the Indians at Greentown. Mr. Hedges ran his lines through the dense forest, marking out the little squares that spoke of the coming of the superior race.

In running the south and east boundary, he seems to have been much embarrassed over the variations of the compass. He re-surveyed, but could not determine the cause of the variation. He stumbled upon the Indian village in the forest, upon the wild and pretty Black Fork, and stuck a corner-post in one of their cornfields, while the red men looked on and wondered, but did not disturb the intruders who were thus audaciously measuring off their land. This was an old village; there were old men and women here, but of another race; a race doomed to follow the deer and buffalo into exile and oblivion. The number of Indian families residing in the village is not given, but must have been fifty or sixty. The village was situated on a rolling slope of land extending down to the Black Fork, and the graveyard and village together must have occupied four or five acres. Indian trails, much used, were found along the streams, tending northwest. The land was heavily timbered with hard wood, and is to-day good farming land.

The first organization of this township occurred August 7, 1812, it being then attached te Knox County. Madison Township then included all the territory afterward embraced in Richland County, and out of this Green was created, being first about thirty miles long from north to south, and a little less than twelve miles wide. In this condition it remained two years; meanwhile, Richland County was formed, which included Green and Madison Townships, and new boundaries were immediately established. Green was cut down August 9, 1814, to a territory twelve miles square, in the southeast corner of the county. The following year (1815), it was cut in two by a line running north and south through its center, the east half retaining the name of Green, being then six by twelve miles in extent. In this shape it remained until 1818, when it was divided by a line running east and west through the center, and thus reduced to its present dimensions—six miles square—Hanover being created from the southern half.

The name—Greentown—originated from the fact of the settlement of a Tory—Thomas Green—on the spot, where the Indians assisted in building the village. This man, if he may be considered a settler, was the first white settler in this part of the country. He came here about 1783. He had been engaged with the

* Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

British and Indians at the massacre at Wyoming, and for this crime, was afterward compelled to flee for his life and bury himself in the great forests of Ohio. He can hardly be considered a settler in the proper sense of that word. He was a renegade, and did not come here with the intention of settling in a particular spot, and did not probably remain for any length of time in one place. He was here years before any survey had been made; he could not and did not enter land; he did not, probably, want land, or a permanent home; he resided with the Indians, and probably hunted, fished and traded for a living. He might have planted corn and tilled the soil to a certain extent, but so did the Indians. His name, however, is perpetuated in the village, and, if deserving of any notice whatever, it belongs in the history of this township. He cannot be classed with the Girty and other renegades, as they were nomadic in their lives, while Green appears to have stopped on the Black Fork, at least long enough to establish a permanent village, and had influence enough among his dusky neighbors to give it his name. Green may have been the first white man in the county, but it is not likely, as Girty, McKee and other renegades were through here thirty or forty years before the surveyors came.

Mr. Norton, in his history of Knox County, makes Andrew Craig the first settler in Green Township, and also in Ashland County. He gives this description of Craig: "He was, at a very early day, a sort of frontier character, fond of rough and tumble life, a stout, rugged man, bold and dare-devil in disposition, who took delight in hunting, wrestling and athletic sports; a 'hail fellow, well met' with the Indians then inhabiting the country. He was from the bleak, broken mountainous region of Virginia, and as hardy a pine knot as ever that country produced. He was in this country when Ohio was in its territorial condition, and, when this wilderness was declared to be in the county of Fairfield, the sole denizen of this entire district tabernacled with a woman in a rough-log hut close by the little Indian field, about a half mile east of where Mount Vernon now exists, and at the point where Center Run empties into the Ko-ko-sing. There Andrew Craig lived when Mount Vernon was laid out, in 1805; there he was upon the organization of Knox County, its oldest inhabitant, and there he continued until 1809. Such a harum-scarum fellow could not rest easy when white men got thick around him, so he left and went to the Indian village—Greentown—and from there emigrated further out on the frontier, preferring red men for neighbors."

If the above is a true picture, even Andrew Craig cannot be called the first settler, or a settler at all, as he appeared to be one of those restless border spirits that do not come under the head of "settler." He did not propose to be hampered in his movements by civilization. The first settlement of the township, however, occurred in 1809, as others besides Andrew Craig came in at that time and remained. Henry McCart was in that neighborhood; and Henry Newman says that one peculiarity of McCart was that he dressed his children, of whom he had half a dozen or more, girls and boys, all alike. The dress was buckskin throughout—buckskin pantaloons and long buckskin coat reaching nearly to the knee and confined at the waist with a belt. No one was able to tell his girls and boys apart, as they all lived a good deal out of doors, and there was little difference in their complexion.

The Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, passed through Greentown, with other white men, in 1808. He says: "In the year 1808, while I was riding with a number of gentlemen through Greentown (an Indian town in the State of Ohio), I heard an Indian in his house, who, through a crevice, saw us passing, say in his language to his family:—'See! What a number of people are coming along! What! and

among all these not one Long Knife? All Yengess!' Then probably observing me, he said to himself: 'No! one Quakel! (Quaker).'' It is evident that Rev. John Heckewelder and probably other missionaries had been preaching to these Indians many years, for when Mr. James Copus came and settled near them in 1809, and preached to them occasionally, he found many among them who partially understood the English language, and it was evident from their actions and conversation that they were accustomed to the holding of religious meetings. James Cunningham and Samuel Lewis were also here in 1809, and settled in the neighborhood of this village. In 1810, the following settlers were found in that vicinity, in addition to those already mentioned: George Crawford, David Davis, Frederick Zimmer, Jr., Phillip Zimmer, John Lambright, Peter Kinney, Edward Haley, John Davis, a widower, Allen Oliver, Charles and Bazel Tannehill, John Coulter, Melzer Coulter, Archibald Gardner, Calvin Hill, and their families. These did not all settle in Green Township, but a few of them did, and all settled so near each other, along the Black Fork and Rocky Fork, as to become neighbors. They were mostly of German descent, from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. The war of 1812 stopped the emigration for a year or two, but in 1814–15 the following settlers had been added to those in Green: Trew Peter, William Brown, John Shehan, Ahira Hill, Asa Brown, Lewis, John and Adam Crossen, Stephen Vanscoyoe, Noah Custard, David Hill, Lewis Pierce, William Slater, John Murphy, Henry Naugh, John Pool, William Irvin, Moses Jones and Ebenezer Rice. Mr. Rice came in 1811, and settled on Section 29. From 1815 until 1824, the following additional names appear as settlers in the township: James Byers, Section 23; Conrad Castor, Section 22; Jonathan Coulter, Samuel Graham, Section 17; Andrew Humphrey; William Hunter, Section 26; William Taylor, Section 21; William Wallace, Section 24; John White, Isaac Wolf, Section 25; and many others, whose names are not now recalled. Abraham Baughman and John Davis were among the earliest settlers in this township—perhaps the earliest. They were here when Peter Kinney arrived, in 1810; how long they had been here, or where they came from, does not appear. Baughman, who was a man of family, lived near Greentown, while Davis, who was a widower and kept "bachelor's hall," settled on Section 31. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and some years subsequent to his settlement in the township, was found dead on the roadside, above Chillicothe, to which place he been to draw his pension. This township settled very rapidly after the war of 1812; Greentown being located on a sort of thoroughfare, over which a majority of emigrants, seeking homes in the West must pass. The consequence was that many who intended going further west and who halted in the settlement for a day or two, remained and became permanent.

When the war of 1812 began this was, of course, a frontier settlement, and having a band of Indians in their very midst, the settlers felt a continual sense of insecurity. They knew not what moment their hitherto friendly red brothers might take a notion to massacre the entire settlement. British agents were in continual correspondence with them, and endeavoring to influence them to take up the hatchet, and put on the war paint. It was not strange, therefore, that when Martin Ruffner and the Zimmer family were murdered, the entire settlement were panic-stricken, and made all haste for the block-houses in the vicinity, and discussed seriously the matter of deserting the country entirely. There were men among them, however, who had cool heads and brave hearts, whose counsels prevailed. A few, however, left the country entirely, going back where they came from, to remain until after the war, and some never to return again to Ohio. About thirty persons from this settlement went to

Clinton, Knox County, among whom were Ebenezer Rice, Joseph Jones, Calvin Hill, Abraham Baughman, J. L. Hill, and their families. Peter Kinney, James Cunningham, Andrew Craig, David Davis, William Slater, John Wilson, Peter Zimmerman, Harvy Hill, Henry McCart and Henry Nail, with their families, fled to Lewis' block-house, on the Clear Fork. Most of these families made a temporary stay at the block-house, returning frequently during the fall months, to their cabins, to look after their stock, etc. The next day after the flight to Lewis' block-house, Harvy Hill and John Coulter, who aided the fugitives in driving along most of their cattle, returned, and by the aid of the Tannehills, Olivers, and some others, the roof of Thomas Coulter's cabin was taken off, a second story put on, and it became "Coulter's block-house." This cabin was about sixteen by eighteen feet, and had been erected in 1810. It stood at the base of a bold bluff, on the bank of the Black Fork, half a mile southeast of the village of Perrysville. As soon as this block-house was completed, it was occupied by Thomas Coulter, Allen Oliver, Melzer Tannehill, Jeremiah Conine, George Crawford, and the families of these gentlemen. Thomas Coulter and Harvy Hill then volunteered to go to Wooster, through the forest, at that time a dangerous undertaking as was supposed, to secure soldiers to defend the settlement. They succeeded in obtaining a guard of eleven soldiers under command of Lieut. Wintringer, of the Tuscarawas militia of the army of Gen. Beall, then collecting at Wooster. The guard accompanied them home, and in the daytime scouted through the hills and valleys for Indian signs, and stood guard at the block-house at night. While a resident of the block-house, the wife of Jeremiah Conine died, and was buried in the cemetery at Perrysville. She was the second person interred in that ground; Samuel Hill, who died the preceding June, being the first.

With the removal of the Greentown Indians by the Government, disappeared forever the red men as a tribe from this part of the country. Two of their trails, well marked and much used, passed through the township; one from the direction of Mifflin, down the east side of the Black Fork to Greentown, where it was joined by another from the direction of Lucas; then it passed near the track of the Pittsburgh Railroad, a little north of the present site of Loudonville, continuing down the valley through Holmes County toward the Lake Fork of the Mohican. The other trail kept down the south side of the Black Fork from Greentown to the Walhonding; then to the forks of the Muskingum. These trails were evidently their great highways to the East, over which the war parties of the Wyandots and Delawares frequently passed on their marauding expeditions into the infant settlements of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

It is said that the scenery along the Black Fork and in the vicinity of this Indian village was of unrivaled beauty. The banks of the streams resembled a vast greenhouse, where choice flowers, flowering shrubs, and plants of every variety peculiar to this climate might be seen, growing in wild luxuriance, filling the air of all the country with sweet perfume. In May, when the trees were in full leaf, with an undergrowth of shrubbery, pea-vines, and sedge-grass, intertwined by wild grape-vines, and in the glades, black haw, red haw and plum-trees in abundance; and all echoing with the merry songs of birds and chirp of squirrels leaping from branch to branch, saluting the pioneer or hunter, rendered the scene a veritable paradise.

As may be inferred, Green Township is rich in Indian relics, and archæological specimens. These have been gathered by the hundred, and are now safely deposited in the cabinets of curiosity seekers, or in possession of the inhabitants. The plow continues to turn up a few every year. Ancient earthworks also exist

which receive attention in another chapter. The soil was favorable for the erection of these works, being rolling and sandy in places, while streams and springs of water are abundant in every direction. The Black Fork enters the township from its western borders, flowing in a southeastern course until it reaches Loudonville in Hanover Township. Messrs. Coulter, Oliver, Rice and others, in an early day, constructed flat-boats, freighted them with pork, flour and whisky, and ran them to New Orleans. These boats would average about 15 feet in width, 50 feet in length, and would carry 40 or 50 tons. Clear Creek runs about a mile through the southwest corner; and Honey Creek originates in the Quaker Springs, near the southeast line of Vermillion Township, and pursues a southwardly course through Green, terminating in the Black Fork.

Where the village of Greentown stood, there is now, and has been for many years, a cultivated farm, and there is nothing special to mark this historic spot. A monument should be erected here while there are yet those living who can point out the location. It is about two and a half miles up the Black Fork from the town of Perrysville. John Shambaugh has for many years owned the farm upon which the village was located, but has recently sold it.

There were the usual number of distilleries in the township in an early day, before transportation of any kind gave an outlet to produce. Corn was about the only marketable thing the farmer could raise. This would bring the money at the distilleries. These gradually went out of existence, as canals, and finally railroads, made their appearance, and public opinion strengthened against them.

Several mills have been erected, from time to time, in the township. The settlers first went to Mount Vernon for their grinding, and later, to the mill at Newville. The "Darling" mill, on Clear Fork, was erected probably as early as 1818 or 1820. The "Stringer" mill was erected in 1842, on the Black Fork, one mile below Perrysville—now owned by William Endslow. One of the early mills was erected by Isaac Meaner in the northeast corner of the township; it is now operated by a Mr. Wolf. One of the early mills was also located on Honey Creek, three miles northeast of Perrysville; it was erected by Jesse Vanzile—now owned by A. J. Royer. The mill now owned by William Ward, two and a half miles west of Perrysville, is located on a large spring. The first mill in this place was erected by William Clemmens. This was subsequently taken down and the present one erected by Nicholas Swearengen.

Church matters have not been neglected, there being five churches in the town and township. Rev. John Heckewelder was probably the first preacher within its limits, visiting, as has been mentioned, the Greentown Indians as a missionary at a very early day. James Copus, who was killed by these Indians, was also one of the earliest preachers. Outside of the town are two churches—one formerly a Methodist, located in the northeast corner, organized and the house erected about 1837. The society becoming feeble, the church was purchased by Christians of different denominations, and has since been used for general church purposes. The other is the Greentown Baptist Church—first a brick, erected in 1837, two and a half miles northeast of Perrysville; this was pulled down in 1879, and a frame erected at a cost of $1,700.

Perrysville contains three churches at present. The Presbyterian was one of the earliest in the township, the organization dating back to 1818. No building was, however, erected until 1833. In 1865, a new frame was erected costing about $2,500.

The Baptist Church seceded from the old Greentown Baptist Church, organized and erected a frame church building in 1865, at a cost of $2,300. The Methodists for many years

had a class in Perrysville, but no building until 1873, when they erected the present frame.

Perrysville was laid out, according to the statement of Mr. Rice and other old settlers, in 1812, though the plat does not appear on the records until three years later. About the time it was laid out, the battle on Lake Erie was fought by Commodore Perry—hence the name of Perrysville. The proprietors were Thomas and Jonathan Coulter and George Crawford. Its first settlers were the Hills, Coulters and Tannehills, the first coming from Vermont and the two latter from Pennsylvania. There are two ancient mounds near the town, and during last year while excavating for gravel (they are constructed principally of gravel), two skeletons were found in an indifferent state of preservation.

The town contains, perhaps, three or four hundred people, and is situated on the Black Fork, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on a sandy bottom among the hills. It contains three dry-goods stores, which, however, are not confined to dry goods alone; two grocery, one hardware, two drug and one boot and shoe store; two foundries, one hotel, many shops of different kinds, and the usual number of mechanics in the various trades.

Education has not been neglected. The first schoolhouse in the town was erected on Lot No. 36, and was hewed log. The next—a frame—was erected nearly on the site of the first. The third was erected in 1854, in Coulter's Addition—a frame about 24x30 feet. It is yet standing, but is used as a dwelling. The fourth house was also erected in Coulter's Addition. It is a two-story frame, and is yet in use for school purposes. The town is now divided into two districts, the Black Fork being the dividing line.

In 1865, Prof. J. C. Sample started a select school in the Presbyterian Church. This school was a success, and in two or three years a stock company was formed and erected the present academy, at a cost of $4,000. Prof. Sample is yet Principal, and has a houseful of students, many of them from a distance. Perrysville is a quiet, orderly, pleasant village.

CHAPTER LXIX.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.*

NOTES OF THE SURVEY—ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—LOUDONVILLE—THE BANK—MILLS—THE BUSINESS OF LOUDONVILLE—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE PRESS—THE MAYORS.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP was surveyed by James Hedges, who commenced March 15, and ended March 25, 1807. In his notes of the survey he says: "The east boundary had much burnt woods. On the fifth mile going south, came to an old Indian boundary line, being, perhaps, the north line of Gelloway Reservation, in Knox County."

The line runs southwest across the township, and passes out nearly in the middle of Section 31. In subdividing the township, between Sections 1 and 2, he touches Armstrong's Creek, 150 links wide, running southwest. This creek is so named from Capt. Thomas Armstrong, an Indian chief, who resided in the village of Greentown, some eight miles higher up the stream. It is also described by other surveyors as the Muddy or Black Fork of Mohican John's Creek, but more popularly known as the Black Fork, or principal head of the Walhonding or White Woman's River. The junction of

*Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

the Clear Fork and Black Fork is mentioned, the width being 140 links. In running the south boundary going west, he came to an old Indian path or trail leading north and south, perhaps to the Gelloway settlement of the Walhonding. The land of Hanover is described as being rugged and poor, with stunted timber, much burnt on the northeast part of the township.

Hanover was organized October 4, 1818, out of the southern half of Greene. The surface is broken and hilly; some of the lofty and precipitous hills reaching an altitude attaining the real grandeur of mountains. A considerable portion of its surface is not, therefore, adapted to cultivation, though there are many farms in the valleys not surpassed in fertility by any in other townships. A great deal of the land is better adapted to grazing. Clear Fork enters the township near the northwest corner, flowing southeasterly about five miles, when it unites with the Black Fork. As this stream is confined among the hills and the fall is rapid, it furnishes excellent water-power, which is sufficient the year round to run any number of mills. The Black Fork enters the township at Loudonville, and pursues a southwesterly course until it unites with the Clear Fork.

The early settlers of the township were Samuel Garrett, 1825, Section 11; Nathaniel Haskell, 1820; John Hildebrand, 1823; Mark Mapes, 1822; James Loudon Priest, 1810; George Snyder, 1818; Stephen Butler and family, Caleb Chappel and family, 1814.

The township being a little out of the line of travel, and not quite as inviting in appearance as some others, was not settled so early nor so rapidly.

Of these settlers, Mr. Garrett served in the Revolutionary war, in the Life Guard of Gen. Washington, and states that upon his discharge he was paid off in Continental money, which was so worthless that it would not purchase him a single meal. Mr. Haskell was one of the first merchants and millers in the township, and was engaged in freighting to New Orleans by flatboats, shipping pork, flour and whisky. Flour then cost $2.50 to $3 per barrel, and brought in New Orleans $5 and $6. Mr. Priest immortalized his name by laying out the town of Loudonville. He first settled in Lake Township, building the first cabin in that township, and becoming its first Justice of the Peace. During the Indian troubles, he erected a fort upon his premises, for the safety of his family and those of his neighbors.

Mr. Snyder was a soldier of the Revolution, and lived to the age of ninety-three.

The township sustains a lively and flourishing little city, called Loudonville, situated on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It was laid out August 6, 1814, by Stephen Butler and James Loudon Priest; the latter gentleman purchasing the northwest quarter of Section 1, upon which Loudonville stands. The first sale of lots was made September 14, 1814.

There was one cabin on the site of Loudonville before it was laid out, owned by Stephen Butler. It had but one room, but was used as a hotel, and therefore the first hotel in the town which was laid out around it. Mr. Caleb Chappel, who settled near the town site in 1814, was Mr. Butler's nearest neighbor, and it appears that the latter was the only citizen of the place during that year. He was at that time a Justice of the Peace. Priest lived five miles east, and Mr. Oliver five miles west.

Loudonville, at one time, like all other towns in the new country, expected to be a place of note, and aspired to become the county seat. The "Walhonding Canal" was the thing that was going to make it a city, and although it excited great expectations, they were of short duration, as the project failed for want of proper financial support. Mr. Butler was the first Justice of the Peace, and the only business man in the township for a number of years. Later, Mr.

Haskell was, perhaps, the most public-spirited citizen. He early laid out an addition to the place. He erected, at his own expense, a brick building known as "Haskell's Academy," employed teachers, and by his influence and energy, kept it going for several years. He started the first bank here in 1868, which after his death was continued by his nephew, George C. Haskell. When the latter died in 1876, the business was continued by the Loudonville Banking Company, consisting of George Schauweker, William Garrett, J. W. Bull, William Campbell, J. L. Quick, J. H. Sanborn and J. W. Stacher. It is not a national bank.

One of the earliest mills in the township was that of Thomas McMacken on Clear Creek, erected in 1834.

A. A. Taylor, of Loudonville, is now the owner of one of the largest mills in that part of the country. It is capable of turning out about two hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily, and is located in one of the best wheat-growing regions in the State. In order to erect this mill, Mr. Taylor was compelled to demolish one of the first mills of the county, which had been erected about 1819, by Alexander Skinner.

Thomas H. Stewart, yet living in Loudonville, was one of the first Associate Judges of Richland County, and his wife, yet living, is the only one of the first pioneers yet remaining in the township. She was the daughter of Caleb Chappel.

The population of Loudonville, at present, is about two thousand. There are four dry-goods stores kept by William Fisher & Co., J. W. Stacher, Adam Ullman, and Frederick Arnold; three clothing stores, by Wise & Co., C. Openheimer, and Steitzel & Co.; five grocery stores, by Jacob Buckheisen, Lewis McMahon, Samuel Hess, Joseph Yuncker and John Redd. There are two hotels, two butter and egg packers, a very extensive tannery by Godfrey Schawaker; two foundries doing a small business; three drug stores, by P. Ullman & Co., Leopold & Co., and M. Clough; two hardware stores by Hartupee & Reed, and Priest & Frankheiser; three stove and tin stores by Henry Pippet, G. G. Leopold and Daniel Prutzman; three boot and shoe establishments by C. Petot, John Long and A. Barker; two newspapers, the *Democrat* and the Loudonville *Advocate*.

In addition to the above, there are many other small business institutions of different kinds, and the usual number of mechanics and laborers.

The secret and benevolent institutions are the Hanover Lodge, No. 115, A., F. & A. M., organized in 1843; the I. O. O. F., instituted April 20, 1854; the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. The charter members of the first society mentioned were George H. Stewart, Adolph Clem, A. Haskell, John Ewalt, William Cullen, P. B. Griffith, E. B. Fuller and Jacob Boothe; and of the I. O. O. F., John Taylor, D. E. Stockman, A. P. Mather, C. Hildebrand and A. Yarnell.

There are seven churches in the town.

The Methodist was organized in the spring of 1834 by Rev. Elmore Yocum, in Thomas McMahon's warehouse. The early meetings were held at the houses of Joseph White and James Martin, and in the old Plank Schoolhouse. The first church building was erected in 1836. It was brick and cost about $500. In 1856, a frame was erected at a cost of $1,500.

The Baptist Church was organized in May, 1839. Isaac Wolf and John Neptine were Deacons. Revs. Wilson, Stearns and William Leete were the early Pastors. A frame building was erected in 1843 at a cost of $1,250.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Evangelical denominations erected a church for joint use in Loudonville in 1846. This building was destroyed by fire in 1860. These societies then erected separate frame churches. The Reformed and Lutheran Societies also erected a church in

the southern part of the township in 1846. The congregations were organized seven years before the church was erected.

A Catholic society was organized in 1868 in Loudonville, and a brick church erected about the same time.

The Presbyterians had for many years a small society here, but were not able to erect a church until 1873, at which time they erected the present brick edifice.

An English Lutheran Church was organized in 1878, and the present brick building erected in 1879.

But little can be said in favor of the Loudonville schools. Mr. Haskell's academy was, unfortunately, allowed to go down after his death, and there seems to be at present, an opening for the Loudonville people to exercise their public spirit in this direction.

The Loudonville *Advocate* was started March 20, 1873, being the fourth paper established in Loudonville. It was a stock concern, and edited by J. H. Ruth, formerly of Ashland; continued in that position until December, 1877, when the office was disposed of to Messrs. Stauffer & Miller, of Quakerstown, Bucks Co., Penn. In December, 1869, Mr. Miller retired and Peter H. Stauffer became sole proprietor. The paper is neutral in politics.

The Loudonville *Democrat* was established in this place by J. G. Herzog, a native of the State of New York, February 28, 1879, and has just closed the first year of its publication. Its circulation is over eight hundred. It is neatly printed, and in a prosperous and healthy condition.

The town was incorporated in 1850, and the following is a list of the Mayors: William Hook, John McCormick (twice re-elected), A. L. Scott, John Strong, Jesse Hayes, A. L. Scott (four times re-elected), William Larwill (re-elected), A. L. Scott, D. Rust (re-elected), A. L. Scott, John Strong, John B. Long, Robert Hill (re-elected), John B. Long (twice re-elected), John W. Bull and C. S. Deyarmond, the present incumbent.

CHAPTER LXX.

MILTON TOWNSHIP.*

ORGANIZATION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.—SPRINGS—SURVEYED—SOIL AND TIMBER—HUNTING-GROUNDS—AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT—EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

MILTON TOWNSHIP was organized June 4, 1816, out of Mifflin, being at that date twelve miles long from north to south, and six miles wide. It remained in this shape until October 15, 1818, when Clear Creek was formed out of the north half, leaving Milton six miles square in Richland County. When Ashland County was formed, in 1846, its four tiers of sections on the east were transferred to that county. The two tiers of sections remaining in Richland were enlarged and called Weller, the four in Ashland being called Milton. Its dimensions are, therefore, four by six miles, with Montgomery on the east and Mifflin on the south.

No streams of consequence are found in this township, but there are many beautiful springs, one of the strongest in the county being found near the "Short farm."

It was surveyed in November, 1806, by Gen. James Hedges. Like other townships in the county, it was densely timbered with oak, beech, hickory and other hardwood. The southern part is described as hilly and the soil of inferior quality. The eastern part is generally level and the soil good; over the remainder of

* Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

the township, the ascents and descents are regular, in places level, the soil generally fair for farming purposes, but clayey. It must have been a good hunting-ground for the Indians, as large quantities of their hunting implements and war weapons are found—stone axes, stone wedges, arrow-points, etc. Some of these evince great skill in workmanship.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad passes diagonally through the township, the direction being northeast and southwest.

The following extract from the official record of the organization of Milton is given as somewhat of a curiosity, being a little out of the usual way of performing that operation:

"Now, it came to pass when men began to multiply on this side of the river westward toward the lake, even the great Lake Erie, and the inhabitants of Milton Township became numerous and strong, that they said one to another, Go to, let us separate ourselves from Mifflin Township, to which we aforetime had been attached; for why should we be oppressed by our brethren, and costs multiplied on us in carrying us before strangers?

"Let us select a goodly number from among our brethren that shall bear rule over us. And they prayed the court at Mansfield, and their request was granted. Milton was formed, and became a free and independent township. This happened in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen."

This curious document was signed by Robert Nelson, one of the township pioneers.

The earliest settlers came in 1814, mostly from Pennsylvania. In that year, Mr. Alexander Reed settled on land adjoining the old Hopewell Church, Section 13. His farm contained 80 acres, which he sold, in 1821, to Joseph Marklay for 550 gallons of whisky.

James Andrews came in 1816. He was a man of superior ability and influence, having served in the war of 1812 as Captain in the Ohio militia, and was afterward Justice of the Peace in Milton for twenty-seven years. Abraham Doty also came in 1816; William Lockhart, in 1818; John Woodburn, in 1825. Other early settlers were Peter Brubaker, Joseph Bechtel, Joseph Charles, John Clay, John Hazlett, Henry Keever, John Neal and Michael Smettzer.

This is essentially a farming community, no town existing within its limits. Before it became a part of Ashland County, Olivesburg belonged to it. Its early reminiscences are similar to those of other townships whose history has already been written, and need not be repeated. The same may be said of the struggles and triumph of its early settlers, who came to it a wilderness, and have, after years of toil, hardship and danger, dressed it in the garb of civilization. Its earliest settlers worshiped at the old Hopewell Church, erected in 1819, but organized several years before. This church stood very near the line between Milton and Montgomery. Its history is noticed in the history of the latter township.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.*

SURVEY—FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—ESQUIRE NEWELL—CHURCHES—OLD HOPEWELL—ASHLAND—ITS EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.—FIRST CARRIAGE—FRANCIS GRAHAM'S RECOLLECTIONS—POST OFFICE—SCHOOLS—THE ASHLAND COLLEGE—THE CHURCHES OF ASHLAND—THE BUSINESS OF ASHLAND—THE NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

SINCE the erection of Ashland County, Montgomery has assumed a position of importance, being near the center of the county geographically, and including the county seat within its limits. It was surveyed in October, 1806, by Maxfield Ludlow. In running the south boundary going west, seventeen chains and twenty links from the third mile stake, he came to a well-marked Indian trail running southeast and northwest. This is the well-known path of the Wyandots, which was followed by Maj. Robert Rogers in 1761, in his route to the forks of the Muskingum, on his return to Fort Du Quesne, as well as by Gen. Beall, on his expedition to Sandusky. This trail passed over the farm known as the late residence of John McCammon, thence across the Ryal farm, in Milton Township, into Richland County, in a northwesterly direction through Blooming Grove Township. The east boundary of the township is noted as flat and marshy, with bottoms subject to overflow; the timber, elm, maple, sugar, swamp-oak and alder bush.

On the third mile going north, a plain, much-traveled Indian trail, leading northwest, was seen. This passed by the old Newell farm, thence to near the covered bridge on the Wooster road, where it divided, one branch leading up the Catataway, and the other near the bridge on the Harrisburg road, by the old residence of Daniel Carter, Sr., subsequently known as the John Mason farm. The lands of Montgomery on the east are described as level and rich; in the middle and west part of the township as rolling and of good quality; the timber, ash, walnut, oak, hickory, cherry, sugar and maple, with considerable undergrowth, and a number of glades. The subdivision into sections was surveyed by Jonathan Cox, in November, 1806. Mr. Cox found an ancient earthwork north of Ashland, which is referred to in another chapter of this work.

Montgomery was organized June 6, 1815, out of the north two-thirds of Vermillion, being then twelve miles long from north to south, and six miles wide. June 3, 1816, this territory was divided, and Orange created out of the north half, leaving Montgomery in its present shape—six miles square.

Montgomery, lying back from the principal streams, was not settled as early as the other parts of the county, no settlers being found within its limits for several years after the settlement at Greentown. Robert Newell was, without doubt, the first settler in the township. He came from White Eyes Plains (Newcomerstown), Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, to Montgomery in 1811, settling on the land afterward occupied by Hugh McGuire. He seems also to be the only settler until the spring of 1812, when Samuel Carter came. April 1, 1814, Henry Baughman, with his wife and one child, settled on Section 3. Samuel Burns also came early in the spring of 1814, from Guernsey County, Ohio, settling on land adjoining that of Mr. Newell. He brought his family by water in a pirogue. He was fourteen days coming up

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the Muskingum, Walhonding, Mohican and Jerome Fork. Following there were Henry Gamble, March, 1815; Francis Graham, 1821; Jacob Grubb, November, 1823; Sage Kellogg, October, 1818; John Hough, 1823; James Kuykendall, March, 1815, Section 6; Henry Maize, June 23, 1828; Joseph Markley, March, 1815, Section 17; John McNaull, 1815; Christopher Mykrants, April, 1823; Andrew Proudfit, December, 1817; Michael Riddle, spring of 1819, Section 2; Joseph Sheets, November, 1817; William Skilling, June, 1817; Peter Swineford, 1819; Elias Slocumb, 1817; Michael Springer, 1815; Daniel Vantilburg, 1816; Alanson Walker, March, 1822. The following settlers and their families were here in 1814: Jacob Crouse, Daniel Mickey, Widow Treckle, John Carr, Benjamin Cuppy, Daniel Carter, William Montgomery, John Heller, Conrad Kline and John Smith.

Of these settlers, Daniel Carter, one of the earliest, cut the first road in the township, settling one mile northeast of the present town of Ashland. It was January when he arrived, and his shelter, until his cabin could be erected, was an open-ended tent. These pioneers must have had stout hearts to thus settle in the dense woods, in mid-winter, with no shelter from the snow, cold, wolves, bears, etc., but a tent. He cut and hauled the logs for his cabin as quickly as possible, but could not raise it without help, and traveled sixteen miles through the forest to get the fourth man for that purpose. He cut away the timber and planted seven acres of corn that same spring, but when Hull surrendered, fearing a general Indian massacre, Mr. Carter deserted his new home and went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, returning the following year and finding their premises unmolested, save that their corn had been partially taken by the wild animals. When informed of the murders on the Black Fork, by the Indians, the family fled to the block-house.

Mr. Gamble was a soldier of the war of 1812.

The cabin of Robert Newell was burnt by the Indians in 1812. Mr. Newell was a very illiterate man, being unable to read or write, as were many of the pioneers, through no fault of their own perhaps; but Newell was nevertheless a man of integrity, a good citizen, and possessed of good judgment. He was elected by his neighbors Justice of the Peace, and, of course, could not keep a docket or issue a summons. So satisfactorily, however, and with such an even hand, did he dispense justice upon principles of strict equity rather than law, that his official acts were indorsed by a re-election. Eloyd Eddy, his son-in-law, and Jacob Kline, elected as constables, were also equally illiterate. In most cases, Squire Newell would refuse absolutely to issue summons, fixing up and enforcing on summary but equitable terms of settlement issues among his neighbors; but this could not always be done. In one instance, Andrew Clark demanded summons on Martin Mason for balance of pay claimed for constructing a mill-race, and the Squire, after protracted efforts to bring the parties to settlement, was unable longer to defer an issue of summons. Accordingly he called upon Constable Kline, and presenting that functionary with a strong buckeye club, informed him *that* was his authority for bringing Mason, dead or alive, into "court," to call upon said defendant, and if he showed any symptoms of unwillingness to obey the summons, to make vigorous use of the club. Mason readily obeyed the summons, however, and the litigants appeared before his honor.

The Squire demanded first of the plaintiff, then of the defendant, a full statement of the matter at issue, which demand having been complied with, he rendered judgment as follows: "Mason shall pay to Clark two bushels of corn; Clark being a poor man, and having no horse, you, Mason, shall deliver the corn at his house. Forever after this, you are to be good friends and neighbors, and if either of you shall fail in the least particular to obey *this*

order, I will have the offender before me and whip him within an inch of his life. As for myself, I charge no fees. Not so with Constable Kline, his charge being a quart of whisky, which plaintiff and defendant will see is brought into court as promptly as possible for the use of all present."

The Squire was quite an important man, as he owned 1,000 acres of land, and was considered in other respects in comfortable circumstances.

After the war of 1812, this township, in common with all others in the county, began to fill up quite rapidly, and its pioneer history is not different from that already written of other townships. As soon as the settlers could get a clearing about their cabins, and provide for their immediate wants, they began to think about schools, churches, etc.

The first church erected in this part of the county was "Old Hopewell," called "Old" perhaps from the fact that it was abandoned for another of the same name, afterward erected in Ashland. This church was erected (of logs) one mile west of Ashland in 1819, by the Presbyterians. In the first settlement in this neighborhood were several Presbyterian families, viz., those of Robert Nelson, Abraham Doty, David McKinney, William Huston, David Pollock, Abel Montgomery and others. These formed a society in 1817, which they called "Montgomery." The Montgomerys were prominent among the early settlers, hence the name of this church and the township. Rev. Joshua Beer and Rev. William Mathews were their first ministers. Thirty-four persons constituted the first society; the first Elders were Robert Nelson and Abraham Doty. The congregation worshiped in the cabins of the members until 1819. The old church was a square log, substantial and comfortable for that day. Its name was changed to Hopewell in 1820. One of the earliest ministers in this church was Rev. Robert Lee, from Westmoreland County, Penn. Mr. Lee afterward went further west, and settled in Crawford County, near the little village of Leesville, which was named for him. He was a well-known preacher in that part of the country, and a very excellent man. Old Hopewell was the "mother" of all the Presbyterian churches in this part of the country. In 1833, twenty-one members were dismissed to form a society in Clear Creek Township; on the 5th of August in the same year, nineteen members were dismissed to form a church at Orange, five miles east of Ashland; in April, 1834, thirty-nine members were dismissed to organize a church at Olivesburg. Thus, in less than a year, seventy-nine members were dismissed, showing how wide-spread was the influence of Old Hopewell. People went a long distance to church in those days, but those were not the days of newspapers, telegraphs and railroads. After sending out these three colonies, sixty-five members were yet left in Hopewell. In 1836, the old log church was abandoned for a better one, in the village of Ashland.

In the township outside the town of Ashland, two churches were erected; one, the Evangelical Lutheran, on the east line of the township, in 1838; Rev. Mr. Wolf was first Pastor. The other, the German Baptist, or Brethren, three miles south of town. The latter have three churches, known as the "Ashland District," and the church is better known as the Dunkers, or Dunkards, (properly Tunkers), which name was given them in Germany, and still clings to them in this country, though they repudiate it.

In those early days there did not, however, appear to be any religious sects or political parties. It was emphatically an "era of good-feeling." When it was known that a man was to preach in the neighborhood, everybody, for miles around, came to the meeting; it mattered little what denomination he belonged to, he was welcome. Most of the clergymen visiting this part of the country were, however, Presbyterians and Baptists.

Ashland, the seat of justice for the county, was originally known as Uniontown, and was laid out July 28, 1815, by William Montgomery, who gave it the name of Uniontown in honor of his native town of that name in Pennsylvania. When he laid out the town, it was all woods, and deer, bears and wolves roamed unmolested. There was not a cabin or building of any kind upon its site. Henry Gamble and John Smith were in the neighborhood, and were the nearest settlers. Mr. Montgomery erected the first cabin on the site for his own use. James Kuykendall assisted in its erection. It was of hewed logs, and occupied the lot upon which Treace's tavern was afterward erected. Mr. Montgomery kept tavern in it and entertained the travelers on the road between Wooster and Mansfield. He was also engaged, at this time, in distilling whisky, which was looked upon as a respectable employment in those days. He was also proprietor of a tannery, which he subsequently sold to George Sweineford, and which occupied the premises afterward occupied by David Whiting.

In 1817, Joseph Sheets, William Montgomery, David Markley and John Croft, with their families, constituted the population of the town. Markley was engaged in selling groceries, whisky, etc., and had the first store in the town. It was on the lot where the town hall was afterward erected. Samuel Urie came in shortly afterward and started the first blacksmith-shop. Nicholas Shaffer soon arrived. He was a carpenter by trade, but found nothing to do except hew out door and window frames, as there was no frame houses being erected, and no mills to make lumber. John Antibus manufactured hats. Croft conducted the tannery.

The first vehicle in the form of a carriage made its appearance in the new town in 1821. Its springs were of wood, and, excepting the tires upon the wheels, there had not been twenty pounds of iron used in its manufacture. It was manufactured in Connecticut, and was brought here by Dr. Luther, who was probably the first physician in the place. In 1821, Francis Graham came to Uniontown and brought with him a stock of dry goods and groceries. He says at that time it was a village of fourteen or fifteen families, two distilleries, one sawmill, one small tannery, one wheelwright shop for the manufacture of wheels for flax-spinning; one blacksmith-shop, kept by Samuel Urie, and one physician—Dr. Joel Luther. David Markley, as before mentioned, was the first storekeeper, but he had no more than a one-horse wagon load of goods, and did not replenish his stock, so he soon ran out. Joseph Sheets kept the next store. He brought a small stock of goods from Steubenville, Ohio, in 1819. He did not replenish this stock, and soon sold out. There were so few people, and their wants were so simple, that store-keeping did not pay. Mr. Graham may, therefore, be considered the first store-keeper who carried a general stock and started a permanent store. The other two stores had disappeared, and he rented a room of Mr. Sheets, on Main street, and also engaged board of him at something less than $1 per week. Sheets was keeping a tavern at the time, the second one started in the place. In 1822, John Hull, the wheelwright, opened the third tavern in a small building, which was, some years after, moved back to give place to the Slocum House, where the town hall was afterward erected. Graham found his goods in demand, but no money in the country to pay for them, and was compelled to part with them in exchange for produce of various kinds, for which he found no market. Wheat was worth about 25 cents per bushel, but no one wanted to buy it for family use, and, as there was no market outside the immediate neighborhood, but little was raised. Oats were traded off at 12 to 15 cents per bushel; corn was in better demand, and brought, in goods, from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and became almost lawful tender, because it

could be converted into whisky, which could be freighted to the lake, and found a ready market. Maple sugar was also an important item of trade, and was made in large quantities, bringing from 4 to 6 cents per pound.

In 1822, Mr. Graham petitioned the Postmaster General for a post office at Uniontown. The petition was forwarded to Hon. John Sloan, then Representative to Congress from the Richland and Wayne County District. The Postmaster General declined granting a post office with the name Uniontown, as there were already two Uniontown post offices in the State. Mr. Sloan then made choice of the name of Ashland, there being no post office of that name in Ohio. Mr. Graham became the first Postmaster, and the first contract for carrying the mail was let to a Mr. Bell, who was to make the trip once a week between Wooster and New Haven, Huron County, via Ashland. The mail was carried on horseback about a year, when the Post Office Department discovered it would not pay expenses and withdrew the contract. Mr. Graham then hired the mail carried to Mansfield three years at his own expense and at a loss.

The name Uniontown continued to hang to the place two or three years, when it was changed to Ashland by the Legislature.

The first school in Ashland was taught by Therrygood Smith, and was situated on the lot west of the one afterward occupied by Hugh Davis. This cabin burned down in 1824, taking fire from its lath and clay chimney. The first house erected for school purposes was in 1825, on the lot afterward owned by Sarah Jones. Chandler Foote taught here. The third school was taught in1826, in a cabin owned by Cullen Spaulding, by Mr. Fleming.



In progress, the Ashland schools have kept pace with the growth of the town. At present it is divided into three districts, with excellent buildings in each.

The question of establishing a first-class institution of learning somewhere within the limits of Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana, had been freely discussed for many years by the more enterprising members of the Brethren Church, and attempts had been made in each of these States, and in one of them a large sum of money had already been guaranteed for this purpose; but for various reasons all these efforts failed, though the importance and benefit of

such an institution became more and more apparent and acknowledged by the church at large. Under these circumstances, repeated offers were made to Elder S. Z. Sharp, then Professor in Maryville College, Tennessee, to take charge of the enterprise and bring it to a successful issue, which, after mature reflection, he accepted, and, in the summer of 1877, made a tour through Ohio in quest of a suitable location. Of the many places proposed, Ashland was selected; and in June, 1877, a meeting was called of all the business men in Ashland; the aims of the founders and the character of the proposed college presented to the crowded assembly in the town hall. Among the prominent features of the institution were mentioned "freedom from vain show and extravagance in dress," assuming that "high intellectual and moral attainments" were the true objects to be placed before the student. The citizens of Ashland at once seconded the proposition to establish such an institution at this place, and raised $10,000 toward the erection of buildings, while agents were at work elsewhere collecting funds.

A corporation was formed, and, on February 22, 1878, a charter obtained by which the institution was placed under the care of the church of the Brethren, and legally on an equality with the best in the State. In the following summer, the main building was erected, 100 feet deep, 100 wide, and four stories high, with ten recitation-rooms, professors' rooms, literary halls, offices, and chapel for the accommodation of 500 students.

During the summer of 1879, another building, 110 feet long and four stories high, was erected as dormitory and boarding hall. The buildings and grounds are valued at $60,000.

On the 17th of September, 1879, the college was formally opened; fifty-nine students registering their names the first day; seventy-five during the first week, and closed December 24 with 112 enrolled.

The charter provides for four departments: First, classical, with the degree of A. B.; second, philosophical, with the degree of Ph. B.; third, normal; fourth, commercial. Students completing either of the last two, will receive suitable certificates of graduation. A department has also been added to prepare those wishing to take a scientific and classical course.

Each course is based on the most natural and philosophic plan by which all the powers of the mind are developed simultaneously and symmetrically, and the time of the student divided among language, mathematics, science and philosophy, while opportunities are offered to study some of the fine arts.

The classical course requires four years to complete, and the studies are arranged as follows:

Freshmen Year—First term, Virgil, Anabasis, geometry, sacred history; second term, Virgil, Anabasis, higher algebra, sacred history; third term, Cicero's De Senectute et Amicitia, Memorabilia, higher algebra completed, botany.

Sophomore Year—First term, Livy, Memorabilia, trigonometry and surveying, chemistry, lectures on Roman history; second term, Horace's Odes and Epodes, Homer's Iliad, trigonometry and navigation, lectures and Greek history; third term, Horace's Satires, political economy, general geometry, zoology.

Junior Year—First term, Tacitus, March's English grammar and Milton, mental philosophy (elective), German, Greek or mathematics; second term, Demosthenes' Corona, mental philosophy, Gonat's Physics (elective), ancient or modern languages; third term, English literature, moral philosophy, physics (elective), ancient or modern languages, mathematics or science.

Senior Year—First term, philosophy, art of discourse, church history, geology and mineralogy, French; second term, history of philosophy, rhetoric, Eusebius, astronomy, New Testament history (elective), modern languages; third

term, history of philosophy, evidences of Christianity, natural theology, Greek Testament, Butler's Analogy.

Composition throughout the course.

Philosophical Course—This is designed for those who wish to prepare themselves for some special department in science. The study of Greek and a part of Latin omitted, and an additional number of scientific studies added. Prominence is given to modern languages.

Normal Department—This course is fully as complete as found in other commercial colleges, with a shorter course for farmers, teachers, mechanics, etc.

The preparatory department is similar to those in other first-class colleges.

Among the distinguishing features found in the first circular issued are:

1. It is thoroughly Christian, but not sectarian.

2. Combines the most liberal course of study with the least expense.

3. It inculcates the spirit of plainness and economy in dress; aiming to adorn the mind and character more than the body.

4. Its location is unrivaled in advantages.

The government is mild and firm; the students are taught as much as possible to govern themselves. Tuition, $30 per year in advance. Boarding from $1 to $2 per week. The Faculty, at present, consists of Elder S. J. Sharp, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; L. Huber, A. M., Professor of Greek and Modern Languages; J. E. Stubbs, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature; David Bailey, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Jacob Keino, Ph. B., Professor of Natural Sciences; F. P. Foster, Superintendent of the Commercial Department; J. E. Ewing, Instructor in Music.

At present (February, 1880), 140 students are enrolled.

There are eleven churches in Ashland, viz., Methodist, Presbyterian, English Lutheran, German Lutheran, German Reformed, Disciple, Baptist, United Brethren, Albright, St. Edward's Catholic and Dunkard.

As has been mentioned, the Presbyterians were organized in Hopewell Church, which was transferred to Ashland in 1837; a building of stone having been erected here in 1836. This building stood until 1879, when it was taken away, and the present beautiful brick erected at a cost of $20,000.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1828, and a stone church erected which was afterward purchased by the county and used as a court house until the present buildings were erected on its site. The present brick church, on the corner of Third and Church streets, was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1858; and cost $4,000 or $5,000. Present membership about four hundred.

The English Lutheran was organized about 1835 by Rev. F. J. Ruth, now an aged citizen of Galion, Ohio. The present brick edifice is located on Third street, and cost about $3,000. Present membership, 250. The society contemplates erecting a new church building during the year 1880.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1860, by eleven persons. Its membership is now about thirty. First Pastor was Rev. I. N. Carman. They erected a frame building soon after organization that cost about $1,500.

Disciple Church organized by John Rigdon in 1824. Their frame church building on Orange street was erected in 1842, and cost about $1,500.

German Lutheran organized in 1872, about which time they also erected a brick church on Main street, at a cost of $4,000. Present membership about one hundred.

The German Reformed was organized, and the building erected about the same time (1872). The building is frame, and cost about $2,500. Membership about sixty.

The United Brethren Church was organized about 1872, by Rev. Mr. Moody, and a frame

building erected on East Walnut street at a cost of $3,000. Present membership about one hundred.

The Albrights have erected a fine brick church on Third Street, at a cost of $6,000. Present membership about one hundred.

St. Edward's Catholic Church on Cottage street was organized about 1872. The building is brick, and not yet finished.

The Tunkards, or Brethren, as they prefer to be called, organized in 1879, and at present, hold services in the chapel of the college. The membership is about one hundred. S. Z. Sharp, J. A. Worst and S. H. Bashar are the leaders.

Ashland has grown into a town of nearly, or quite, four thousand people, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway contributing not a little to its development.

There are two large flouring-mills; four large dry-goods stores; four clothing, three hardware, four agricultural implement, three stove and tin, ten grocery and three drug stores; three restaurants, two hotels, two banks, one insurance company, three tanneries, two planing-mills and the usual number of people in other business in the same proportion.

The Ashland Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1851. It is permanent and reliable, its assets aggregating about $600,000. William Osborn is President; L. Jeff Sprengle, Secretary, and J. D. Stubbs, General Agent.

The First National (and only national) Bank was organized first in January, 1852, and reorganized and made a national bank in January, 1864.

The Farmers' Bank was organized July 1, 1874. It is a private institution.

The Ashland *Herald* was started in 1836, by John C. Gilkison, of Mansfield, who continued its publication about one year, when he sold the press and material to Joshua H. Ruth, now of the Loudonville *Democrat*. The *Herald* was Whig in politics, but Ruth changed both its politics and name, calling it the *Ohio Globe*. It supported Van Buren for the Presidency. In less than a year, Ruth was succeeded by Judge Samuel McCluer, now a leading lawyer of Akron, who changed the name to the *Western Phœnix*. The politics were again changed to Whig, but the paper only lived about a year.

From 1838 to 1846, Ashland was without a paper; but in the latter year two were started—one the Ashland *Democrat*, edited and published by Jonathan Maffett (now of Upper Sandusky, Ohio) and William Hunter. The other was the Ashland *Standard*. The first represented the *hard* money Democrats, and the last the *soft*. The *Standard* was published the last two years by W. T. Jackson. These papers continued about four years, when both concerns sold out to Horace S. Knapp, and in their place appeared the *Ohio Union*. In 1850, a Whig paper was established called the *Ashlander*, by W. B. McCarty, now an attorney at Bowling Green, Ohio. It was continued two years. July 14, 1853, the Ashland *Times* was started by L. Jeff Sprengle (who is authority for this account of the papers) and Judge William Osborn. It was Whig in politics, and continued four years, when Judge Osborn, who had been editor-in-chief, sold his interest to Mr. Sprengle, and was succeeded as editor by Josiah Loche, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, who continued as editor two years, when he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his place upon the *Journal*. Mr. Sprengle continued the publication of the *Times* in the interest of the Republican party until June 1, 1876, when he disposed of his interest to his son-in-law, J. E. Stubbs, who afterward sold a half-interest to his brother, John C. Stubbs. These gentlemen have conducted it until the present time, it being under the editorial and business management of G. W. Stubbs and B. G. Grosscup.

At the *Times* office, is also published a religious paper called the *Gospel Preacher*, in the

interest of the Brethren, or Tunkards, which has a circulation of 4,000. Its editors and managers are Prof. S. Z. Sharp, S. H. Bashor and John Worst.

In the same office and for the same society, is also published a Sabbath-school paper, called the *Young Disciple*, which is edited by Prof. S. Z. Sharp, President of the Ashland College, and James Quintor. Its circulation is nearly 10,000.

The jobbing department of the *Times* office is complete in every respect, and the establishment generally is one of the largest and most complete in this part of the State.

The Ohio *Union*, above mentioned, continued in charge of Mr. Knapp until 1853, when he sold to John Sheridan, by whom it was continued until November, 1855, its name having, in the mean time, being changed to the Ashland *Union*. At that date, it was purchased by Collins W. Bushnell. In January, 1857, H. S. Knapp repurchased, and continued the publication of the paper until May 30, 1860, when he disposed of it to J. J. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs sold, in 1865, to McCord, Nelson & Landis, and in the same year it was transferred to J. M. Landis & Bro. In 1868, the establishment was purchased by George W. Hill, who conducted it until August, 1872, when he sold to Nelson & Gates, who changed the name to the Ashland *Press*. January 1, 1879, W. H. Gates retired from the firm, and Nelson continued until July 17, when the establishment was purchased by Alberson & Heltman, the present proprietors.

CHAPTER LXXII.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.*

FORMATION—INDIAN TRAIL—INDIANS AND INDIAN RELICS—ANCIENT RELICS—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST ROAD—MILLS—ORANGE VILLAGE—CHURCHES.

PRIOR to 1816, Montgomery Township, in what is now Ashland County, was twelve miles long from north to south, and six miles wide. June 3, 1816, this territory was divided and the north half called Orange. It was at that time the northeast township of "Old Richland," but became a part of Ashland County in 1846. It was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1806, when it was yet a wilderness and no white man's cabin within its boundaries. An Indian trail passed through the southwestern part of the township, passing up Jerome Fork, crossing into Clear Creek Township, to Vermillion Lake. This trail was much used by the Wyandots and Ottawas in their passage to and from the eastern part of the State. About the year 1816, this trail was surveyed by Rev. James Haney, of Savannah, a practical surveyor, to Rowsburg, and from there to Wooster. It was opened as a road and used as a common highway by the early settlers of Orange and Clear Creek Townships.

The evidences of Indian occupation in many parts of Orange Township were numerous. The aborigines, it seems, were accustomed to assemble annually in the spring, in large numbers, upon the lands subsequently owned by Isaac Mason, Jacob Young, Jacob Heifner and Peter Biddinger, to make sugar and hunt, which custom they kept up until as late as 1815 or 1816. Mr. Biddinger, being a gunsmith, was often visited by them for repairs to injured or broken flint-locks.

The soil and timber of Orange do not differ materially from others around it, already described. The land is generally level, or with gentle ascents and descents; the township is

*Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

generally well watered by Jerome Fork of the Mohican and its tributaries, this stream having its rise here.

A few interesting relics of a former age have been found in the township. A few human skeletons were once unearthed on the bank of the creek, while a party of workmen were improving the before-mentioned trail, one of which appeared to be more than seven feet in height. It may be imagined that this was an Indian chief, who once headed his file of dusky warriors along the dark paths and ravines and beautiful streams of the country. If he wielded authority in proportion to his physical dimensions, he must have more than rivaled Pipe, Logan or Tecumseh. Col. John Murray, who discovered the remains, had no difficulty in passing the lower jaw over his face. The cranium and other bones showed that the skeleton belonged to a man of unusual size and power.

About one-fourth of a mile southwest of the village of Orange is to be found an ancient mound. It was examined by Dr. Deming and others, who found well-preserved human bones, remnants of pottery, etc.

The first settlers were as follows: John Bishop, February, 1814, Section 21; Vachel Metcalf, 1814; James Campbell; James Clark, 1818, Section 2; Robert Culbertson, 1825; Phillip Biddinger, 1823; Christian Fast, Sr., 1815, Section 18; Jacob Fast, 1817, Section 21; Nicholas Fast, 1815; Phillip Fluke, 1816; Jacob Hiffner, Jr., 1817, Section 14; James Medowell, November, 1823, Section 26; Edward Murray, 1820; Patrick Murray, 1815; John Stull, 1820; William Patterson, 1818, Section 7; Christopher Rickett, 1822; Daniel Summers, 1818, Section 10; Solomon Urie, 1814, Section 34; Jacob Young, 1814; Amos Norris, 1814.

It will be observed from this list that five families (these settlers nearly all brought their families) settled in the township in 1814; they were, as was usually the case, mostly from Western Pennsylvania, and many of them came as early as 1813 to select their lands.

The reminiscences of these early settlers are intensely interesting to the present generation, but, however interesting, they cannot all be preserved in print. A few of the best are retained, which convey a truthful picture of pioneer life.

Among the earliest settlers in this township was Christian Fast, Sr., whose captivity among the Indians in this part of the State, is given in the chapter entitled "First White Men in the County." It is only necessary to refer to it here, as it is fully given there. It is a narrative of thrilling interest, and shows in a striking manner the privations of frontier days in the West. Mr. Fast returned in 1815 and settled in this township, where he lived many years.

Vachel Metcalf and Amos Norris were the first to move into the township with their families. They came early in the spring of 1814; Jacob Young and Jacob Crouse, however, came the same spring, and the former built his cabin on the Ashland and Orange road, a few rods from where the bridge crosses the Jerome Fork of the Mohican.

Another of these pioneers, Solomon Urie, relates many interesting adventures. His brother, Thomas, was killed in Eastern Ohio, by the Indians, while he and Solomon were out hunting. The latter barely escaped, on this occasion, by leaping from a high bluff. The Indians dared not follow. Solomon and his son, Samuel, served with credit in the war of 1812. He was with Williamson in his campaign against the Moravian villages in 1782, and witnessed the massacre and burning of the villages. Williamson was his brother-in-law, and on this account he was induced to accompany the expedition. He always disapproved the barbarous act, and often stated to his sons, that Williamson yielded a reluctant consent to the perpetration of that dreadful tragedy, being unable to control the violence of his soldiers, who

were border volunteers and had suffered much from Indian raids and depredations. In the winter of 1815, he erected a blacksmith-shop on his land, being the first one in Orange Township, he being a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade. The first winter after his arrival, he killed forty deer, eight large black bears, a great number of coons and other game.

An Ashland paper of April 9, 1862, has this item: "Jacob Young, an old citizen of this township, died on the 3d instant, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and three months. He was born in Hardy County, Va. January 1, 1773; emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and to this county in 1814. He lived with his companion, who still survives him, sixty-eight years. He was the father of twelve children; and when he died, had one hundred and seventeen grandchildren; one hundred and seventy-six great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren."

No road had been surveyed in the township at the date of its first settlement. John Bishop carried the chain for the surveyors when they established the first road which led from Sheet's saw-mill, on the east line of Montgomery Township, via Jacob Young's and Leidigh's mill to Savannah, though no mills or towns were then in existence. Mr. Bishop was made Constable at the first election held in the township.

On the site of this Leidigh mill, two miles west of the present village of Orange, was erect- the first mill in the township, in 1815, by Martin Mason. The stones were "hard-heads," and would grind sixty bushels per day. The mill commenced operations in March, 1816. That the settlers in Orange and adjacent townships appreciated the advantages of the mill, may be understood when it is stated that prior to its erection, the nearest mill was that of Stibbs, one mile east of Wooster. In 1814–15, no corn could be obtained nearer than Wooster and along Apple and Short Creeks—price, $1.25 per bushel. Wheat could not be obtained nearer than Massillon, at $2 per bushel.

Previous to the erection of this mill, corn was prepared for use on hominy blocks, and nearly every cabin had one. Mr. Mason constructed a hand-mill before this first water-mill was built. He had a couple of hard-heads made into mill-stones. This hand-mill (a good one of its kind) would, by the aid of six persons, produce half a bushel of meal in two hours.

What was called "sick wheat" was often produced in the early attempts at cultivation. The berry would be as plump and attractive in appearance as the best quality ever grown, and the flour as white as the best specimens now produced. When made into bread, it would be palatable, except that it would have a sweet taste; but when eaten by man or beast, it produced a distressing sickness, and only remained upon the stomach a few moments. This was, however, the only disease that attacked the wheat, neither weevil, rust nor smut being then known.

Milling was sometimes done at Beam's, on Black Fork, and down on the White Woman; the trip to the latter being made in canoes, and occupying about two weeks. For a long time Beam's mill ground only corn.

Orange, the only town in the township, was laid out April 22, 1828, by Amos Norris and J. C. Chilcoat. It is located in the midst of a fine farming region, but long ago arrived at maturity—a village of one or two hundred people. The post office is Nankin.

The religious sentiment is well developed, a number of churches having been organized in the town and township. One of the earliest is the German Reformed, organized about 1832. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Orange is probably the oldest, having been organized some years before 1830, at which date the church building was erected. The Evangelical Lutheran was organized in 1861; the North Orange Methodist Episcopal about 1848; the Canaan Church was erected in 1850; the Ger-

man Reformed and Methodist Episcopal about 1840; the Old School Presbyterian of Orange in 1834, by Russell Bigelow, the famous missionary; the United Brethren Church building was erected in 1850, and the St. Jacob's German Reformed in 1853.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.*

FORMATION—SURVEY—INDIAN TRAILS—TIMBER—EARLY SETTLERS—INDIANS—GEN. BEALL AND THE BATTLE OF COWPENS—FIRST ROADS—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—EDUCATION—CHURCHES—INFIRMARY—HAYESVILLE—WHISKY AS A MOTOR.

AUGUST 9, 1814, Vermillion Township was formed. It occupied in the northeast corner of "Old Richland," a territory which has since been divided into six townships, being then eighteen miles from north to south, and twelve east and west. Within the same year, however, this territory was again divided by a line through the center north and south, the east half retaining the name of Vermillion. In 1815, Vermillion was reduced to its present dimensions, six miles square, in the southern part of the territory. It was then on the east line of Richland, but became a part of Ashland County in 1846. It was surveyed by Jonathan Cox in 1807. James Hedges ran the southern line, and found great difficulty in getting it correct. He went over it three times, and on the third survey says: "I find the chaining correct. I am much perplexed to know the cause of my westing, or inclining south. The variation must operate very partial, or my compass must have been unluckly altered." He then re-surveyed the west boundary, and, coming to the southwest corner, observes: "Here I experience troubles of a new kind; having already spent two days and a half waiting on an Indian chief, who appeared hostile to our business; also laboring under the difficulty of a hand being absent thirteen days, on a tour for provisions; in the mean time having lived eight days upon boiled and parched corn, I now find my camp robbed of some necessary articles, and two hands that I left to keep the same, revolted and run away. My range and town lines not being finished, and expecting shortly other surveyors after me to subdivide; all these difficulties conspire to make me unhappy. No alternative remains but to proceed to Owl Creek and get hands and provisions, this being the 20th of October, 1806." This suspended operations until April, 1807, when Jonathan Cox proceeded to subdivide the township into sections. In running along the east boundary, Mr. Cox came upon Indian trails, much traveled, running northeast. All these trails in this part of the country bore northeast toward Sandusky, and southeast in the direction of Fort Pitt, Wheeling or Mingo Bottom, near the present site of Steubenville. The trails mentioned here doubtless passed over to Greentown, along what is known as the old Portage road, and lead from Mohican John's town. About one mile south of the northeast corner, he found a trail much traveled. Along the west boundary, in the southwest corner, were also trails much traveled. The land is described as fertile, the ascents and descents sloping and gentle; the timber—oak, hickory, ash, sugar maple, with some black walnut and chestnut.

The following names comprise a partial list of the earliest settlers in this township. Sterling G. Bushnell, 1821; Thomas D. Roe, 1815; Rev. John Cox, 1823; Joseph Duncan, 1824,

*Now in Ashland County, formerly in Richland.

Section 36; John Farver, 1817, Section 2; Robert Finley, 1811, Section 12; William Harper, 1815, Section 10; Richard Jackman, 1823, Section 23; William Karnahan, 1815, Section 23; William Lemon, 1818; George Marshall, 1822; Andrew Newman, 1825; Jonathan Palmer, 1811, Section 12; Gilbert Purdy, 1817; William Reed, 1814; William Ryland, 1815; John Scott, 1819; Michael Sigler, 1820; Joseph Workman, 1815, Section 26; Stephen Smith, Section 33; George Eckley, 1811; Uriah and John Johnston, and George King. The wave of emigration had barely reached this point in the wilderness, when the war with Great Britain began, and checked it. But two or three settlers came in 1811, and these were compelled the following year to seek safety in blockhouses. Sterling G. Bushnell was the father of a large family, among whom was Dr. William Bushnell, of Mansfield, whose history appears in this work.

It appears that George Eckley was the first to make a permanent settlement, in the spring of 1811; he was followed about two weeks later by Robert Finley, the second settler. The Eckley family were prominent in the later as well as earlier history of the township. E. R. Eckley, son of Ephraim Eckley, was a Colonel in the army during the late war, and since, a member of Congress. Jonathan Palmer came in 1810, and entered his land, as did probably others; but he did not bring his family until 1811, and then only a portion of it. When the war began, he returned to Jefferson County, his former residence, and remained until 1814. Upon his return, he found Robert Finley, Lemuel Boulter, Samuel Hutchings, William Black, George Eckley and Daniel Harlan the only residents of the township beside himself. There was not a physician in the township or county to his knowledge—not even in Mansfield or Wooster. A physician would have been as much of a curiosity in those days, as would an Indian among the people now. "Grandmother" Palmer officiated in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of all the neighborhood. She gave her services and herb tea gladly, and received thanks for her pay. Their coarse, wholesome food and active lives secured health, and physicians were not needed. Gilbert Purdy tells of buying wheat at 10 cents per bushel, which he paid in blacksmithing, hauling it to Portland (Sandusky City), and selling it for 60 cents. William Reed served in the war of 1812, and Lemuel Boulter and George King were Revolutionary soldiers. Indians, though plenty, do not seem to have disturbed the people of this township; in fact, no Indian tragedies of consequence occurred anywhere in the county after the war. The red men felt that the whites were too numerous and powerful for them, and remained quiet until they were removed from the country.

Gen. Beall and his army passed across the northeast corner of the township on their march to the theater of war, and probably cut the first road. They camped about two weeks within the limits of the township, and while in this camp an incident occurred, which has been facetiously termed the "battle of Cowpens." One dark, rainy night, when the army was wrapt in slumber, and not dreaming of war, but, no doubt, sleeping with a sense of surrounding danger from Indians, the crack of a rifle was heard in the direction of a distant picket-post. The army was aroused; the sentinels came rushing in with the report that the enemy was upon them; the host was marshaled; the ground trembled with the dull tread of tramping squadrons; the line was formed, and a heavy fire opened, whether with or without orders; the lurid glare of battle dispelled the inky blackness of the night; the crash of the musketry, the shouting of the officers and men, the charging of the cavalry upon the stumps and logs in the direction of the supposed enemy, all combined to give Vermillion a taste of genuine battle.

It was discovered in the morning that the drove of cattle belonging to the army had broken loose from their corral, and were roaming at will. It is said several of them were killed. The General was satisfied, however, as the troops had shown their willingness to fight.

Gen. Beall left a broad trail through the wilderness, and cleared off some ground in the neighborhood of his camp. The first road, however, for the use of the public was that from Wooster to Mansfield, which passed through near the center of the township, and was made in 1815. Settlements grew rapidly along this road, and the first hotel and post office was established on this road at Hayes Cross Roads, now Hayesville.

Vermillion is well watered by the tributaries of Black Fork and Jerome Fork, lying as it does between these streams. Mills and distilleries were erected along these tributaries; the latter, especially, growing very numerous. Having no market for their corn, they were compelled to make whisky out of it, and this found a ready sale. It was hauled to the lake, and found its way to the Indians and soldiers, by whom the larger share of it was consumed, though the settlers themselves used a large quantity of whisky. It was not poisoned in those days, and was considered a healthy drink. The first mill was erected by Constance Lake, in the fall of 1817, on Goady's Run, in the southeastern part of the township. Prior to this, the settlers had recourse to their hand-mills or hominy-blocks, and to Shrimplin's, on Owl Creek, and Stibb's, near Wooster. The trip to these mills was generally made with four horses and a wagon, by one of the settlers, who carried the grists of all his neighbors; and it occupied about a week of time. The farm upon which Constance Lake erected his mill, had previously been occupied by Baptiste Jerome, a Frenchman, and the first white settler in this part of the country. He lived for a long time on the site of Jeromeville (which received its name from this fact), among the Indians. The mill soon afterward passed into the hands of Lake & Larwill, and then Lake & Bentley.

James Wallace and Robert Newell were elected Justices of the Peace, in the township, in 1814; Ephraim Eckley and James Walters also occupied this office before 1815. Joseph Workman succeeded Wallace, in 1817.

Education has received the attention of the the people of Vermillion ever since it was a wilderness. The children of the pioneers were taught the rudimentary part of their education at home, and many select schools were taught in private houses before any schoolhouse was erected. One of the first buildings used for a schoolhouse was the old Baptist Church, in 1821, in the Bushnell District, and probably the first public school was taught in that house, by Miss Sedelia Bushnell. William Irwin was also a teacher in 1823. Since then, comfortable schoolhouses have been erected in place of the old log ones, and, about 1840, a disposition was shown to have a place for higher education. A high school was accordingly established in Hayesville in 1843, and in 1845, the Vermillion Institute was chartered and authorized to confer degrees. It originated through the efforts of Rev. Lewis Granger, J. L. McLain and the citizens of the town. It is handsomely situated, and has had a career of varied success. Like all other institutions of learning, even though not attended with the highest success, it gives to the people around it a higher civilization and better society than is enjoyed outside the circle of its influence.

The first church was erected in the northeast part of the township, in 1817, and was known as "Eckley's Church." It was free to all Protestant ministers, but was chiefly used by the Methodists. "Old Hopewell," erected by the Presbyterians, one mile west of Ashland, and Eckley's, formed the nucleus from which Presbyterianism and Methodism radiated in Ashland

County. Mr. Constance Lake, who built the first mill, was buried in the first graveyard, which was laid out near Eckley's Church.

"Hammond's Meeting-house," in the southern part of the township, was erected by the Methodists in 1852.

The German Evangelical, in the "Risser settlement," was organized in 1860. The house was built in 1847 by the Mennonites, a denomination that embraced about fifteen families. Rev. John Risser was the first Pastor, and the officers Christian Herschler and John Latschar. After a time, a half-interest in the house was sold to the German Lutheran society.

The Church of God, better known as the Winebrenarian, was organized in 1835, with about twenty members. Rev. Thomas Hickornell and Rev. Jacob Keller were the first Pastors. Michael Stevens and Archibald McGrew were the first Elders. It was erected near the eastern line of the township.

In Hayesville, the Old School Presbyterian Church was organized in the fall of 1846, and had as the first minister Rev. Benjamin T. Lowe. An Associate Church was organized in Hayesville at an early day. It was called the "Associate Congregation of Hayesville," and in 1858, upon the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed, became the United Presbyterian.

The first Methodist Church in Hayesville was organized in 1828, at the house of Richard Jackman. About two years after Hayesville was laid out, the society erected a house for worship, 28x35 feet, the membership at this time amounting to thirty. In 1855, another building was erected, at a cost of $1,400. It is 38x50 feet in size. Mr. Palmer, one of the earliest settlers, says the first clergymen in the township were Presbyterian missionaries, who in traveling to and from the missions among the Senecas and Wyandots made it a practice for many years to preach at the house of Mr. Palmer and others. Eckley's Church was quite a large one, made of unhewn logs, in which the Methodist quarterly meetings were generally held, and to which the settlers came from a great distance, bringing their provisions, and camping out about the church—sometimes using its capacious fire-place for cooking purposes.

In 1849, Sylvester Alger and George W. Urie, architects, constructed the Ashland County Infirmary in this township. It cost about $4,000.

Hayesville was laid out October 26, 1830, by John Cox and Linus Hayes, on the land first entered by Lemuel Boulter. The year before this, an effort had been made to start a town two miles west of where Hayesville was afterward located. They gave it the name of Williamsburg, but it never became a town. The inhabitants in that part of the county felt, however, that a town must be started somewhere near them, along that main road from Wooster to Mansfield. There was also, by this time, an important road passing north and south, upon which teams and men were frequently passing, engaged in the business of transporting their grain and produce from the older and richer counties of Knox and Licking to the markets at the lakeside. A stopping-place was needed for the travelers on both these roads, and the cabin of Linus Hayes, standing at the intersection of these roads, was converted into a tavern. After awhile, it occurred to Mr. Hayes that a town could be built up here, and thus Hayesville was laid out. Probably two-thirds of the early towns in the county came into existence under about the same circumstances. A blacksmith-shop and one or two cabins were built at the cross roads before the town was laid out. John Cox built a cabin on the northwest corner of the principal streets and started the first store. This gentleman undertook to sell the first lots in the town at auction, and on the day named for the sale quite a number of pioneers attended. The business opened in the

morning, and the auctioneer, John Shriver, expended a wonderful amount of breath, but could get no bids whatever. At noon, Mr. Cox despaired of being the founder of a town, and offered his farm for $300, apparently disgusted with the non-success of the undertaking. No one, however, would buy his farm, even at that money. In this extremity, some one hinted to Mr. Cox a matter that gentleman had overlooked, and which had been the cause of all his trouble. It was the *absence* of whisky. A jug of the beverage was immediately obtained, a few berries put in, and it was called cherry bounce. After partaking freely of this, the selling of lots again commenced, with better success. The services of John Shriver were dispensed with, and T. J. Bull, of Loudonville, mounted a chestnut stump, which stood about the place now occupied by the town fountain. The first lot was bid off by David Richmond, a shoemaker, for $75. At the close of the day, a mere fraction of the land which at noon had been offered for $300, had been sold for more than twice that amount. Mr. Cox should have understood pioneer nature better than to have attempted anything in those days without the aid of whisky. As evidence of this, Dr. William Bushnell says they attempted once to raise a log barn without whisky, but it could not be done; and the Doctor, then a boy, was sent to the distillery near Uniontown (Ashland) for a jug of the precious beverage. On this trip, the Doctor became lost in the woods, and was compelled to lay out over night, with the wolves for companions.

The post office at Hayes Cross Roads was established in January, 1827. Mr. Cox was Postmaster, and held the office until 1841. John Wilson was the first mail-carrier.

Hayesville is now a pleasant village of three or four hundred people. There are several good stores, and the society is excellent.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

CONGRESS TOWNSHIP.*

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSPORT — SCHOOLHOUSES — POST OFFICE — UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH — PIONEERS — FIRST MILL — MT. TABOR CHAPEL — GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH — CHRISTIAN CHURCH — SCHOOLS, ETC.

THIS territory was formerly embraced in the limits of Perry Township. June 6, 1825, Perry was divided, setting off a tract six miles square from the west end, and was organized and named Congress. This township has maintained its original form, excepting in the southwest corner, where a few sections have been set off into Gilead Township for political purposes. Congress Township, in its general appearance and character, resembles Bloomfield, being rather level, yet gently undulating in some portions. The land is generally tillable and the soil fertile. There are several streams coursing through this region, affording stock water and drainage. The early settlements gravitated about two points, Williamsport and West Point. The village of Williamsport is located on the northeast quarter of Section 11. The town site was laid out by William Daken, September 12, 1836. It was surveyed by John Stewart. The village stands upon an elevation, and is easily accessible from either side.

The first building erected upon the town site was a small frame, about twenty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and occupied by B. P. Truax as a store. On the opposite corner, diagonally across the street, was soon erected a

*Now in Morrow County, formerly in Richland.

log cabin, and occupied by Enoch Hart. This lot is now occupied by the residence of Mr. McGowan. The next building probably was the hotel which occupies the southeast corner. This was erected by John Cook in 1848, and was used by him as a tavern for a term of years, after which it several times changed owners.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs in 1835, and was afterward succeeded by a frame. The present house is a frame, two stories high, but the school consists of only one department. The post office was first established a mile east of the village about 1847, and named Andrews in honor of the first Postmaster. It still retains the same name. John Cook was the second Postmaster, and has held the position the most of the time since. The route in those early days extended from Mansfield to Delaware, over which the stage coach ran regularly, carrying the mail and passengers.

The United Brethren Church is the only religious institution of this community. The edifice stands in the northwest extremity of the town. It is commodious, well finished and furnished, and crowned with a good bell. The society was organized about 1850, and held services for a time in the schoolhouse; they were soon driven to a private house by persecution, where they continued to assemble until the meeting-house was built. Among the ministers were Revs. Hiskey, Tabler, Slaughter and Father George. The original members were Messrs. Kleinfelter, Miller, Silver, Davis, Lane, Clymer and various others. There are at present about sixty-five members. The village affords two physicians, J. A. Thoman and J. L. Graves. Nearly all the early settlers of this region have passed from the arena of conflict to the place of rest, and their posterity remain to fill the vacant places. Among these is John Cook, who is previously mentioned as a prominent citizen. He was born in the township on his father's farm. He came to Williamsport in 1847, having married Miss Mitchell the previous year, and has been identified with the interests of the village ever since. His father, John Cook, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and removed to Richland County in 1811, locating on the farm three miles south of Williamsport, now known as the Cook farm. He raised a large family. Several sons still live in Congress. He died in 1844. William Andrews was one of the early pioneers. He came to Congress in 1835. He was the first Postmaster, and kept store several years in the village, and finally removed to the West about 1850. Peggy Mitchell, an aged and much respected pioneer, lives near the village; she has been in the vicinity since 1830. Her husband, Dan Mitchell, who died in 1879, was a very prominent man. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. This couple were blessed with ten children, and Mrs. Mitchell, who is now about ninety years old, retains her vigor of body and mind in a remarkable degree. William Lavering settled on Owl Creek in the early days. He built a horse grist-mill, which was the only thing practicable then, and the settlers for miles around brought their little grists of wheat and corn on horseback, hitched in their horse, ground their own grain, then mounted and returned home. Mr. Lavering built the first saw and grist mill in the township about 1815, on Owl Creek. Enoch Hart was among the first pioneers. He entered the piece of land embracing the town site, and afterward sold it to Mr. Daken. He died in 1877. About two and a half miles northwest is Mount Tabor chapel, the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An attractive edifice occupies a considerable elevation, surrounded by a beautiful cemetery. This society was organized many years ago, and for a time flourished, but suffered a serious decline so that for ten or twelve years the place was not supplied with preaching. In 1875, there was a revival which resulted in the building of

the present commodious house of worship, the original house having been demolished. There are at present about forty members. Some of the ministers were C. C. Ball, G. Walker, W. W. Smith, Seymour and E. Buxton. A few miles northeast from Mount Tabor is a German Reformed Church. Services are held in both languages, English and German. The church is attended by a number of settlers of German tongue who are from Pennsylvania and other German communities. A few miles north of the German Reformed Church, and about three miles east of West Point, is another chapel, belonging to the Christian Church. This society has been organized some thirty years. There is a membership of about eighty. The building, a nice frame, comfortably furnished, was erected about 1855. The ministers have been Rev. William Gass, Rev. Burns, Revs. Reed, McVey, Van Voorhies, William Dowling and a few others. Congress Township is well supplied with good schoolhouses, mostly built of brick. The numerous schools and churches and other civilizing influences certainly point toward true prosperity. The material resources of this township and its industrious, intelligent citizens promise a bright future.

CHAPTER LXXV.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.*

BOUNDARIES—SURFACE—SETTLERS—VILLAGE OF BLOOMING GROVE—CHURCHES—STORES, SHOPS, ETC.—VILLAGE OF WESTPOINT—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOL.

THIS township joins Troy on the west. It was embraced in the limits of the latter, which was then twelve miles long from east to west, and six miles wide. March 4, 1823, a tract six miles square was set off from the west and named North Bloomfield. The surface of this township is quite smooth, and the soil is free from stones. The early settlements clustered about two points, located in the extreme northeast and southwest portions of the township, West Point and Blooming Grove. The oldest pioneer now living in the vicinity of the latter place is probably Hiram Stevens, who was born in Vermont in 1800. He came to this township in 1823, when there were only eleven voters within its limits. He settled on a piece of land just south of the village, where he remained until recently, when he moved to the town. Four sons and two daughters are the surviving members of his family. James Appleman, another old and honored pioneer, lives just east of the village. He came to Bloomfield in early days, entered a quarter-section of land, embracing a portion of Sections 10 and 11, and cleared it mostly by his own labor. William Harris came to this region in 1820, and settled on the land now owned by Mr. Appleman. He removed to Indiana about 1841. Stephen Borham, who settled about four miles south of the village, came to this vicinity before 1820. His daughter, Mrs. Eckler, was perhaps the first white child born in this township. At a later period, about 1833, quite a tide of immigration visited this portion of the county, bringing Samuel Bishop and family, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. Moore; also John McCool, who settled about two miles south of the village. Thomas Chambers and several other prominent men belong to this period. A few years later, about 1840, Samuel Cummins, John Berger, George Keeler and a few others settled southwest of Blooming Grove. Prominent among the settlers who are identified with

* Now in Morrow County, formerly in Richland.

the history of the village are J. C. Johnston and Solomon Harding. The former was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1818, and came to Ohio in 1821, locating near Perrysville with his father. He came to Blooming Grove in 1836. He married Miss Logan in 1838, and built the first dwelling in the village, and has been engaged in business there ever since. He joined the Baptist Church in 1842, and has been an active member through a period of nearly forty years. Solomon Harding, the proprietor of the town site, came to Bloomfield about 1834. He laid out the town, and sold some of the lots, and removed to Galion in 1864, where he died in 1872. His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. One son resided here till 1859.

The town site of the village of Blooming Grove was laid out in 1835. It was surveyed by John Steward and acknowledged before David Kilgore, who was then Justice of the Peace. This occurred March 5. The location is a very pleasant one. The town stands upon a little eminence, the ground descending to the east and west. As already stated, the first building was a small, humble dwelling, erected by Mr. Johnston. He also built a blacksmith-shop about the same time. The house stood on Lot No. 8. The post office was established in 1845, with U. G. Baker as Postmaster. The route has often been changed, and at present they have a tri-weekly mail from Galion to Fredericktown and return. The village embraces about one hundred souls. The village school is a common district school of a single department. There are three churches in the village—Baptist, Methodist and Adventist. The Baptist Church was organized October 23, 1843, by Rev. Frederick Freeman. There were fifty-three members at the time of organization, while at present only thirty are enrolled. The meeting-house was erected in 1840. It is a frame house, forty-four feet long and thirty feet wide, costing about $400. This building was replaced, in 1870, with a substantial brick, forty-five feet long and thirty-four feet wide. Its cost was near $2,500. The ministers have been Dr. Newton, Revs. Freeman, Neff, Pearson, Mothland, Morrison and Hall. A good Sunday school of thirty or forty members is sustained. The annual contributions are about $300.

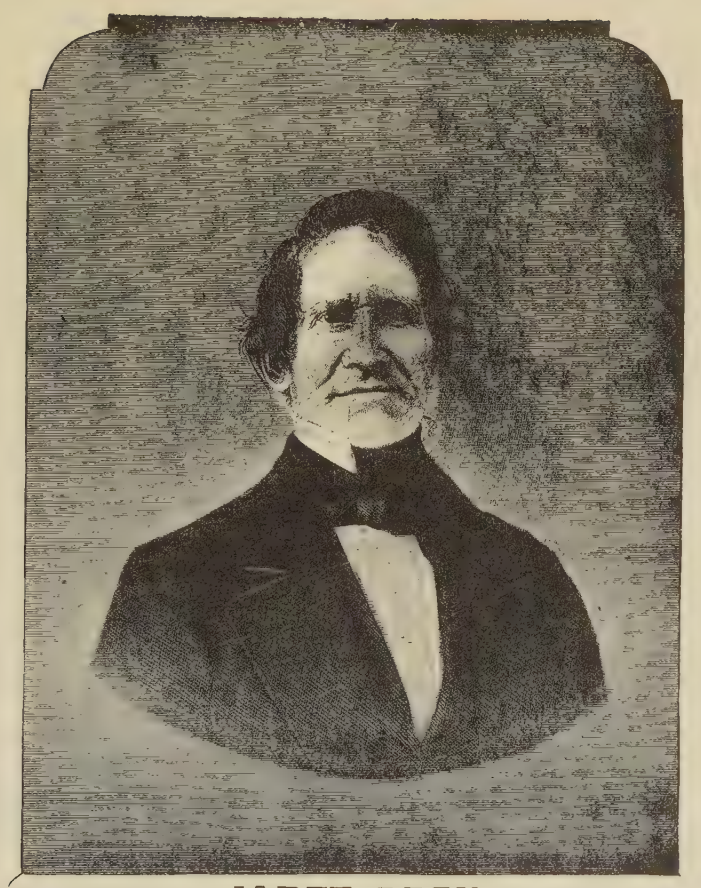
The Advent Church is a neat, frame building in the southern portion of the town. A series of meetings were held during the winter of 1878–79, which resulted in a permanent organization, consisting of twenty-seven members. An effort was soon made to build a church, and resulted in the erection of a commodious chapel, forty-six feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. It is nicely painted, furnished and inclosed by a good board fence. The building cost about $1,600. The society was organized March 16, 1879, by Rev. A. O. Berrill.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in early days, and has varied in numerical and moral strength. The church edifice stands just opposite the Advent, and is a brick structure. The village affords two stores, three blacksmith-shops, one physician—Dr. McFarland—and a few artisans. A beautiful cemetery lies just west of the village. It was laid out in 1840. The first grave was made in 1823. In 1836, only three graves had been made, but at present, about four hundred and thirty bodies rest in the quiet retreat.

The village of West Point is located on the adjacent corners of Sections 31 and 32, in Bloomfield Township, and Sections 5 and 6, in Congress Township. It embraces an area of eight acres, two acres from each section. It was laid out by Mathew Boben in 1848, who sold goods a few years in the village, but was soon thereafter elected Recorder of Morrow County, and removed to Mount Gilead. Many pieces of land were entered, and various settlements made before the town was laid out. The Government patents of various parcels of land joining the town, are in the possession of the

present owner—Mr. Rule. These several parcels were entered August 6, 1836, by Isaac Barns, James Sharrock and Samuel Fryman. These patents are signed by Andrew Jackson, President, and Elijah Haywood, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Most of the early pioneers of this region have gone to their rest. Samuel Fryman, who entered the northwest part of the town site, was from Belmont County, Ohio. After making some improvements, he sold to Mr. Rule and went to Missouri. Jacob Heney, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety years, came to Bloomfield in early days, from Pennsylvania. He entered the southeast quarter of Section 23, and lived on the spot up to his death. Henry Bortner entered the northwest quarter of Section 34. He was born in York County, Penn, in 1784. He came to Ohio in 1837, and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven still survive. John Warner settled on the northeast quarter of Section 33, which he entered about 1834. He also was from York County, Penn. He was born in 1807, and died on his homestead in 1874. A large family remain to honor his memory. Mr. Kennon located on the southeast quarter of Section 29. He was a native of the Isle of Man. He was of Scotch descent, and a man of more than ordinary merit. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and possessed considerable talent. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters, and all were highly respected and appreciated by their neighbors. The father died some twenty years ago; soon the mother followed, and, in consequence, the family was soon scattered. Several other families who are connected with the early history of this region, have long since passed away, but have left a numerous progeny to prolong their memory and their name. The village of West Point is so located that the south half lies in Congress Township, and the north half in Bloomfield Township. In the north quarter of the village lives Isaac Rule, one of the most prominent, yet not earliest, of the settlers. He came to the county with his father in 1828, and located near Woodbury. In 1851, he bought out Mr. Roben, who was selling goods in West Point, and moved to the village. Through his industry and business tact, he has secured about six hundred acres of the best land in this region. He is now about fifty-five years of age. His wife is also an early settler of the county. The village contains one store, several shops and offices. The schoolhouse is a neat brick of one room and a single department. A neat frame church belonging to the Baptist denomination graces the southern quarter of the town. This society was organized before 1840. Some of the original members were Daniel Eastman and Mr. Cash. The present enrollment of members reaches about sixty. Among the Pastors were Rev. T. W. Dye, who died but recently, and had served the congregation some seven years, and Rev. Mothland, of Galion, who has been the late minister. The original meeting-house was a log building and stood about a mile and a half south of the village. About 1856, the present building was erected. It is about forty feet long by thirty-six feet wide. Dr. Frank Rule, a young man of brief experience, but of good parts, practices the healing art. This section of country presents the evidences of real prosperity. It is inhabited largely by industrious, energetic and hardy people, who came from Pennsylvania, Maryland and other Middle States.





JABEZ COOK.

Jabez. Cook.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NOTE.—All the histories of families and persons in this part of the work have been obtained directly from the families or individuals interested, or from persons possessing the necessary information. In no case whatever has second-hand information been accepted. Being thus written, the families or persons themselves are responsible for all facts and dates contained in them.

CITY OF MANSFIELD.

ACKERMAN, HENRY, barber; he was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in the town of Neidermodau, Germany, July 11, 1845, and came to this country in 1865; he learned his trade in the Fatherland, and, after coming to this country, he worked for a short time in Crestline, Ohio; he removed to Mansfield in 1866 and commenced business in this city, at which he has continued to date. He was married in Mansfield, July 12, 1867, to Christina Hartman; they have six children—four sons and two daughters.

ANDERSON, J. C., Surgeon; he was born in Butler Co., Ohio; removed to Richland Co. in 1850; he was educated at Ganges and Cleveland; commenced the study of medicine at Ganges in 1863; graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1872; received a commission as Surgeon of the 12th O. V. I. (1878); he is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Mansfield. He was married to Anna M. Wherry, of Shelby; they have one child, 3 years old—Reed Wherry.

AUNGST, JOHN E., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Jefferson Township Sept. 3, 1854; he came to Mansfield in 1863, where he has since resided. He was married in this city, in 1876, to Miss Lillie Bell; one daughter, Allie, by this marriage, resides with her parents in this city.

AUGUSTINE, CHARLES, leather merchant; he was born at Sugar Creek Falls, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1831, and came to Mansfield in 1850, where he was employed for a time as clerk in the dry-goods house of Amos Townsend, now Member of Congress from the Cleveland District. May 25, 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa Ritter, daughter of the late Joseph Ritter, to whom have been born six children. In the year 1865, Mr. Augustine joined the Masonic Order, since which time he has been an active Mason and has held a number of subordinate offices. He is a member of the leather firm of Ritter & Sons, in which business he is now engaged, and is considered one of the representative business men of Mansfield.

BAKER, GEORGE, stonemason, and grocery and provision merchant; he was born in Prussia June 9, 1816; learned the trade of stonemason; came to Mansfield Aug. 29, 1848. Married in the old country, Feb. 10, 1842, to Mary Nips, with whom he has raised six children—Peter, born in Germany Sept. 18, 1842; Lizzie, born in Germany Feb. 6, 1847; Bena, born in Mansfield Aug. 2, 1849; George, born in Mansfield Feb. 8, 1856; William, July 3, 1858; Emma Louisa, March 12, 1861. Mr. Baker has resided in Mansfield thirty-two years, and is one of the representative German citizens; has been a member of the German Secret Relief Society since Nov. 16, 1850.

BARTLEY, MORDECAI, deceased, thirteenth Governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1783. In 1804, he married Miss Welles, and five years afterward removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where, upon the bank of that river, near the mouth of Cross Creek, he purchased a farm and engaged in the business of agriculture. Here his peaceful labors were interrupted by the declaration of the war of 1812, when, in a few weeks, he enlisted a company of volunteers, who elected him their Captain, and took the field under Gen. Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to the almost unbroken wilderness of Richland Co., when Mansfield was the principal settlement; west of that place he secured a sufficiently large space to satisfy him, and there, with his ax, he opened a clearing in the forest, and erected his home. Upon this farm, he worked diligently and successfully several years, and then, removing to Mansfield with the savings of his long years of farm labor, he entered into mercantile business. He early developed a character that won the confidence of those that knew him best, for, in 1817, he was elected to the State Senate, and appointed by the State Legislature to the then important position of Register of the Land Office. This gave him charge of the Virginia military district school lands. In 1823, he was elected to Congress, and served four terms, when he declined re-election. In Congress, he was the first to propose the conversion of the land grants of Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of the common school, and secured an appropriation for the harbors of Cleveland, Sandusky City, Huron and Vermillion. In 1844, having retired from Congress, and engaged in mercantile and agricultural business, he was elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket. Both parties have testified to the ability of his administration. In 1846, the war with Mexico was strongly opposed by the antislavery people of Ohio, they regarding its proclamation in the interest of slavery extension, and, in response to the call for troops, they were not in favor of Ohio filling her quota,

but Gov Bartley mentioned that Ohio, in common with every other State, was constitutionally bound to respect the requisitions of the National Government. He therefore adopted the proper measures, and the necessary number of volunteers were enlisted, and transferred to the authorities under his personal supervision. The messages he wrote during his administration were papers of ability, and plainly made apparent his thorough knowledge of the rather complex system of United State Government. He declined a second nomination, though strongly urged to accept, and, returning to his home, at Mansfield, he passed the evening of his life in the retirement of his family, dividing his attention between the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and in the management of his farm near that city. He died Oct. 10, 1870.

BAUGHMAN, ELIZABETH C., MRS., daughter of James and Hannah Cunningham, was born near Black Hand, Licking Co., Ohio, March 8, 1805; her mother dying when she was only 6 months old, she was raised by her grandfather, Michael Statler, a farmer near Black Hand. After her father's second marriage, he removed to this (Richland) county, where he figured prominently in the early history of this section of Ohio. In 1819, the subject of this sketch joined her father's family in this county, they residing at that time in the Clear Fork Valley, below Newville, near what is now known as St. John's Church. The change from her grandfather Statler's—a wealthy farmer in a more civilized county—to the hardships and privations of pioneer life here was not a pleasant transition, and was made only because of her father's request. Her grandfather, she says, was one of the kindest and best of men, but she, then in her 16th year, with a deep sense of filial duty, left a home of wealth, comfort and ease, for a cabin in the rude wilderness, where property and life were alike insecure from the savages and wild beasts of the forest. The journey from Black Hand to St. John's was made in a sled, in the month of January, 1819, in two days, stopping over night near Mount Vernon.

Sept. 27, 1825, she was married to Jacob Baughman, who had succeeded to his father's farm, now known as the Dome farm, near Walnut Hall Schoolhouse, in Monroe Township, this county. Soon afterward, her husband sold the Dome farm and bought eighty acres of land, situated between the Lowrey (now Welty), and the Stoul farms, where he erected a cabin and they commenced housekeeping. He afterward sold and bought a number of farms, living at different intervals, in Monroe, Worthington and Jefferson Townships, but returned to Monroe, where he died, March 20, 1855, aged 63 years; he was buried at Perrysville. Mrs. Baughman then removed to Bellville, where she resided until 1869, when she removed to Mansfield, where she has since resided. She is the mother of five children—Mary C. (wife of Abraham Lash), Hannah L. (wife of David Herring), deceased; Margaret C., deceased (wife of Freeman Carlile); Abraham J. Baughman and Sade E. Baughman; the two latter, remaining single, have always lived with their mother. Mrs. Baughman possesses an organization of wonderful tenacity, and is of that wiry physical constition, well-knit and close-fibered, that accompanies a character of great ambition, high spirit and wonderful endurance. While mild and persuasive, yet she always possessed that degree of positive energy that would not give up or back down, no matter what obstacles were in her way. She worked hard, suffered much, and accomplished much. But she has seen the shadows of life's adversities succeeded by the sunshine of prosperity, and has lived to realize the full fruition of the glorious promise, "Your children shall rise up and call you blessed."

She is of a hopeful disposition and her great strength has consisted in being able to look at the bright side of things. Her mirthfulness gives her power of sarcasm and considerable pungency of speech. She is no fox in character, but frank and outspoken, and would never toady to any one. Although not schooled in physiognomy, she could always read faces almost unerringly. She has the mental temperament of the intellectual organization. Is patient, systematic and industrious, and, believing that application will accomplish almost anything, she never had patience with the idle and fickle. Without trying, she always made friends wherever she went, and the tones of her voice would alone win her way anywhere. She united with the Disciple Church in June, 1838, of which organization she has ever since been a worthy and consistent member. Her sympathies are warm, and in sickness she is tender and attentive. In the home circle, as a mother, her children say she is without a peer. Mrs. Baughman is five feet and one inch in height, weighs 105 pounds, erect in poise and symmetrical in build.

March 8, 1880, upon the occasion of her attaining her 75th year, a pioneer birthday party was given her at the family residence, No. 100 South Main st., Mansfield, which was the first pioneer social party ever held in Richland Co.; about fifty guests were present, one of whom, Mrs. Solomon Gladden, was a cotemporaneous pioneer with Mrs Baughman, and was present at her wedding fifty-five years ago; the exercises commenced at 6 o'clock, with music; the ballad, "We Meet To-day," composed and set to music by Prof. Pontius, was sung by Miss Kate Eichelberger, Prof. Pontius at the organ; after which a pioneer sketch, written by a pioneer's daughter, Mrs. Dr. Patterson, daughter of Solomon Gladden (who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Baughman), was read by Mrs. Richard, wife of Prof. J. Fraise Richard, of the Normal College, on account of the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Patterson; music was furnished by Prof. Will H. Pontius, Miss Kate Eichelberger and Mrs. W. L. Gaston; other fine selections were rendered by the trio; later in the evening, Miss Mary Cox sang and played. Gen. Brinkerhoff being the patron saint of the pioneers of Richland Co., was first called upon for an address "appropriate to the occasion." He responded in a neat little speech complimentary to the pioneers and "their times," as follows:

"The occasion which has called us together this evening, is one of more than usual interest; birthday celebrations are always pleasant occasions, and we are happy to meet and greet our friends at their recurrence, but yet some birthdays are more interesting than others, and this is one of them. The lady in whose honor we meet to-night, and whom we are glad to find upon her 75th birthday cheerful and happy,

not in the winter of life, but in the golden autumn time, is one of the living witnesses of the childhood of our city. Seventy-five years, when we look forward, seems a long time, but looking backward it is not so long, and I have no doubt the incidents recalled by Mrs. Patterson, when Elizabeth Cunningham was a girl, seem to Mrs. Baughman but recent memories. In fact, with us all, it is our early recollections that last the longest. In our sleep we do not locate our dreams amid recent surroundings; but we go back to the homes of our childhood. Mrs. Baughman's father, Capt. James Cunningham, was among the first settlers of Mansfield, and, in the year 1809, when Mansfield first had a habitation and a name, he lived in its first cabin on the Sturges corner. Mrs. Baughman at that time was with her grandfather in Licking Co., but ten years later she removed to Richland Co. where she has since been a resident. Since then, Mansfield has become a populous city, and a massive block of brick and stone occupies the site of the little log cabin on Sturges' corner; and instead of the drum of the pheasant and the hoot of the owl in the leafy woodlands, we have for music the whistle of the locomotive and the clangor of machinery in the huge and smoky factories. We have churches and schools, busy mills, and all the pride, pomp and panoply of wealth and position and fame; and yet, I doubt very much if we have the wisdom, or patriotism, or sincerity, or happiness of those among whom Mrs. Baughman passed the early years of life. Thirty years ago, when I came to Mansfield, very many of the early pioneers were still living, and they seemed to me men of larger mold and broader sympathies than those of this later generation. It was this fact that led me to seek to preserve some record of their lives, and I very soon commenced to gather some of their history, and, after twenty-five years of waiting, a man who has a genius for writing history has come to complete the work, and we hope very soon to put into print an enduring record of the giants of those early days, who founded the civilization of Richland Co. Mr. Graham is with us to-night and I doubt not he will bear out my estimate of the worth of our early pioneers. Mrs. Baughman's father was one of them, and Mrs. Patterson's father was another. I do not remember to have met Capt. Cunningham, but I knew Solomon Gladden very well, and he was a typical pioneer, massive in body and massive in mind. Reuben Evarts, who is here to-night and whom I present to you as a sample of the early pioneers, knew all of these men in their prime, and I hope he will tell us something about them. However, years have come and years have gone, and as the great globe swung in its mighty orbit around the sun, these mighty men of valor passed out into the infinite, and of those who knew them and were among them, of them about the only one who remains in Mansfield now is Mrs. Baughman, whose birthday we celebrate to-night. She is happy in having lived to see the result of their labors, and we are happy in seeking to contribute to the enjoyment of this hour."

After supper, the presents on the occasion were formally presented by Hon. M. May in a brief, but appropriated speech. Among the numerous presents we mention specially a beautiful China tea-set from Elder G. M. Kemp, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Hon. M. May, S. E. Jenner, H. W. Albach, Capt. A. C. Cummins and J. Fraise Richard; Elder Kemp, Mrs Baughman's Pastor, followed, responding to Mr. May, accepting the presents in her behalf, in a speech brief, appropriate and touching in its pathos; Reuben Evarts, a real and well-preserved representative pioneer, being called on, made some pleasing allusions to pioneer life and character, and presented an appropriate preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

BAUGHMAN FAMILY, THE. The ancestor of the Baughman family came from Germany, and located in Pennsylvania. The only knowledge the writer has of his family is of two sons—George and Abraham; and one daughter, married to Joseph Charles. George emigrated to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Mifflin Township, Franklin Co., where he spent the remainder of his life; he died at a ripe old age, and is buried at Gahanna; he was the father of the late Hon. Jesse Baughman, the founder of Gahanna, and one of the originators of the Franklin County Pioneer Association. Abraham was born on the Atlantic Ocean when his parents were en route for America. He married Mary Catharine Deeds, and removed from Cumberland to Washington Co., Penn., and afterward to Richland Co., Ohio, settling in Monroe Township in 1811; they had five sons and three daughters—Adam, John, Abraham, Jacob and George, and Catharine, Elizabeth and Lovace; Catharine married a Mr. Black, of Tuscarawas Co.; Elizabeth married a Mr. Stewart, and removed to Tennessee, and Lovace married a Mr. Gayman, of Pittsburgh; Adam married a Miss Huffman, and removed to Plain Township, Franklin Co., Ohio, and he and his wife are both interred on the Baughman farm there, where they lived and where they died; John married Elizabeth Wyandt, and settled in Wayne Co., Ohio, and the township in which he lived was named for him; Abraham married Susan Wyandt, and settled in Monroe Township, Richland Co., Ohio, where he died in 1848; his children were Margaret, wife of John Wolfe; David, married to Rebecca Wolfe; John, married to Catharine Castator; Aaron, married to Catherine Schrack; Peter, married to Eliza Wyandt; George, married to Minerva Merrell; Elizabeth, wife of Simon McDanel; William, married to Rachel Slater; Abraham, married to Eliza Wrigton; Susanna; Simon, married to Susan Mercer. Jacob Baughman married Elizabeth Cunningham; his life was principally passed in Monroe Township, Richland Co., where he died March 20, 1855, aged 63 years. They had five children—Mary C., married to Abraham Lash; Hannah L., married to David Herring; Margaret A., married to Freeman Carlile; Abraham J. and Sarah E.; the two latter remain single and live with their mother; they are printers, and publish the Mansfield *Call*; they have also published the Cleveland *Temple Visitor*, Mansfield (Ohio) *Liberal*, Canal Fulton *Herald* and Medina *Democrat*. George Baughman never married, and died in 1850.

BERNO, PETER, merchant, Mansfield, Ohio; he was born in Rhein Pfaltz, a province of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country, with his parents, June 10, 1851, and to Mansfield, Ohio, June 16, 1851; his father's name was Jacob

Berno, and his mother's Fredricka Profit. His grandfather, on his father's side, was a soldier in the French army during the French Revolution, and, during the invasion of Germany by the French, was taken prisoner. He subsequently remained and became a citizen of that country. The name was originally spelled "Bernoux." The subject of this sketch was married to Christiana Bohm, whose parents were of German origin, and residents of Mansfield since 1850.

BIGELOW, PERKINS, druggist; he was born in Marlboro, N. H., Nov. 11, 1814; here we find him a farmer boy, alternately attending school during the winter months, and working on his father's farm during the remainder of the year, until 18 years of age. The school being situated in a remote part of the district, young Bigelow was compelled to traverse several miles daily, in that bleak, winter climate, in order to gain that knowledge which has been so useful to him in his after life. Directly after leaving school, he was employed in dry goods, as clerk, for five years previous to his removal to Ohio; arriving at Newark, he continued as a salesman in dry goods for three years, where, joining a colony for Texas in 1841, he accompanied them as far as Arkansas, then up the White River until near the boundary of the Cherokee Nation, undergoing the hardships incident to such a trip at that time. While there, he assisted in building the first log cabins of the colony, but soon after was compelled, by reason of sickness, to return to Newark, Ohio, where he entered a drug store, reading medicine at the same time; then to Mansfield, in the year 1847, on the same block in which he has continued in that business up to the present time, ranking now as the oldest living merchant in continuous business in Mansfield. During Dr. Bigelow's long and useful life in Mansfield, he has been prominently connected with all enterprises undertaken in the improvement of the city and the welfare of its inhabitants, and has frequently been called by them to positions of honor and and trust. Elected as Mayor of the city in 1852, he was re-elected in 1853. For twenty years, he has been a useful member of the Cemetery Association, the plans and improvements of which have been, in a great measure, due to his judgment and skill. For fifteen years, he held the position of Worshipful Master of the Mansfield Masonic Lodge, and at present is a member of the Richland Mutual Insurance Co. Perkins Bigelow was married in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1846, to Miss Anna Maria Palmer; they have two children—one son and one daughter.

BIRD, SHARPLESS E., long connected with the St. James Hotel, in Mansfield, was born on the 20th of December, 1844; his father and mother, William and and Jane (Sharpless) Bird are residents of this city. S. E. Bird was married July 4, 1869, in Mansfield, to Lizzie Vonhof, a daughter of Louis Vonhof, proprietor of the St. James building; to them have been born four children, three of whom are dead and one living. Mr. Bird, though a young man, has aided in years past in giving Mansfield a high position by his skill in conducting one of the best hotels in the State; he is now engaged in the mercantile business.

BLACK, JOSEPH H., dealer in staple dry goods, corner of Fourth and Main streets; was born in 1833, at Ballgreen County, Donegal, Ireland; emigrated in 1851 to McConnelsville, Morgan Co., Ohio; engaged as salesman with Thomas W. Simpson, in dry goods. Came to Mansfield in August, 1859; entered in partnership with Moses Black, under the firm name of M. & J. H. Black, dry goods; continued in partnership for sixteen years; dissolved in 1875, then resumed business in his own name; continues to do the largest exclusive dry-goods trade in the city. He is a very hard and earnest worker in the mercantile business; by his long experience and close application, is thoroughly posted on all matters connected with the dry-goods business, as he has been almost raised in a dry-goods store; he is a solid, practical, bnsiness man, and an excellent financier. Was married in 1866 to Miss Alice G. Graham, daughter of Francis Graham, of Ashland, Ohio; their children are Mary, Augusta F., Joseph H., Jr., and William G. Black. Residence on Mulberry street, No. 45.

BLOSER, S. P., retired; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1824; he came to Ohio in 1850. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Snyder, who was born in Lockport, N. Y.; they have one daughter—Minnie, who is married to Henry Uhlich.

BOLLMAN, JERRY S., Recorder; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1834, and removed with his parents to Richland Co., where they settled in Franklin Township in 1849. Mr. Bollman came to Mansfield and began the trade of cabinet-making in 1852 with Capt. Reinaker, and served his full apprenticeship of three years, when he entered the store of John H. Wigle, where he remained for some time; then into Remy & Co.'s dry-goods store, Scattergood & Penrose, Robinson & Vance, C. L. Avery's and Black's. In the year 1877, Mr. Bollman was elected Recorder of Richland Co., on the Democratic ticket, and took possession of the office on the 7th of January, 1878, and now fills that position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of both political parties; the abstract office, in connection with the one which he fills, is a model of convenience, and reflects great credit on him, to whom it personally belongs. Mr. Bollman was married to Miss Lydia A. Dill in Mansfield July 7, 1858; they have four children, all living—Barton T., now a telegraph operator in Mansfield; Curtis J., a druggist; Milton F., and Roy J. Mr. Bollman is at present a resident of the Third Ward, Mansfield, and enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

BOSSLER, HENRY, woodworkman in the Mansfield Machine Works; he was born in Madison Township, Richland Co., Jan. 14, 1839. Married, Sept. 27, 1863, Josephine McIlvain, who was born in Mansfield May 22, 1843; they have one son—William T., born March 17, 1865. Mr. Bossler has been engaged with the Mansfield Machine Works over two years, and has won the entire confidence of his employers through his industry and frugality, and is recognized as one of our substantial and active citizens.

BRINKERHOEF, HON. JACOB, was born in the town of Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1810. His father, Henry I. Brinkerhoff, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near the town of Gettysburg; his grandfather, however, was from Hackensack, N. J., and belonged to the old Dutch family of

New York, the progenitor of which came from Drentland, in Holland, in the year 1638. His mother, nee Rachel Bevier, was of Huguenot descent, and came from Ulster Co , N. Y. After a thorough English education, obtained at the public schools and at the academy at Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., he entered the law office of Messrs. Howell & Brother, in Bath, Steuben Co., in 1834. Here he regularly prosecuted his studies two years, and in the spring of 1836, removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where, in May, 1837, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon acquired reputation as a lawyer of more than average ability, and in the course of a year or two was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Richland County, the duties of which he performed successfully for four years; at the expiration of his office, in the fall of 1843, he was elected to Congress, on the Democratic ticket; while serving as a member of this body, he became affiliated with the Free-Soil party, and drew up the famous resolution introduced by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and since known as the Wilmot Proviso; the original draft of this resolution, in his own handwriting, is still in his possession. Several copies of this resolution were made and distributed among the Free-Soil members of Congress, with the understanding that whoever among them should catch the Speaker's eye and get the floor should introduce it; Wilmot was the fortunate man, and thereby his name was attached to the resolution, and it has gone into history as the "Wilmot Proviso," instead of the Brinkerhoff Proviso, as it should have been. At the close of his Congressional career, he resumed the practice of law, at Mansfield, in which he successfully labored until he was elevated to the Supreme Bench, his first term commencing Jan. 9, 1856; in this highly honorable position, he was retained for three successive terms, covering a period of fifteen years, and it is but justice to mention that a fourth term was offered him, but he declined a renomination. The Ohio State Reports contain many of his opinions, delivered during his term upon the Supreme Bench, and they are everywhere very highly regarded by the profession. He was married, Oct. 4, 1837, to Caroline Campbell, of Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y., who died at that place while on a visit, Nov. 18, 1839. His present wife was Marion Titus, of Detroit, Mich , by whom he has four children now living, two sons and two daughters, viz.: Malvina, George, Roelof and Gertrude. The Judge has retired from his profession, and still resides at Mansfield, but in feeble health.

BRINKERHOFF, GEN. ROELIFF, was born in Owasco, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 28, 1828. The Brinkerhoffs of America are all descended from Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff, who came from Drentland, Holland, in 1638, with his wife Susannah, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., then New Netherlands. The members of the family are now numerous, and for the most part are settled upon Long Island, and in the valley of the Hudson, but still a few families of the name can be found in almost every Western State. The Western Brinkerhoffs are mostly descendants of Hendrick, son of Joris, who settled in New Jersey, and who dropped the letter c from his name. Gen. Brinkerhoff is of the seventh generation in America; his father, George R., was born near Gettysburg, Penn., but his grandfather, Roeliff, came from Hackensack, N. J.; his ancestors on his mother's side (the Bouviers), and on his grandmother's (the Demarests), were French Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution, who found safety and a home among the tolerant Dutchmen of the New Netherlands. Roeliff, the subject of this sketch, at the age of 16 was a school teacher in his native town; at 18, he was in charge of a school near Hendersonville, Tenn.; at 19, he was a tutor in the family of Andrew Jackson, Jr., at the Hermitage, and remained there until 1850, when he came North and entered as a law student in the office of his kinsman, the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, at Mansfield, Ohio; in 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and entered the practice, and remained in the profession until the war of the rebellion; during that time, June, 1855 to 1859, he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Mansfield *Herald*. In September, 1861, he entered the military service as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 64th O. V. I.; in November of the same year, he was promoted to the position of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and during the winter was on duty at Bardstown, Ky; after the capture of Nashville, he was placed in charge of transportation, land and river, in that city; after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was ordered to the front, and placed in charge of the field transportation of the Army of the Ohio; after the capture of Corinth, he went home on sick furlough, and was thence ordered to Maine as Chief Quartermaster in that State; subsequently, he was transferred to Pittsburgh, Penn., in charge of transportation and army stores, and thence to Washington City as Post Quartermaster, and remained on that duty until June, 1865, when he was made a Colonel and Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department; he was then retained on duty at the War Office, with Secretary Stanton, until November, when he was ordered to Cincinnati as Chief Quartermaster of that Department; in September, 1866, he was breveted a Brigadier General of Volunteers; he was also tendered a commission in the regular army, but declined; on the 1st of October, at his own request, he was mustered out of service, having completed five years of continuous service in the army. Gen. Brinkerhoff is the author of the book entitled "The Volunteer Quartermaster," which is still the standard guide for the officers and employes of the Quartermaster's Department. After his retirement from the army, he returned to the practice of his profession, at Mansfield. In 1873, upon the organization of the Mansfield Savings Bank, he became its executive officer as cashier, and has since retained that position; he is also a member of the Board of State Charities, and President of the National Conference of Charities. Gen. Brinkerhoff, Feb. 3, 1852, married Mary Lake Bentley, of Mansfield, daughter of Baldwin Bentley, and grand-daughter of Gen. Robert Bentley, by whom he has a family of four children, two sons and two daughters—Robert Bentley, Addie Horton, Mary and Roeliff, all now living at Mansfield.

BRINLEY, SAMUEL G. (deceased); was born in Mifflin Township Sept. 10, 1831; his father, John Brinley, is a resident of La Grange Co., Ind. Samuel G. was the first child. When 16 years of age, he commenced clerking in a dry-goods store in Petersburg,

where he lived four years; soon after, he removed to this city, and was engaged in the dry-goods store of James Weldon, where he remained ten years. For several years during the war, he held the position of Deputy Provost Marshal and United States Marshal, and was a clerk in the Treasurer's office of this county under T. J. Robinson. He was married, Oct. 30, 1853, in Mansfield, to Miss Elzina S. Grubaugh; they are the parents of seven children. Charles Oscar was born Aug. 7, 1854; John Allen was born Aug. 1, 1857; Joseph Franklin was born March 27, 1860; Harry S. was born July 16, 1864; Elzina S. was born Dec. 15, 1866, and died April 15, 1868; Aden was born June 25, 1870, and Lee was born Feb. 19, 1872. Mr. Brinley died in this city Dec. 26, 1876; he was, for a number of years before his death, a successful contractor and builder, and had the confidence and esteem of the community. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. for a number of years, and of the Methodist Church for twenty-five years. Mrs Elzina Brinley was born near Loudenville, Ashland Co., Nov. 19, 1833; she is now a resident of West Bloom street.

BRISTOR, T. G., dentist; he was born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., in 1837; he came to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1844, where he studied dentistry; he came to Mansfield in 1858, and engaged in the practice of dentistry. In 1865, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and practiced dentistry until 1872, when he returned to Mansfield; he has been engaged here since. He is the oldest dentist in the city. He has branch offices at Shelby, Shiloh, Bellville and Hayesville, which places he visits once each month—Mondays and Tuesdays.

BRISTOR, JAMES R., dentist, Mansfield; he was born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1834, and emigrated to Steubenville, Ohio, April 1, 1845, with his father and mother; in 1857, he connected himself with the dental profession and moved to Mansfield, in 1860, and located. He was married, Jan. 6, 1873, to Hannah M. Duncan, widow of Alex. Critchfield, of Millersburg, Ohio; she was born at Bloomfield, Coshocton Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1840, and moved with her father and mother to Millersburg, Ohio, in the fall of 1852, and to Mansfield in January, 1873; they have three children—John Henry, born April 25, 1874; Harriet Louisa, Sept. 14, 1875; Laura Virginia, April 20, 1878. In 1876, Mr. Bristor was elected from the Fourth Ward as one of the city Councilmen, and, in 1879, he was chosen to preside as President of Council of the city of Mansfield. James R. Bristor was born of Henry M. Bristor and Minerva Ruple Bristor, his wife, both of whom were born in Washington Co., Penn. Henry M. Bristor was born of Thomas Bristor and Elizabeth Dubany Bristor, his wife, both of whom were born near the James River, in Eastern Virginia; their parents lived within hearing distance of the cannon at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. Minerva Ruple Bristor was born of James Ruple and Dina G. Ruple, in Washington Co., Penn. Hannah Duncan Bristor was born of John Duncan and Nancy Casey Duncan; her father emigrated from Washington, Penn., to Ohio, and her mother from Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

BRONSON, S. A., D. D., Pastor Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. Bronson is a lineal descendant of Abraham Bronson, one of the two Bronsons who, in 1673, petitioned the court for the privilege of settling on a plantation in what is now the town of Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. Bronson's father, Bela Bronson, emigrated from Connecticut to Ohio and settled in what is now Columbia, Lorain Co., in 1807; the Doctor was then in his infancy, and was carried in his mother's arms across the Cuyahoga, with the first team that crossed in the tide of Western emigration; he was taken to church by his mother and was baptized in Waterbury, his native place; the first minister of the Gospel he remembers to have seen was when he was about 9 years old; his mother and the church service, read by laymen, were his only teachers; at the age of 16, he traveled on horseback about seventy miles in the fruitless search for a Latin dictionary; he afterward attended school at Kenyon College, where he graduated in 1838; two years after, he was ordained to the ministry; from 1845 to 1850, he was President of Kenyon College; in 1867, he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the same institution; in 1872, he came to Mansfield to accept the pastorate of the church here; he had, however, filled the pulpit a year and a half before coming.

BURNS, BARNABAS, attorney at law. The parents of Mr. Burns, Andrew and Sarah (Caldwell) Burns, were Irish Catholics, and emigrated to America about the year 1800; they had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. B., the youngest of five children, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., June 29, 1817; he emigrated with his parents to Milton Township, Ashland Co., settling there June 20, 1820; Mr. Burns remained on a farm until he was of age; he received a common-school education, and also spent a short time in the Ashland and Mansfield schools. He came to Mansfield April 9, 1838, where he has resided ever since. He was Deputy Clerk of the Courts, from 1839 to 1846; he studied law in the offices of Hon. Thomas W. Bartley and Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, and was admitted to practice in the summer of 1848, and has practiced law in Mansfield from that date to the present time. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Burns was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and re-elected in the fall of 1849; he was Presidential Elector for the State at large, on the Democratic ticket, in 1852; he served as Colonel of the 86th O. V. I. in the war of the rebellion, doing excellent service there; after his return, he again began the practice of his profession. In 1873, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the same year was nominated on the Democratic ticket as Lieutenant Governor; out of a vote of nearly 600,000, he was defeated by only about five hundred votes; in 1876, Col. Burns was one of the Ohio Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition, filling that office, like all others, in a manner satisfactory to all the interests concerned therein; Col. B. has served several terms as one of the Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' Orphans' Home; he is now, although 63 years old, actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being one of the oldest members of the Mansfield bar now in practice; he has always been an active and consistent Democrat. Col. Burns was married, Sept. 16, 1841, to Miss Urath Gore; Mr. and Mrs. B. became the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy; three sons and two daughters yet survive—

Mary (wife of Dr. Geo. Mitchell), John Caldwell, Kate, Jerrie H. and Barna G.

BUSHNELL, WILLIAM, physician. The family from which Dr. Bushnell descends dates back, in America, to early in the sixteenth century. Sometime in that period, Francis Bushnell came from England to America, and located in Guilford, Hartford Co., Conn.; he died in 1646, as the records show, his death being the first authentic date in possession of the family. He left five sons—Francis, William, John, Richard and Isaac. The second son, William, married and settled in Connecticut, and, at his death, left four children, the second of whom, Ephraim, also lived in Connecticut, and raised a family of seven children. His third child, James, was born March 12, 1716, and, about the year 1736, married a Miss Dudley. He was a seafaring man, and, soon after his marriage, went to sea on one of his voyages, and was never afterward heard from. It is supposed his vessel was lost at sea. After his departure to sea, his only son, Alexander, was born June 2, 1737. Feb. 12, 1761, he married Chloe Waite, a member of the Waite family of Lyme, Conn. (Chief Justice Waite, of Ohio, is a descendant of the same family). Miss Waite was born June 20, 1738. She lived to be 94 years old, dying Oct. 28, 1832. She became the mother of eleven children. The sixth child, Sterling G., the father of Dr. Bushnell, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1781. The exact date is not known, as the record has been lost. Mr. Bushnell came to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1805, and to Vermillion Township, Ashland Co., May 20, 1820. His family then consisted of eleven children—Betsey, Lury, William, Collins, Sedelia, Jotham, Huldah, Roselia, Horner, Olive and Thomas. Of these, six are now living—Betsey, William, Sedelia, Huldah, Rosella and Thomas. Mr. Bushnell lived in this township until August, 1847, when his death occurred. He was 76 years of age. His wife lived several years after her husband's death, dying in the old homestead; she lives with her son Thomas, who is there yet. Mr. Bushnell was a man of scholarly attainments, and great force of character. He was a surveyor, and surveyed parts of the Reserve in the counties of Ashtabula, Medina and Lorain; while living in Trumbull Co., he surveyed a good deal of its territory there. William B. remained at home in Vermillion Township, teaching school about one year, assisted in opening the farm, and studying medicine; he then went to Trumbull Co. to study medicine; in 1825, he went to the old Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he remained about one year at the medical school; at the end of the time, he went to New Orleans, and settled at Point Coupee, where he practiced medicine one year; while there, he taught in an academy seven months; from there he returned to this county, and located in Mansfield; this was in July, 1828. The Doctor has since lived here, engaged in the practice of medicine. When Dr. Bushnell was a boy, he took a small part in the war of 1812. He was quite ambitious of military life then, as were all boys of the day, and enjoyed at least one adventure. After Hull's surrender, when in his 12th year, the 1st Regiment of the 3d Brigade, and the 4th Division of the Ohio Militia, on its way to the frontier, halted and took dinner at the residence of his father, who was Adjutant of that regiment. William, believing he was old enough to go with the troops, pleaded his cause so earnestly to accompany the regiment, that he was allowed to do so, and marched with it to the vicinity of Cleveland, where the troops were encamped. A battle being imminent with the Indians, his father told him he must go back home. He obeyed very reluctantly, as he desired to take a hand in the fighting. He retraced his steps alone through the dense wilderness, guided only by the trail left by the regiment.

April 5, 1836, Dr. Bushnell married Mary, only daughter of Gen Robert Bentley, a man of much ability, who resided in this county. Of their children only one is living—Martin B., a resident of Mansfield. During his long and successful career as a physician, Dr. Bushnell has also devoted himself to public business, and held several places of responsibility. Many of the internal improvements in the northern portion of the State were either projected by him, or owe their existence to his energy and influence. He was one of the Directors of the Alantic & Great Western Railway, not only during its construction, but for some years after its completion. In 1849, Dr. Bushnell was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and subsequently re-elected, and served several terms in that legislative body. After the establishment of the Cleveland Medical College, he was connected with it as a Censor for about fifteen years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the Ohio Medical Association; and, as a physician and surgeon, he ranks with the most eminent in the State. Possessed of a remarkably vigorous constitution, he has been enabled to perform an unusual amount of work. In the early days of his practice, with almost impassable roads to travel long distances, it required the constant exercise of those virtues. He is possessed of an exceedingly dignified and pleasant appearance, and commands the respect of the community where he has lived so long, and with satisfaction to his constituents, whom he has represented. In June, 1878, he was appointed by Gov. Bishop the Delegate of Ohio to the International Congress on prison reform, called by and under the auspices of Sweden, to take place in Stockholm on the 29th of June. The Doctor took passage on the Inman steamer City of Chester, to attend to the duties of his delegation, and at the same time enjoy a European tour. Since his return, he has been quietly living in the city, enjoying the fruits of a long and busy life.

CAIRNS, ROBERT, was born on the McFall corner, in Mansfield, Feb. 3, 1815; at the age of 3 years, his parents removed to the opposite corner, now occupied by M. L. Miller; he has always resided in the city and county. He was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Gordon, by Rev. James Johnson, the first minister of the U. P. Church in Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Cairns are the parents of nine children—four boys and five girls—all living. Mr. C. comes of a family remarkable for longevity, size and activity; they were all prominent actors in the history of this county. His father, Joseph Cairns, came to this county from Muskingum County directly after Hull's surrender; he acted as a Captain in a regiment in the early part of the war of 1812. Mr. C. is of Irish parentage, rugged, hardy and active, and bids fair to live many years to relate the incidents

of pioneer times; no one has a better and more accurate memory than he, and no one enjoys telling of old times more than Robert Cairns.

CAKE, HIRAM, employe of A. & G. W. R. R.; he was born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1823; he came to Richland Co. May 2, 1840, and immediately engaged as a clerk in the dry-goods house of the late William McNulty, which was then situated on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets: he remained with him until 1846, when he enlisted in the United States Army and joined the company from this county as private, under Capt. William McLaughlin, in the war with Mexico; after the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Mansfield and soon after engaged in the employ of Isaac Smith, a dry-goods merchant of Monroeville, Ohio; after several months' residence there, he went to New York City, where he was employed in the wholesale dry-goods house of Marsh & Trear, with whom he remained four years, when he returned to Mansfield and again engaged in the employ of William McNulty for one year, taking charge of the business during McNulty's absence in California. He then was employed by W. L. Strong in the same business for some time, when he went to California, in 1852; after an absence of fourteen months, he came back to Mansfield and was employed by the Penn. R. R. Co., as book-keeper, for several years, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the railroad business, in different capacities, until the present time. At the age of 21, he joined the Masonic Order and became a member of the Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, in which he is yet a member; during his long membership in this order, he was repeatedly elected as its Secretary, and has been, and now is (1880), Secretary of Mansfield Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Mansfield Council of Royal and Select Masters; he now holds the position of Recorder of the Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar. He was married in Mansfield, in June, 1850, to Miss Maria L. McCullough, oldest daughter of Judge David McCullough; they were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Maria Cake died in this city in 1869.

CANTWELL, WILLIAM (deceased), was born in August, 1786, in Brooke Co., Va. He married Ann Williams, and afterward removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1820, when they removed to Richland Co. and settled on a farm two miles from Mansfield, on the Spring Mill road, where they resided almost continuously up to the time of the death of the wife of Mr. Cantwell, which occurred in January, 1850; he survived his companion, with whom he had lived over fifty years, but died in 1857. William and Anne Cantwell will be remembered by the pioneers, who still survive, very favorably and kindly, and Mrs. Cantwell will be remembered as one of extraordinary intellectual acquirements for one in the period of pioneer life in which she lived; they raised a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew up to be men and women. Thomas, the oldest, located on a farm near Olivesburg, in Richland Co., about 1820, and remained there till his death in 1868; William was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree; Martha married Jacob George; Margaret married David Jacques; Rachel married William Williams; Elizabeth married John Cary; Jane married John Scott; Col. James married Sarah S. Ferguson; Nancy married Samuel H. Davis; John F. married Matilda Casebeer, and J. Y. married Mrs. J. C. Curtis; they were all at one time residents of Richland Co. Only three of the family survive—Margaret Jacques, Jane Scott and J. Y. Cantwell. James Cantwell was born in December, 1810, and hence was 10 years old when he came with his father to Richland Co.; in 1845, he responded to the call of the Government and volunteered in the military service for one year during the Mexican war; he was elected and served as First Lieutenant of the company of which McLaughlin was Captain; after the war, he represented Richland Co. two terms in the Ohio Legislature, and the district of which Richland forms a part, one term in the Ohio Senate. In 1859, he removed to Kenton, Hardin Co., and, at the breaking-out of the rebellion, he raised a company the second day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and went to Columbus April 16, 1861, when his company was assigned to the 4th O. V. I., and he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, Louis Andrews being Colonel. In October following, he was tendered a commission as Colonel of the 82d O. V. I., which he accepted, and recruited and organized in less time than any other three-years regiment was organized. In January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, and from the first was one of the most active regiments in the field; it took part with Schenck and Milroy at the battle of Bull Pasture Mountain in May, 1862; then marched with Fremont and Seigel across the Shenandoah Mountains and took part in the memorable campaign of Jackson and Banks in Shenandoah Valley; was at the battle of Cross Keys; then marched over the Blue Ridge and joined the Army of the Potomac; was at the battle of Cedar Mountain. It was one of four regiments connected with Milroy's brigade, the advance guard of Pope's army in its march toward the enemy, and the rear guard on its retreat, and hence for ten successive days prior to the second battle of Bull Run the regiment was continually under fire; it was engaged actively and in the foremost of the second Bull Run battle on the 30th of August, 1862, and while gallantly leading his regiment on a charge, Col. Cantwell was instantly killed, the ball passing in just below the left eye and out at the back part of the head. Thus fell one of the bravest of men, beloved by all the soldiers, and leaving many friends behind him; but he died as a true soldier would choose to die, upon the field of battle, and his widow and family, who reside still in Kenton, Ohio, appreciate the sentiment inscribed by an officer upon the board that marked his temporary grave upon the battle-field:

> "How sleep the brave who sink to rest
> By all their country's wishes blest."

His family and friends revere his memory as a true and faithful husband and father, noble man and soldier, and a firm friend. J. Y. Cantwell was born in December, 1824, within two miles of Mansfield; he grew up to manhood in this locality; read medicine with J. W. Chandler, in Mansfield; graduated in the spring of 1847, and practiced medicine in his native town successfully until the breaking-out of the rebellion, and entered the service of the Medical

Department on the 15th of April, 1861; was first connected with the 4th O. V. I., but was afterward appointed Surgeon of the 82d O. V. I., Col. Cantwell's regiment, and was in active duty in the field till December, 1863, filling the position of Brigade, Division and Corps Surgeon, as official orders will show; he participated in more than twenty battles, in all of which he occupied the position of Operating Surgeon. In January, 1864, he was commissioned by President Lincoln Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to duty by the Surgeon General as Inspector of Hospitals, with Washington as headquarters; in this capacity, he visited all the principal cities, inspecting hospitals, discharging, etc.; returning to duty, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he remained till April, 1865, when he was assigned to duty at Columbus, Ohio, as Superintendent of Hospitals, where he remained till the Government property was disposed of and the hospitals closed in October following, when he was mustered out of service, but, by recommendation of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, for meritorious services, he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, and he now holds a commission, signed by Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton, conferring upon him that rank. After the war, he went to Alabama and engaged in the planting interests as well as his profession, but has now returned to his native city, where he expects to spend the greater portion of his time during the balance of his life.

CAREY, F. C., proprietor of soap factory; was born in Ashland Co. (formerly Richland), Perry Township; came to Mansfield recently, and purchased the soap factory, which was established in 1868 and has been one of the leading enterprises of this city; the company have the capacity to manufacture 40,000 pounds per month; they manufacture the following varieties of soap: laundry, toilet, castile, barbers', tar, and also the celebrated coldwater soap; they are introducing and extending the sale of their soap in a number of States. They exchange soap for grease, also pay the highest market price for tallow.

CARPENTER, GEORGE F., attorney; was born Aug. 8, 1820, in Worthington Township. Was married, July 2, 1852, to Jennette L. Reid, of Mansfield; their children are Reid, Frank, John, Nettie, Dan and Lizzie. Mr. Carpenter came to Mansfield in the fall of 1842, studied law with James Purdy; was admitted to the bar in February, 1845, in New Lisbon, Ohio; entered in partnership with James Purdy; continued till 1847, then formed a partnership with Gen. William McLaughlin; continued till 1852, then resumed the practice of law alone for several years, after which he formed a partnership with Col. Isaac Gass. Was in the army from April 6, 1863, till Nov. 12, 1865; appointed Paymaster of the Army of the Cumberland; returned to Mansfield and resumed the practice of law; in 1874, entered in partnership with H. P. Davis, which continues up to the present time; office in the Carpenter Block, corner of Third and Main streets.

CARPENTER, W. B., tanner; he was born Sept. 15, 1825, in Worthington Township; he served as an apprentice at the tanner's trade for three years in Newville, with T. F. Simmons; at the expiration of this time, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and completed his trade; he then returned to Newville and superintended the tannery for his father; he afterward formed a partnership with G. F. Carpenter, and remained six years; in 1852, he dissolved partnership, but he continued the business, making twenty-seven years' continuous work in a tannery. He was married, Sept. 15, 1846, to Emeline Grove, who was born in 1828, in Montgomery Co., Penn.; they had the following family—Alfred George (married to Alice Boyd), and resides in Cleveland, engaged in the practice of law; Clara L. (married to Joseph Charlton); Electa (married to T. Y. Smiley), and resides in Ashland; Alice E. (married to Albert Seiler); Eugene is attending the Ohio University at Delaware; Ada E., Otto W. and Jennie are still at home with their parents; one daughter—Lucy, is dead. Mr. Carpenter has been a member of the M. E. Church since 16 years of age. Donn A. Carpenter, brother of W. B., was born in 1830; he was in the Mexican war; he was elected State Senator from Jones Co., Iowa, in 1863, and also in the late war; he died in January, 1864. Mr. Carpenter can trace back his ancestry to 1638; they landed at Boston Mass., in early American days, and from there spread over the United States; Mr. C.'s father came to Ohio in 1818.

CARROTHERS, SAMUEL (deceased), was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1780, and was the only son of George and Jane Workman Carrothers, who were old residents of that county, and came to this country before the Revolutionary war. He was married in Washington Co., in the year 1802, to Miss Mary Dye, who was born in 1781; they removed to this county in 1815, and were the parents of five children—Susan Lake Carrothers was born in the year 1807, and is now a resident of Linn Co., Iowa; Elizabeth Grant was born Jan. 24, 1809, and is a resident of this city; Jane Workman Hoffman was born in 1811, is a resident of Olney, Ill.; Rebecca D. McCollough was born in 1813, and is now living in Olney, Ill.; George W. was born in January, 1815; Mary Carrothers Ridgeway was born in 1817; Samuel Leet Carrothers, the youngest son, was born in 1819; he lives in the city, and is a builder and contractor; Elizabeth Carrothers was married in Mansfield, to Edwin Grant, in 1834; he was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1797, and came to Richland Co. in 1819; for many years he carried on a tannery, near the corner of First and Main streets, in this city, in which he was quite successful; he died in 1845, in Mount Carmel, Ill.; after his death Mrs. Grant returned to this city, where she has since remained; they were the parents of one child, Esther Ann, the wife of Robert Ray Smith, the well-known painter of this city. They were married March 9, 1858, and are the parents of four children.

CARTER, MERCHANT, County Treasurer; was born in Springfield Township, Richland Co., Oct. 15, 1832. Married Nov. 22, 1859, to E. U. Gass. Was elected County Treasurer in 1877, re-elected in 1879.

CHANDLER, J. M. (deceased), was born in Jeromeville, now in Ashland Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1815, and there received a good common-school education; afterward studied medicine, and passed through the regular course; at the early age of 21 years, Mr. Chandler graduated with honor at the Ohio Medical College at

Cincinnati; in the year 1842, he removed to Mansfield and commenced practice, which he continued until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 18, 1863; the Doctor was buried at Mansfield on the 20th of January, 1863; during his residence in Mansfield, he was engaged in a large practice, and was reputed by his brothers in the profession as one of the best-read physicians and counselors, in this part of the State; for a number of years, he was in partnership with the late Dr. G. F. Mitchell, and their business extended throughout the adjoining counties. Dr. J. M. Chandler was married, Aug. 12, 1845, to Miss S. A. Mount, who died Aug. 10, 1847; Frank, a son by this marriage, died May 4, 1855; on Dec. 30, 1852, the Doctor was married to Miss R. E. Mount, who still survives; three children, two girls and one boy, by this marriage, now live in Mansfield—Charles M., at present is telegraph operator in the Western Union office in Mansfield.

CHARLTON, JOSEPH Y., tanner; was born Jan. 21, 1841. He was married March 16, 1865, to Clara L. Carpenter; she was born July 6, 1847; they have four children—Mattie B. was born in February, 1866; Grove, May 17, 1868; Alfred Doyle, Jan. 1, 1870; Lettie Nell, Feb. 14, 1874. After marriage, located in Wayne Co, engaged in farming; thence to Lucas; from there to Newville, engaged in tannery; in 1879, he went to Mansfield; since then has been engaged as foreman in the Carpenter tannery. Enlisted in the army during the late rebellion in the 32d O. V. I.; served his time of enlistment; was wounded twice during battles.

CLABERG, ISAAC N., attorney; he was born Oct. 6, 1847, in Butler Township; son of Jacob Claberg; he attended the Savannah Academy and also the Smithville Academy, and graduated at the Law Department of the Indiana State University; afterward read law with Manuel May, and was admitted to the bar at Bucyrus, Ohio, in March, 1878; now engaged in the practice of law in Mansfield.

CLAPP, EMILIUS, wine merchant; Emelius Clapp is the descendant, in the seventh generation, of Roger Clapp, who came to this country from England in 1630, settling in Dorchester, Mass.; here he married Miss Joanna Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England, who, with her parents, came over in the ship with himself. Roger Clapp was appointed by the General Court, in August, 1665, Captain of the Castle (the principal fortress in the province), which position he held for twenty years, and was universally respected and honored; he also held various other offices, both civil and military; in 1686, he removed to Boston, where he died in 1691, in the 82d year of his age; his wife died in 1695, in her 78th year; by this union there were fourteen children, one of whom, Preserved, was born Nov. 23, 1643, who married Sarah Newberry, of Windsor, and settled in Northampton; he was Captain of the Town, a representative in the General Court, and Ruling Elder in the church, and died from the effects of a gunshot wound received from an Indian; he had seven children, one of whom, Roger, was the father of Maj. Jonathan, one of the first settlers in Easthampton; he had three sons and eight daughters; the youngest son, Benjamin, was born in 1738, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1815; his wife died in 1847, at the advanced age of 97 years; there were born to them fifteen children. The eighth was Solomon, the father of Emelius Clapp, who was born in Easthampton, Sept. 2, 1782, and died Nov. 25, 1827; he married Miss Paulina Avery, of Wallingford, Conn.; there were ten children by this marriage, of whom Emelius is the first son, born Dec. 5, 1808; he received his education at the public schools and Amherst Academy; after his father's death, he remained at home until the spring of 1832, then removed to Ohio, where he lived until the following fall when he returned to Massachusetts, where he married Lydia Hutchinson April 15, 1833; the same year, he again came to Ohio, and settled in Chester, Geauga Co., where he remained until 1836, when he removed to Mentor, Lake Co., and there lived one year; then commenced the manufacture of candy at Painesville, which business he followed in connection with the manufacture of silk; specimens of his handiwork are now in possession of the family and show him to have been an expert workman; he resided in Painesville until the spring of 1844, then to Elyria, where he continued the manufacture of candy until September, 1850, when he came to Mansfield; during his residence in this city, he was constantly engaged, in partnership with his son-in-law and alone, in the manufacture of candy, and the grocery trade, for many years. Nov. 20, 1865, the firm of E. Clapp & Co. sold their stock to Remy, Hedges & Co.; since 1855, he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of wine from grapes grown at his vineyard on Kelly's Island. Emelius and Lydia Hutchinson Clapp are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters; James Birney died in Elyria, aged 5 years; Francis H. died in infancy; two daughters are now living—Ellen Mariette (wife of Mr. G. C. Wise), of this city, and Mary Paulina (wife of Joseph H. McKee), of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Lydia Clapp died in Mansfield Feb. 20, 1870; his present wife was Miss Carrie Beardsley, of Garrettsville, Portage Co., whom he married May 30, 1872.

CLARKE, W. P., merchant. This gentleman entered the store of Arnold Constable, of New York, as clerk, in the spring of 1857; he commenced business for himself in the fall of 1859, having purchased the stock of the late firm of E. & C. Hedges, of Mansfield; he occupied the old stand, 15 Public Square; he now occupies the entire building, and is at present crowded for room to accommodate his increasing business, which is now the most extensive in the city; he employs five clerks, and wholesales and retails staple and fancy dry goods, carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, together with ribbons, laces, hosiery, gloves, and fancy goods of all kinds; his stock is at all times very large, and one of the most complete of the kind in Mansfield; Mr. Clarke has, by his affability and courtesy to customers, contributed very much to his business, and is to-day recognized as the leading dry-goods merchant in the city; Mr. Clarke occupies several places of trust and responsibility; he is Director of Mansfield Savings Bank, a Director in the Mansfield Fire Insurance Company, Director and Treasurer of the Mansfield Loan and Building Association.

CLUGSTON, GEORGE A., banker; he was born Oct. 5, 1842, in Franklin Co., Penn.; came to Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1849; he received a liberal education,

and engaged in teaching, in all three years; came to Mansfield in March, 1863; read law with Henry Hedges; was in Provost Marshal's office fourteen months, also Deputy Clerk in office of Probate Judge; he was admitted to the bar in 1865, by District Court held at Bucyrus, and in United States Court in 1867, at Cleveland; continued in practice till October, 1873, when he was appointed Cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, and continues to hold that position; held the office of City Clerk of city of Mansfield in 1872–73. He was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Sarah M. Larimer, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, where she has always lived.

COOK, JABEZ (deceased). Mr. Cook was a resident of Mansfield and Madison Townships for sixty years, an honest, upright citizen, well informed and possessed of social qualities of a high order; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 11, 1792; came to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Madison Township in 1815, and on what has since been known as the Cook homestead, on which he remained about forty years. He was married in March, 1815, to Miss Hannah Pierson, of Washington Co., Penn.; nine children were born to them, seven of whom are living; James Hervey and Thomas McCurdy, the one a resident of Mansfield and the other of Sandusky City, are twins and the first children of Jabez Cook; they were born in September, 1816; Alice, the third child, is a resident of Mansfield; Emily, of Morrow Co., Ohio; Elizabeth, of Iowa City; Mortimer and Lydia Jane, in Santa Barbara, Cal.; Abbie Ellen and Willis M., are dead. Mr. Cook removed to Mansfield in 1854, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Feb. 6, 1875.

COOK, JAMES HERVEY, was born in Madison Township, two and a half miles south of Mansfield, in September, 1816; he received his elementary education at what is now known as the Sandy Hill Schoolhouse, and afterward at Granville, Ohio, when he returned home and worked on the farm and taught school several winters; he came to Mansfield in the winter of 1840–41, and taught a school on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets in the little red schoolhouse, which the older residents will remember. He was married, March 27, 1842, to Miss Mary Ann Wiler, of this city, with whom he has raised four children; until the year 1849, Mr. Cook was alternately engaged in teaching school, farming and buying produce; in the spring of that year, he took possession of the Wiler House, in which business he was engaged without interruption ten years, and again in 1864 until 1869; he has always been considered one of Mansfield's best citizens, and interested in all public improvements; he is now connected with the Richland Mutual Insurance Company as one of its officers.

COLWELL, SAMUEL B. (deceased). He was born in Southampton Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., June 12, 1810, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing, until his removal West in 1836; he came to Richland Co. in May, 1837, and settled in Troy Township, where he took charge of a grist-mill with a brother; he continued at this business for some time before removing to his farm west of Lexington, on which he lived until 1862, when he returned to Lexington and thence removed to Iowa and entered land; returning to Ohio, he bought a farm south of Lexington, which he soon after exchanged for the mill property; for five years previous to his death, he was a resident of Missouri; he died in Mansfield June 23, 1879, respected for his many good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Colwell was married in Troy Township to Miss Mary McIntire, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters; James is in the employ of the Aultman & Taylor Co., and Samuel in the wholesale house of Joseph Miller.

CRAIG, J. W., M. D., physician. Dr. Craig's father, Samuel Carson Craig, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1783. He was married to Jane Woods, and came to Belmont Co., Ohio, where Dr. Craig was born; not long after, his parents came to this county, where they resided during the remainder of their lives; his father dying Feb. 7, 1862; his mother, Sept. 18, 1875. When J. W. Craig was about 9 years of age, he went back to Belmont Co., where he lived with an uncle, a lawyer, and attended school and read Blackstone, his uncle desiring he should prepare for the profession of law; J. W. did not fancy Blackstone to any great degree, and often read medical works, evincing a desire in that direction; when near 17 years of age, he went to Harrison, near Cincinnati, where he continued to read medicine, and also taught school two years; he afterward went to this county, and, with Dr. Bricker, read medicine in the office of Dr. John Mack, of Shelby; from there, he went to the Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated in 1851; April 7 of that year, he located in Ontario, where he remained in practice nineteen years; at the end of that time, 1870, he removed to Mansfield, where he still resides. Dr. Craig was married, Jan. 24, 1854, to Eliza McConnell, whose father, Hugh McConnell, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 11, 1802; one of his sisters, born July 14, 1800, is now living, in good health, in Mansfield. He was married to Mary J. McCommon May 24, 1827; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1803; five years after their marriage, they came to Mansfield, and soon after bought a farm in Richland Co., where they now reside; Dr. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of four children—Wilda, James H., Maggie and May.

COPE, FRANKLIN E., was born in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., April 4, 1807; immigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 10, 1810, remained there till 1832. He was married, Nov. 12, 1833, to Jane Sweney, she was born in Washington Co., Penn., July, 1808; Mr. Cope was engaged in the hatter business in Mansfield for fifteen years, also farming; he was among the early settlers who bore a part of the heat and burden of the severe trials of a pioneer life.

CRAIGHEAD, JAMES, Mayor of the city of Mansfield; he was born in 1833, in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn.; came to Mansfield in 1837. Was married in 1859 to Susan White, daughter of Jonathan S. White, of Franklin Township; they have the following children: Septimus, born in 1860, engaged in reading law with Manuel May, in Mansfield, and Charlie, born in 1864 (deceased); Mr. Craighead was elected Mayor of Mansfield in the spring of 1879.

CREIGH, DAVID M. (deceased). The man whose name stands at the head of this biography died and was laid to rest in the Mansfield Cemetery, Sept. 26,

1861, aged 61 years; although years have come and gone, his name is still familiar to the living, and his memory cherished by those who knew and honored him. He was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 5, 1799; he came to Ohio in 1822 with his parents, who settled in the northern part of Madison Township; he remained here for a number of years working on the farm with his father, Samuel H. Creigh. On the 19th day of February, 1845, he was married to Miss Attillia Barr, daughter of Col. Jacob Barr, one of the early settlers of this county, who resided a few miles west of Mansfield, the Rev. D. J. Swinney officiating; in this neighborhood he soon after purchased land, and continued in farm life until his death; during their residence in Madison Township they raised a family of three children; the eldest, Jennie, afterward the wife of James R. Pollock, died Nov. 11, 1877, aged 30 years 10 months and 29 days; one son by this marriage still survives her; a loving daughter, sister and mother, kind and affectionate to all; her death was universally regretted; John T. Creigh was born Jan. 10, 1847; he received a good common-school education, and soon after his father's death came to Mansfield, and was employed for some years in the hardware trade, acquiring a thorough knowledge of that business, which has been so useful to him in his present occupation; he is at present a partner in the widely known and prosperous firm of Patterson & Creigh, carriage manufacturers; he was married in November, 1871, to Miss Emma Williams, of this county, and resides on West Bloom street; Franc Creigh, the youngest and surviving daughter, was born June 9, 1848, and, like her sister and brother, received a good education, residing with her mother, who removed to Mansfield soon after her husband's death; she was married Sept. 7, 1869, to D. W. Kendig, in Mansfield; they have three children —Carl, the eldest, was born March 24, 1871; Lee Creigh Kendig, born Feb. 9, 1873; Kittie Kendig, born Sept. 28, 1876; Mrs. Franc E. Kendig resides on West Market with her mother and father's sister, with her little family around her. She and husband are members of the Congregational Church.

CRALL, WILLIAM, was born in Ireland about the year 1794, the exact date not known; he emigrated with his parents to this country, and settled in Washington Co., Penn.; his father died shortly after coming to the country, and he being at that time but 12 years of age, and the eldest of the family, the support of the family mainly devolved upon him; he learned the carpenter trade with a Mr. Enos, who afterward removed from Pennsylvania to Richland Co., and settled in Mifflin Township; during the war of 1812, William enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and, with his command, marched to the West, against the Indians and British; when the command arrived on its march at Cadiz, Harrison Co., they received the news that peace was declared, and the war was at an end. The command was shortly afterward disbanded, and William with other discharged soldiers came to Mansfield, which at that time was nothing more than a wilderness; remaining here a short time, he went back to his home in Pennsylvania, and afterward returned here with his old employer, with whom he worked at the carpenter trade. The first house in this city furnished with a shingled roof and "plowed and grooved" floor, was erected by him at the southeast corner of Fourth and East Diamond streets, on the lot now owned by Minor Howe; at this time he was 21 years of age. In 1817, Oct. 12, he was married to Mary Westfall, by whom he had eight children, four of whom died at an early age; John Crall, the eldest, died in 1862; Abram died in California in 1852, and Susan and James are still living; Mary Westfall was born at Beverly, Randolph Co. Va., Oct. 31, 1797; her brother, Harvey Westfall, had come to Richland Co. during the war of 1812, and settled at Mansfield; at the close of the war, she came to Ohio, and landed at Newark, where she had an aunt living; she made the entire distance on horseback; after remaining in Newark for a time, she came on to Mansfield to reside with her brother Harvey; after her marriage, her sister Sidney came to Mansfield from Virginia, and lived with her until her marriage with Franklin Carmichael; Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael settled near Shiloh, in this county, where their children who are living still reside. Harvey Westfall removed from Mansfield to Plymouth, near which place he died about twelve years ago; William Crall, after residing in Mansfield for several years, removed with his family to Plymouth, at which place he, in company with Abraham Trux, erected a flouring-mill, which is still standing; he remained at Plymouth but a few years, when he returned to Mansfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 11, 1851; his wife survived him until July 21, 1872; previous to going to Plymouth, Mr. Crall kept tavern in the old frame building which stood on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets. His parents were Scotch-Irish, and he was raised in the Presbyterian faith; his wife joined the Presbyterian Church in this city, under the ministration of Rev. James Rowland, and remained a member of that church until the time of her death. She always took a great interest in the political affairs of the country, and for a woman was remarkably well posted in political matters. She was fond of reading political speeches, and when able, often attended political meetings of both parties. The career of all leading political men was narrowly watched by her, and their speeches eagerly read.

Mrs. Crall's ancestors on her mother's side were Welsh, and on her father's, Low Dutch or Hollanders; her grand-parents assisted in settling up Virginia, and her grand-fathers, Pugh and Westfall, both fought in the early Indian wars in Virginia, and her father and uncles in the war of the Revolution; of the children of William Crall, as we have said, but two are now living; Abraham immigrated to California during the gold fever, and died there in 1852; John enlisted in Capt. McLaughlin's company, 3d O. V. I., and served during the term of service of that regiment in the war with Mexico. After his return home, he was married to Susan Snyder, who lived but a year or two after her marriage; she left one child, a daughter, who was married to Anthony I. Piero, and is now living at Plymouth; although quite a politician, John never sought office, and never held but one official position, that of Constable, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1863. James S. Crall enlisted in the 82d O. V. I. during the war of the

rebellion, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant to recruit a company for that regiment; upon the organization of the regiment, he was elected Captain of the company; upon the death of Col. Cantwell, at the second battle of Manassas Plains or Bull Run, he was promoted to Major of the regiment, and afterward was made Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, which position he held at the close of the war and the muster-out of the regiment; the 82d Regiment belonged to the 11th Corps, and took past with that corps in all the battles in which it was engaged while in the Army of the Potomac; after the battle of Chickamauga, the 11th and 12th Corps were transferred to the army of Gen. Thomas; the two corps were consolidated and were afterward known as the 20th; with this corps under command of Gen. Hooker, the 82d Regiment took part in all the skirmishes and battles preceding the taking of Atlanta, in the march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to Raleigh, North Carolina; the regiment was on the march from Raleigh to Richmond, when Lee surrendered to Grant; a few days thereafter, Johnston surrendered to Sherman, and the war was over. Since his return home, James S. Crall has served as member and President of the City Council, two terms as Justice of the Peace and is at present Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; his sister, Susan Larimore, is living, and with her children resides with him in this city.

CRAWFORD & ZELLERS, cracker manufacturers, located at the corner of Walnut and Bloom streets, in a brick building 56x100. The business was originally started in 1872, by H. H. Colby, who continued it for one year, when the firm that now has it took charge, Sept. 7, 1874; Messrs. Crawford & Zellers were formerly engaged in the manufacture of crackers at Richmond, Ind., and when they purchased the property, they possessed not only ample capital, but a complete knowledge of their business; the first building was a frame, to which Crawford & Zellers added some additions; soon after the improvements had been made, the frame portion of the structure was destroyed by fire; nothing daunted, the proprietors at once rebuilt in a much finer style, so that the works they now have is a model institution of its kind, and considered by all to be one of the most complete in the State; all the machinery used is of the best and most improved make, enabling this house to successfully compete with any other engaged in a similar business; an engine of thirty-horse power is used, and the bakery has a capacity of turning out 500 barrels of crackers every 24 hours; 25 to 30 hands are employed, and a business maintained that will exceed $150,000; the crackers here produced are noted for their first-class quality and the universal satisfaction they give; a goodly trade is not only had by this firm in Ohio, but the same has extended into the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia and Indiana. The firm is composed of B. F. Crawford, D. K. and J. G. Zellers; Mr. Crawford has withdrawn his interest from the firm of Zellers & Co., at Richmond, Ind., and now gives his undivided attention to the business which he has and is so satisfactorily conducting, and of which he is principal owner.

DAILY, JOHN B. (deceased), was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, April, 1827; while yet a poor boy, he, unexpectedly to his relatives, came to Mansfield, and was at once placed at the desk in the hardware store of A. J. Endly, where he soon showed that aptness for book-keeping which was so serviceable to him in after years; here he was constantly employed for fourteen years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the trade; in the year 1864, he was appointed Deputy Revenue Assessor, which position he held until the coming-in of the new administration; Mr. Daily was a member oi the German Lodge, I. O. O. F., which order he joined in the year 1864, and in which he has held a number of offices; Mr. Daily was long and favorably known as one of Mansfield's business men, being engaged largely at one time in real estate and other enterprises. John B. Daily was married July 3, 1865, to Miss Emma C———, of New Lisbon; there have been born to them four children—Laura E., William C., John E. and Emma M.; John B. Daily died Aug. 6, 1876, in Mansfield.

DAY, AMOS (deceased), son of Joseph and Eleanor Day; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1806, and removed to this county with his father's family in 1815, thus having lived sixty-five years continuously in Richland Co. He was married in November, 1834, to Martha Smith, daughter of Jedediah Smith, of Washington Township, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living, being Joseph B. and Harrison W. Day, of Washington Township; Mrs. W. S. Bradford and Miss Kate E. Day, of Mansfield; Mrs. J. F. Bowers, of Bellville. He learned the mason trade when quite a young man, and built or helped to build many of the old structures of Mansfield, among which was the Congregational Church, the old Sturges Block, Tracy's Block, and others, which have since been replaced by more modern and imposing edifices; also many of those still standing, among them the McFall Block, built nearly half a century ago, the old North American, southeast of the Park, and the Union Church. He moved to his farm in Washington Township in 1835, where he battled with the sturdy monarchs of the forest during the best years of his life, making them give place to fruitful and productive fields and abundant harvests; he removed to Mansfield to spend the declining years of his life, where he died of typhoid fever on the 21st day of April, 1880. He was a man of great force of character, always adhering firmly and strictly to principles of virtue and honesty; he was a kind father and a good husband, and his memory will be cherished and revered by those who knew him best; companionable and sociable with his friends and acquaintances, his cheerful and pleasant greetings will not soon be forgotten by those with whom he mingled for more than half a century. By rigid economy and industrious habits he acquired a competency, which he used carefully and rationally, often expressing a desire to leave his wife and children in comfortable circumstances rather than to enjoy the luxuries of life himself; despising display and pretension, and of a retiring and unassuming disposition, his good deeds were not heralded to the world, but he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and the distressed. He united with the Congregational Church of Mansfield in 1836, soon after its organization, and, although of late years not an

active member, he was a firm believer in the Christian religion, a faithful and rigid observer of the Sabbath Day, and a careful and constant reader of the Scriptures; and, possessing a wonderfully retentive memory, its great and grand truths were treasured up in his mind, and often adverted to, to the edification of his family and friends. His mind dwelt much during the later months of his life on the uncertainty of earthly existence: and, upon his dying bed, although cut down by a malignant and ruthless disease, and although his mind often wandered, yet in his lucid intervals, his conversation showed to those who watched by his bedside that his thoughts were at such times fixed upon immortal things. In one of those moments, while reason for a short space returned to her throne, he seemed much moved, and spoke of going home: and when asked if he meant Heaven, he replied, "Yes," and at another time he requested that a hymn be sung. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation; not a word of complaint or murmuring escaped his lips during the progress of his fell disease. His mother, Eleanor Day, came from her home in Indiana to attend the funeral of the first-born of her twelve children; she and her twin sister, who is also living, lack only seven years of being a century old; their descendants number 250; their maiden name was Thomas; they are full sisters of the father of Gen. Thomas. Mrs. Eleanor Day was the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom attained to manhood and womanhood, and nine of them are still living, being Marcus, Clemens and Cyrus Day, of this county; Harrison Day, of DeKalb Co., Ill.; Mrs. Hon. Robert M. Lockhart and Mrs. Louisa Ensley, of De Kalb Co., Ind.; Mrs. Hon. John Young and Mrs. Jacob Henry, of Sauk Co , Wis., and Mrs. Joshua Martin, of Barry Co., Mich. The old lady is still in the enjoyment of all her faculties unimpaired; but says that "This world has no charms for her," and she is only waiting to be called up higher, and receive the reward of a well spent life.

DE CAMP, MOSES (deceased); was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1816, and was of French-Protestant descent. The American family from whom he sprung were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey; some of the descendants afterward settled in Western Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1827, his father moved with his family into Ohio and located in Morrow Co , where, with the little opportunities then afforded, he soon by diligence acquired sufficient knowledge to teach while continuing his studies, and the fall of 1842 found him in charge of what was then known as the Preparatory Department of Delaware University, which embraced almost every branch, except the dead languages; while there, greater inducements were held out to him to continue his chosen vocation, which he reluctantly declined on account of poor health. He afterward removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he married Miss Almena H Winters in the fall of 1844, by whom he had four children—Gilbert Winters, Alphonse Lemartine, Herbert Cantwell and Luella Almena; all residents of Mansfield, except the second son, who is a dentist of note, in Paris, France; Dr. M. DeCamp commenced the practice of dentistry in this city in the fall of 1851, and continued to practice until a few months before his death, which occurred April 17, 1876; during his residence in Mansfield, he was known as a trustworthy Christian man; for a number of years President of the American Bible Society, of this county, and of the State Dental Association, in which he held high rank on account of his professional ability; at the time of his death, he was a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and a prominent Mason in the Mansfield Lodge. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Mansfield, and for several years acted as one of its Deacons.

DICKSON, V. M., grocer; was born in Millsborough, Springfield Township, June 22, 1844; while living in that township he worked on a farm until 18 years of age, then removed to Oil City, Penn., where he remained two years; in 1865, he was employed in the firm of Dickson & Byrd, grocers, in Mansfield; in 1867, the firm name was changed to J. and V. M. Dickson—Mr. Byrd retiring; this partnership continued until Oct. 21, 1878, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Wm. Adrain, Oct. 31, same year, under the firm name of Dickson & Adrain, now doing business on the corner of Main and Market streets, Mansfield. Mr. D. was married, April 10, 1872, to Miss Anna W. Sayles, of New York, now residents of West Third street, Mansfield.

DILL, THOMAS T., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Born in Wayne Co., Ohio, May 2, 1842; came to Mansfield in 1853; at the beginning of the war, enlisted in the army under the first call for troops; being for three months in the 16th O. V. I.; served his time in that organization in West Virginia, was mustered out at the expiration of the term, and immediately enlisted again in the 16th O. V. I., as organized for three years, served through Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and all the Southern States; was taken prisoner at Tazewell, Tenn.; served under Gen. Grant in several campaigns, including the siege of Vicksburg; served in the Department of the Gulf, in the States of Louisiana and Texas; was under Gen. Banks on his Red River expedition; participated in a great many battles during his term of service in the 16th O. V. I.; was discharged in November, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, and immediately re-enlisted in the 1st Regiment, 1st Army Corps, an organization made up of veterans who had seen not less than two years' service; this corps was called "Hancock's Corps," and was commanded by Gen. W. S. Hancock; Mr. Dill was commissioned a First Lieutenant by Gen. Hancock; whilst in this command did service in Virginia, and was in several engagements; when the war closed, he was retained in the service by Gen. Hancock until the 2d day of May, 1866, at which date he was mustered out, making a little more than five years' service in the army; since his return from the army, he has resided in Mansfield, and was employed as a mechanic for eight years by the Aultman Taylor Co; was elected Clerk of Court in October, 1876, for three years, served faithfully and was re-elected in October, 1879, for another term.

DOLL, MICHAEL R., harness-maker. The subject of this sketch was born in Green Township, Richland Co., as it originally existed, Oct. 25, 1839; came to Mansfield in 1845 with his parents, who soon after removed to an adjoining county, where he was placed in school until of sufficient age to begin his trade of har-

ness-making, at which he worked until the breaking-out of the civil war, when he entered the army, enlisting as an artificer in the 11th O. B., afterward assigned to the Western Department 17th Army Corps; Mr. Doll served his full term of enlistment, taking an active part and doing his duty as a soldier in the many engagements in which that battery and corps were engaged; among the more noted and terrible battles in which he took part, were the siege of Vicksburg, Island No. 10, Corinth and the battle of Iuka, Miss. During Mr. Doll's career as a soldier, he passed through many dangers unharmed, when others have fallen—not escaping altogether, as he was slightly wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, and in the great railroad collision at Crestline in April, 1861, severely injured, having a knee joint dislocated and being otherwise bruised; but it was not until long after the close of the war in January, 1877, that, after escaping the bullets of the enemy, and working at his vocation in Mansfield, he received a pistol-shot wound through the gross carelessness of a friend that almost proved fatal, from the effects of which he still suffers, and will carry the marks to his grave. An upright and good citizen, he is now continuing steadily at his trade, enjoying the entire respect of all the citizens.

DOOLITTELL, COLUMBUS S., was born near Frederickstown, Knox Co., Oct. 24, 1819. His mother having died when he was quite a small child, he lived with his grandfather, Thomas Doolittell, during his minority; soon after he was 21 years of age, he taught school one year; in the summer of 1842 he attended the commencement of Kenyon College, when President Hayes graduated; his speech so influenced Mr. D. that he determined to fulfill a long-cherished hope, and take a thorough classical course; in May, 1843, he entered the preparatory class in Kenyon College, and by persistent application he entered the freshman class of '44, with W. K. Rogers, now Private Secretary to the President. Among his other classmates, who became prominent, were W. G. LeDuc, now Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. J. W. Scott, a distinguished Professor in the Cleveland Medical College. His resources being somewhat limited, he supported himself by teaching private classes. By diligent use of his time, and close study, he maintained a high standard of scholarship, and graduated with the highest honors in 1848. In September of that year, he accepted the position of assistant teacher in Mrs. Schenck's Seminary, in Columbus; in the fall of 1849, he was chosen a tutor in Kenyon College, and at the same time became a member of the Theological Seminary; in 1852, he was ordained Deacon, and took charge of St. Stephen's Church in Canfield. In January, 1853, he was married to Miss P. A. Lindley, of Frederickstown. In 1856, he accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, Granville, and at the same time became associate principal of the Granville Female Seminary; in 1861, in company with Mr. J. Lindley, he moved the school to Mansfield, where he was engaged about ten years. In 1876, Mr. D. became the associate editor of the *Ohio Liberal*, then an independent paper, but retired from the paper when it became Democratic. In January, 1877, he became the associate editor of the *Mansfield Herald*, a position he now occupies.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS E., Postmaster. He was born six miles west of Mansfield June 21, 1829; he received a very fair education in the common schools, and in the academies of Hayesville and Berea; he studied law in the office of L. B. Matson, and, in July, 1860, was admitted to the bar, and in October formed a partnership with M. W. Worden, with whom he began the practice of his profession; when the war broke out in the spring of 1861, Mr. Douglas enlisted, April 16, in Maj. McLaughlin's company in the 1st Regiment, and remained with it during its term of service, participating in the battle of Bull Run, July 21; returning home, he enlisted in the 15th, three-years' service, in which regiment he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. G, Sept. 9; that regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, after which Lieut. D. was promoted Captain, and, in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31; in this latter engagement, Capt. Douglas was so severely wounded in the right lung, that he was obliged to return home. While here, he was married to Francis H. Rowland, daughter of Rev. James Rowland, May 12, 1863. June 24, he was appointed Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which capacity he served until he was mustered out while at Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1866; he then returned home and resumed the practice of law, following it until he was appointed Postmaster, March 12, 1873; he took charge of the office May 12. Mrs. Douglas died Aug. 1, 1879, leaving four children.

DOUGLAS, M. E., Secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company. He was born in Richland Co., where he has always resided.

DOW, W, contractor and stonemason, Mansfield. He was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 6, 1847; he was the first son of John and Jenett Dow, who were of an old and respectable family in that country; he emigrated to this country in May, 1869, and came to Mansfield in July, 1870; directly after his arrival here, he was employed by the contractors of the court house, which was then being built; he was likewise employed in building the stonework of the Congregational Church in this city, and in the spring of 1873 the firm of Hancock & Dow were the contractors and builders of the stonework of the Mansfield Savings Bank; in 1874, they finished their contract for the same work on the Plymouth and Shelby Schoolhouses; in 1875, they built the freight house of the C., C. & I. R. R. at Columbus, and the passenger stone depot at Berea; among the public and larger buildings for which they were the contractors and masons, since that date, were the Marysville High School in 1876, and the city hall, in the same place, and the Masonic Hall of Marion in 1877; in 1878, they they did the mason work on the Marion County Jail; in addition to those already mentioned in this city, was the work on the Jenner, Keith & Scattergood Building and the frontage of the Swigart Building; the firm is at present the contractors for the same work on the new county jail, now in process of erection.

DYSERT, D. M., M. D., homœopathist. He was born in Wayne Co., in 1852, educated in Wayne and Medina Cos.; he graduated at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876; he was engaged in the practice of medicine at Independence, this county, for three years,

where he had a very extensive practice; his health became impaired in the fall of 1879, and he went to Florida to spend the winter; he returned to this county and located in Mansfield, opened an office at the southwest corner of the park. He is prepared to attend to all calls in his profession promptly.

EARNEST, D. H., dealer in furniture. He was born, July 24, 1844, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; immigrated to Richland Co. in the fall of 1858; engaged with Cyrus Hersheiser and learned the carpenter trade; worked at that trade eight years, then engaged with Aultman & Taylor machine-shops for ten years and four months; Jan. 22, 1879, he formed a partnership with J. K. Johnson in furniture store, which they still continue. He was married, April 7, 1868, to Iva Jane Pocock; she was born in Wayne Co., Oct. 16, 1841; they have the following family: Mary Bell (deceased), Rosa Ellen, born Aug. 18, 1871; David Milton Georgia, Nov. 17, 1874; reside at No. 118 East Market street.

EDGINGTON, JESSE (deceased). He was born in Virginia, and in an early day removed to Jefferson Co. this State, where he resided for several years, when he came to this county and settled in Springfield Township in 1814, where he was one of the largest land-owners during his life. The first Presbyterian Church built in that township, of which he was a member and one of the founders, was erected on his land; he died in 1821, at an advanced age, leaving five children by his marriage to Miss Margaret Palmer. Thomas, the eldest son, was born in Virginia in 1781, and removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1815, when he came to this county and settled in Springfield Township. He was married in Jefferson Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary Alban in 1802; they were the parents of ten children, of whom Margaret was the oldest; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1803, and died in Columbia City, Ind., Aug. 30, 1872; Thomas Edgington died in Springfield Township in 1856; Margaret was married in Springfield Township to William Douglas in 1823; they were the parents of five children—William Douglass was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1798; his father, Michael Douglas, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was married in that country to Lydia Pollock in 1795, and emigrated to America in the fall of 1796, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1820, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Springfield Township, Richland Co.; William Douglas died in 1857 in that township.

ELLIOTT, H. C., book-binder. He is prepared to do all kinds of blank-book and magazine binding in the best and latest styles, also re-bind and re-model old books; all orders by mail promptly attended to; parties desiring binding will find it to their advantage to examine his samples; prices to suit the times, corner Main and Fourth streets.

ERWIN, A. J., physician, surgeon and oculist; he was born in Concord, Penn.; he was educated at the University of Nashville, where he graduated in medicine in 1864. Immediately afterward, he entered into partnership with the eminent surgeon, Dr. J. W. Daily, of Fort Wayne, Ind., at which place he remained until 1870, when he removed to Mansfield. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary C. Johnson, of Mansfield, who died in 1874. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. In 1874, he was elected by the American Medical Association as a delegate to foreign associations, in which capacity he visited Europe, and while there he took a course in eye diseases in the Royal London Ophthalmic College. In 1878, he was elected to the chair of orthopedic surgery in the Cleveland Medical College, which chair he filled by occasional visits without removing from Mansfield. He is surgeon of the P., Ft. W. & C., M. & C. and the B. & O. R.R.'s. He is now in active practice.

ETTINGER, JACOB, groceryman. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of eight children born to Daniel and Catherine Ettinger, an old York Co. (Penn.) family, who came to Ohio in 1837 and settled near what was then known as Lower Sandusky—now Fremont. The father located in Scott Township, Sandusky Co., where he remained two years, and then removed to Lexington, this county, where he resided for many years, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the entire community. For many years, he was engaged in teaching school, and was accounted a more than ordinary mathematician. For nine years, he served as Assessor of Troy Township. Communicative and intelligent, he was always a favorite with those who desired any information that he could give. He died in Ogle Co., Ill., and was buried near Lexington, Ohio. Jacob Ettinger was born in York Co., Penn., April 16, 1823; in his youth, he received a good common-school education, and, after his parents removed to this county, he taught school for about four years, when, removing to Mansfield, he was appointed a conductor on the old S. M. & N. R. R., which position he held for seven years, and was accounted a careful and faithful officer. He was married in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1846; they have had four children, two living and two dead. For fourteen years, Mr. Ettinger has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mansfield, and is accounted a shrewd and successful business man.

ETTINGER, BENJAMIN, harness-maker; he was born in York Co., Penn., June 7, 1828, and came to Ohio in 1836, and to Richland Co. in 1837, where he received his elementary education, his father being a teacher and mathematician of some note in Troy Township. When 18 years of age, he commenced the trade of harness-making, which occupation he continues to follow in Mansfield, where he is known as a good workman. Mr. Ettinger was married, Sept. 6, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, who died Oct. 16, 1860, and again married to Mary Emma Lake, his present wife; they have one son.

FARMER, J. S., attorney at law. He was born in Mansfield June 28, 1844, and received his elementary education in Washington Township. John and Susan (Stewart) Farmer, his parents, were old residents of the county and resided in Washington Township many years. In 1864, he began teaching school in this county, and was so engaged for ten winter terms; during the summer months he worked on a farm, while he continued a course of reading preparatory to the study of law; in April, 1870, he came to Mansfield and continued his studies under the instruction of Matson & Dirlam, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1872.

Mr. Farmer was married, Oct. 8, 1874, to Barbara A. Hannan, by whom he has three children.

FAUS, HENRY, traveling agent. He was born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 31, 1837; came to Ohio in 1852. Was married April 14, 1863, to Lodema C. Zent; she was born Sept. 3, 1841, in Richland Co.; they have the following family: Lorena F., born June 8, 1864; Della B., Oct. 8, 1865; Charlie J., Sept. 8, 1866; Wardie B., Sept. 8, 1867.

FINFROCK, J. H., physician; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio; came to Richland Co. in 1836; read medicine with Dr. John Blecker, of Van Wert, Ohio; graduated at Cincinnati in the Medical College. Enlisted during the war; was promoted Captain of Co. F, 6th O. V. I.; served in that position till he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 11th O. V. C.; was stationed in Dakota Territory. After his service in the army, he located in Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine.

FINFROCK, M. V. B., druggist; son of Jonathan Finfrock; was born in 1838 in Madison Township. Was married in 1864 to Lydia E. Keller; they have three children—Ira Elmer, Emma May and Grace Maud. Mr. Finfrock was engaged in teaching school for some years; then located in Mansfield in the drug business; has been very successful, and is now leading off in this department; has also been taking a very active part as Councilman for two years; he is now a member and Treasurer of the School Board of the city of Mansfield, and doing all he can to raise the standard of education.

FISHER, JOHN, sewing-machine agent; was born March 27, 1849, in Cumberland, Md. His father and mother are now and have been old residents of that locality, dating back fifty-three years. Mr. Fisher came to Mansfield Dec. 24, 1879, and is now engaged in active business. He was married Feb. 10, 1872, in Cumberland, Md., to Anna M. Wolf; they have three children—two boys and one girl. Charles Fisher emigrated from Germany and settled in Cumberland, Md., about the year 1827. John Fisher was the eighth son. About thirteen years previous to his arrival in Mansfield, he was employed on railroads in different positions; at present a resident of the Fourth Ward.

FLANNERY, B., keeper of boarding-house; he was born in Ireland, in the year 1838, the first son of Mathew and Margaret Flannery; he emigrated to America in May, 1863, and landed in New York City, where he was employed in a tea and coffee house for three years, when he removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years before coming to Mansfield. He was married in this city, Dec. 16, 1868, to Miss Mary Hogan. During his residence here, he has been prominent in local politics, and has been a delegate to a number of important conventions, and is one of our active citizens. Mr. Flannery comes from a respectable family in the old country, where they held high offices in Church and State.

FORD, JOHN, deceased; he was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1816. His parents removed to this county when he was quite young, and settled in Clear Creek Township, now in Ashland Co., where he assisted in clearing the land and worked on the farm until his removal to Washington Township with a brother; he there cleared the land since known as the Hunter farm, and afterward purchased the farm south of Washington Village, where he lived for many years, well known by the citizens of the county and respected for his many good qualities of head and heart. He was married to Miss Harriet Barnes, of Washington Township, Aug. 16, 1838; they were the parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters; three sons and one daughter reside in Mansfield; one son is a farmer in Washington Township; Mary Ellen Ford, born Aug. 21, 1839, died Feb. 28, 1863; Phebe, born July 23, 1849, died Aug. 11, 1851; Ada, born April 27, 1860, died Sept. 26, 1874. Mr. Ford removed to Mansfield in May, 1872, where he was engaged in business with his sons, and resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1876. Mrs. Harriet Barnes Ford died in Mansfield Oct. 27, 1874.

FORD, THOMAS H. (deceased). Ex-Gov. Ford was born in Rockingham Co., Va. Aug. 23, 1814. His parents soon after removed to Harrison Co. Ohio, where they lived a few years, removing to Clear Creek Township, Ashland Co., then a part of this county; here Mr. Ford died, leaving a large family, some of whom were grown. Thomas Ford grew to maturity here, getting little if any education in the district schools, obtaining the principal part by the light of a burning stump or the fire-place. After reaching his majority, he married a Miss Hall, and for some time was engaged on a farm; this pursuit, however, did not favor him, and consequently he did not make a success; his wife died here, as well as all her children—the latter while in their infancy. Mr. Ford was again married to Mary Ann Andrews, and not long after gave up farming and came to Mansfield to engage in the study of law, entering the office of James Purdy, Esq.; while here, in 1851, his second wife died, leaving him three boys—Thomas H. who died in 1873, in the city; P. P. H., who is yet a resident of Mansfield, and W. A. who, when his mother died, was 18 months old, and who was given by her to Mrs. John Bright (sister of Mr. Ford) to raise; he is now in California. Mr. Ford was married the third time to Harriet M. Pantlind, who became the mother of one child, Ada, who is married and living in Washington City, and with whom her mother now lives. After Mr. Ford completed a law course, he was admitted to practice, and, at different times, was partner of P. P. Hull, Oliver P. Gray, William Longbridge, William Tidball, H. P. Davis, R. C. Smith, —— Boales, Judge Dirlam and others. When the Republican party came into existence, he was one of its most eloquent exponents, and, while engaged in politics, delivered at Philadelphia, a speech that made his name famous; it was one of those speeches given impromptu, (he never studied a speech) which the occasion calls out, and is rarely repeated; it gained him the Lieutenant Governor's place under Gov. Chase, and brought him prominently forward in after life; at the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Mansfield to the practice of law, though he was always active in politics. When the war with Mexico broke out, he enlisted, and raised a company which saw one year's service; its history is given elsewhere; while in this war, he was wounded; when the last war broke out, ex-Gov. Ford raised the 32d O. V. I. and was its Colonel; the

unfortunate affair at Harper's Ferry cost him his dismissal, though he and his personal friends always insist he was made a "scape goat" for a higher officer's blunders. President Lincoln re-instated him, though he did not again enter the service; he went to Washington City, where he built up a lucrative practice in the law, and where he held for a while, the office of Superintendent of Public Printing; about the year 1866, he connected himself prominently with the temperance movement in the District, and was considered one of its ablest and most eloquent advocates; he died Feb. 29, 1868, at the age of 54 years; all the city papers referred to his loss, and all published commendatory notices of his life and death, that were widely copied; the various temperance orders buried him with every show of respect, in one of the city vaults, from which his remains were subsequently removed to the cemetery in Mansfield where they now repose.

FORD, E. C., merchant. He was born in Washington Township, June 8, 1856, where he resided until his removal to Mansfield in the spring of 1872, where he commenced the tinner's trade, which completing, he entered into partnership with his father (the late John Ford), and a brother, under the firm name of Ford & Sons, doing a large business in stoves and tinware; since his father's death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1876, the firm name has been Ford Brothers. He was married in Mansfield, June 19, 1878, to Miss Ella J. Hershiser, daughter of Cyrus Hershiser, a well known contractor and builder in this city.

FORD, P. P., merchant. He was born in Mansfield, Nov. 20, 1846; his father being the late Col. Thomas H. Ford; he received his education principally at the Monroe Seminary and at Lexington, Ohio; during the late war, he enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., in which he remained until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which that regiment engaged; afterward resided in Washington City for some time, then returned to Richland Co., Ohio, where he has since lived. In Aug. 13, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary C. Stone, of Washington Township, by whom he has had five children—Jessie Ada, Edwin Davis, Charles Thomas (deceased), Mary H. and Emma Virda; in the fall of 1869, Mr. Ford removed to Mansfield, where he now lives and engaged in mercantile business.

FORD, S. N., Secretary of the Mansfield Building and Lumber Company. He was born in Washington Township, Richland Co., Feb. 6, 1847; his elementary education he received principally at the Lexington Seminary, which he attended for several years; at the age of 18, he commenced business for himself, and in February, 1870, was employed by the Mansfield Building and Lumber Association, and was elected agent of the same in the fall of 1872, which position he held until October, 1876, when he was elected its Secretary. Mr. Ford was married in Lexington, Dec. 28, 1868, to Miss Lizzie Cook, of that place, with whom he has raised two children, one son and one daughter—Hoyt and Ada.

FORD, THOMAS W., merchant. He was born in Washington Township Jan. 12, 1844; he is a son of the late Mr. John Ford, who resided in that township over forty years; in 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 32d O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, after which he returned to Richland Co., and was engaged in farming and teaching school for seven years previous to his removal to Mansfield. He was married in September, 1868, to Miss Leah Garber, of Washington Township; they have one son, G. G. Ford, who was born June 27, 1869; after his removal to Mansfield, he was employed in the wholesale house of E. P. Sturges & Co. four years, then a partner in the stove and tin store of Ford & Sons, now Ford Brothers; one of the best-conducted houses in that branch of business in Mansfield.

FRANZ, J. B., proprietor St. James Hotel. The subject of this sketch, the well-known landlord of the St. James Hotel in Mansfield, was born in Leesville, Crawford Co., Ohio, June 24, 1841; although comparatively a young man, he has already acquired an enviable reputation in his special line of business, and is classed among our enterprising citizens. He was married in Delaware, Ohio, June 3, 1874, to Miss Nellie Sampsell, daughter of one of the old citizens of that place.

FRENCH, D. H., Rev., D. D., Pastor U. P. Church, Dayton, Ohio. Dr. French, who for over twelve years was Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in this city, is a son of Rev. David French, who was Pastor forty-four years of the Associate Congregations of North and South Buffalo, in Washington Co., Penn. Dr. French was born in that county; he received his collegiate education at the Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., where he graduated in 1857; he attended the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, and, six months after graduating there, received calls from three congregations to become their Pastor; he accepted the call from Cannonsburg, Penn., and entered upon the discharge of his duties in March, 1861; after a pastorate of five years, he was obliged to resign on account of a threatened attack of lung disease; about a year after his release from this charge, he was called by the congregation in Mansfield, which call he accepted, and for twelve and one-half years labored faithfully among the people here; late in 1879, he received a call from the U. P. Church, Dayton, Ohio, which he accepted, and early in January, 1880, went to that city, where he now resides; he received the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity from the Muskingum College, in the summer of 1879.

GAILEY, RICHARD, attorney-at-law. Of the two sons of Rev. Richard Gailey, the subject of this sketch is the younger, the elder being Rev. John Gailey, of the United Presbyterian Church. Richard was born May 5, 1845, in Madison, Westmoreland Co., Penn. In 1849, his father removed to this county, and first settled in Monroe Township, and subsequently removed to Lexington; he received his education chiefly from his father in the seminary of which he was the founder; during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, he studied law with Judge McJunkin, of Butler, Penn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1869; after his admission to the bar he practiced his profession in Mansfield, Ohio, until 1872, when he returned to Pennsylvania and practiced in Parker City and Pittsburgh, until the death of his father, in 1875, when he returned to Lexington, where he practiced until May 1, 1880, when he came to Mansfield and entered into copartnership with H.

D. Keith; this firm is engaged in a lucrative and constantly increasing business, and commands the confidence of the bar and people. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Gailey served in the 87th O. V. I. and also in the 86th O. V. I. In 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Nutting, by whom he has two sons—John, aged 6 years, and Richard, aged 2 years.

GASS & HOTT, dealers in books, successors to C. A. Pendleton; they handle a general line of school, miscellaneous and blank books, and stationery, wall-paper, curtains, curtain fixtures and similar goods, gold pens, archery, croquet-games of all kinds and a line of fine fancy goods, etc.

GASS, BENJAMIN (oldest son of William and Jane Gass); was born in Brook Co., Va., on the 12th of June, A. D. 1794; came with his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in June of 1800; then to Knox Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1806, and to that part of "the new purchase" (so called) which is now Troy Township, Richland Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1812, arriving at their destination on the 23d of April. Benjamin was an extra good hand at hard work, and labored hard in assisting his father to clear up their wilderness farm, living mostly with his parents until he was married, in January of 1827, to Miss Elisabeth McCluer; they raised three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living, except their youngest son (James G. Gass), who was a soldier through the rebellion, and died a few years after it was suppressed, perhaps in consequence of exposure while in the service; he was in a number of hard battles. Benjamin's wife died in May of 1864, and in the autumn of 1867, he was again married to Miss Sarah M. Creigh, of Mansfield, who still survives him. He taught school a number of winters both before and after his first marriage, also singing-schools; was a great lover of "old folks' singing." Was an ardent Antislavery man; lectured and debated much on that subject when it was quite unpopular in "old Richland," though he was twice elected, and served as Auditor of the county. He left his farm a year or more before his death, and resided on his wife's property in Mansfield, where he died in February of 1867, aged a little over 82 years and 8 months. He was hurt by a limb of a tree when he was 76 years old, and was unable to work after that; his wife lives on Market street.

GASS, ISAAC, youngest son of William and Rebecca Gass, was born in Troy Township, Richland Co., Ohio, in October, 1819; lived and worked on the farm during his minority and for some years afterward; taught school frequently; studied law with Judge Steward; was licensed as an attorney in 1848. In the spring of 1848, was married to Miss Amelia B. Coates; they had one son and two daughters; their son, Mr. Florean P. Gass, and daughter (Bertie) still live in Mansfield, their oldest daughter (Mary) having died some years ago. Isaac removed to Mansfield and commenced business as a lawyer immediately after his marriage. In the fall of 1861, he raised a company to help in the suppression of the rebellion, and was elected as their Captain, but about the time of their starting into service he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of their regiment (the 64th); they were ordered to the battle of Pittsburg Landing in April of 1862, but only reached it as the rebels commenced the retreat. After a number of months' further exposure, his health failed so that he was under the necessity of resigning. He was afterward elected and served as State Senator, representing Richland and Ashland Cos., and subsequently to that was Mayor of Mansfield, and Justice of the Peace, which last office he held at the time of his death, in October of 1875, when he was about 56 years old.

GATES, DAVID, farmer and dairyman; he was born in Madison Township Sept. 10, 1837, and received his elementary education in Mansfield; afterward commenced farming at the old homestead, where he remained until coming to Mansfield in 1872, when he purchased the omnibus line, in which business he was engaged six years, when he sold his interest in it, and since then has been farming in Madison Township. Mr. Gates was married in Madison Township May 18, 1859, to Miss Margaret M. Bell; they have three children—Cora Irene, May Bell and Peter, all living.

GEDDES, GEORGE WASHINGTON, lawyer and Judge, and at present member of Congress for the Fifteenth District of Ohio. He was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., July 16, 1824; he is the son of James and Elizabeth Geddes, and on his father's side of Scotch descent, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Scotland in the last century; his father removed his family from Knox to Richland Co. when the subject of this sketch was but a child, and there he attended the public schools until he was 15 years old, when he returned to his native town, and entered a store as a clerk; his employer was the well-known old merchant, James Huntsberry, of Mt. Vernon, with whom he remained until he was nearly of age, in the mean time devoting nearly all of his spare time to the study of law; he entered the law office of Hon. Columbus Delano (Secretary of the Interior during the first term of President Grant's Administration), with whom he read law for one year, after which he was admitted to the bar; he chose law as a profession for reasons satisfactory to himself, and removed to Mansfield among strangers, where, unaided, he commenced his professional life in November, 1845; his first case decided his future; engaged to try this case in the country before a Justice of the Peace, he accidentally met Hon. James Stewart; that gentleman was so well pleased with the conduct of his first case, that he invited him to permanently settle at Mansfield, and guaranteed him sufficient to defray his necessary expenses; having remained with him under these conditions two years, he was, in 1847, taken into partnership, which continued three years, when, in 1850, Mr. Stewart was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Mr. Geddes entered into partnership with Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff; this connection continued five years, and until Mr. Brinkerhoff was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, when this partnership thereupon ceased; Mr. Geddes then practiced alone until, in 1856, he was elected Judge of Common Pleas, as the unwilling candidate of the Democratic party, in opposition to his old partner, Mr. Stewart, whose term had expired; he served the full term, until 1862; that year, at a district convention of both parties, he was renominated for a second term, and elected without opposition; having

served a second full term, he was, in 1866, nominated by his own party for a third term, but, although running ahead of his own ticket by nearly five hundred votes, he was defeated by a majority of only seventeen votes; he then returned to the practice of his profession in Mansfield, until 1868, when, the Legislature having provided for an election of an additional judge, he was, by a majority of over eight hundred votes, elected to fill that position; having served out the full term of this, his third election to the Common Pleas Bench, he decided not to be again a candidate; in the mean time, without solicitationon his part, in 1872, he was, at the State Convention, nominated for the Supreme Bench, but, with the other candidates on the ticket, defeated. A matter worthy of notice in this connection is, that Judge Geddes was never present in any convention that nominated him (until his nomination for Congress), and never solicited a nomination; after his last term of office, he resumed the active practice of his profession, associated with Col. M. R. Dickey and John W. Jenner, Esq., under the firm name of Geddes, Dickey & Jenner. Judge Geddes has always taken much interest in educational and benevolent institutions, and is a Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware; during the war, he was resolutely in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and closely identified with the party known as War Democrats; a Trustee and Steward of his church, the Methodist Episcopal, he is a liberal promoter of all that tends to elevate and relieve the community in the benefaction for charitable objects. In 1848, he married Miss Nancy Lemon, of Ashland Co., and two living children have been the issue of this union. Judge Geddes was, in June, 1878, nominated without solicitation on his part, by one of the most memorable district conventions ever held in Ohio; after a struggle of five days between the several candidates before the convention, on the 1,255th ballot, the nomination was conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of the convention, and in October he was elected by a majority of 4,578, to represent in the Forty-sixth Congress the Fifteenth District of Ohio.

GERBERICH, DANIEL, dealer in music, musical instruments, etc.; he was born Jan. 26, 1819, in Lebanon Co., Penn.; engaged in farming for twenty years. He was married, Nov. 4, 1841, to Eliza Wise (daughter of Judge Wise), who was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1823; they engaged in keeping hotel for three years, after which he engaged in the music trade; they had four children—Dr. E. W. Gerberich, born June 24, 1842, and now resides in Des Moines, Iowa, engaged in the practice of medicine; Allen D., born Nov. 6, 1845, enlisted in the 127th Penn. V. I., and died in the service in 1862; P. A. Gerberich, born Nov. 1, 1847; and L. S. Gerberich, born July 23, 1849.

GERBERICH BROS., agents for pianos and organs; also, musical merchandise of every description; they have been engaged in this business for nine years; their knowledge of music and experience in this business have given them an extensive reputation in this and adjoining counties.

GILBERT, A. J., firm Gilbert, Waugh & Co.; Mr. G. came to Ohio from New York, his native State, with his brother, in 1865, and purchased an interest in the mills, where he is yet associated.

GILBERT, FRANK A., firm Gilbert, Waugh & Co.; Mr. G. is a native of New York; he came to Mansfield in 1865, and purchased the "City Mills;" afterward, the Gilbert Bros. sold an interest in the mill to Mr. J. W. Waugh, the three now owning and operating the mills.

GLESSNER, JOHN Y., editor and publisher of the *Shield and Banner;* this well-known citizen of Mansfield has for nearly half a century been prominently identified with the newspaper history of Ohio, as printer, editor and publisher; he was born in Somerset, Somerset Co., Penn., where he acquired the printing business practically, and afterward, in connection with a younger brother, Jacob Glessner, purchased the Democratic paper which they edited and published for three and a half years, when they sold out to the Hon. Daniel Weyand; they removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1833, and purchased the St. Clairsville *Gazette* of the Hon. George W. Manypenny, which they edited and published four and a half years; in the meantime, they also started the Cadiz *Sentinel*, which was conducted by the younger brother until both offices were disposed of; in the ever-memorable log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, when Gen. Harrison was elected President, John Y. Glessner was connected with the business department of the *Ohio Statesman*, then so ably edited by Col. Samuel Medary; in May, 1841, he came to Mansfield and purchased the *Shield and Banner* of Mr. John Meredith, which he has edited and published continuously for thirty-nine years the present month (May, 1880); for forty-three years and a half he has been in active editorial life in this State; adding the three and a half years in Somerset, Penn., he has been editing Democratic papers forty-seven years, and still possesses much of the vigor and perseverance of his more youthful days; he is now the oldest editor in Ohio.

GOODWIN, P. W., harness-maker. The parents of P. W. Goodwin will be remembered by the older citizens of the county. His father, Wm. T. Goodwin, came to Ohio and first settled in Wayne Co. in 1816, and removed to Richland Co. in 1844. He was married to Miss Phebe Bullock, of Rochester, N. Y., in 1813; to them were born ten children, of whom P. W. Goodwin was the ninth. His father died in November, 1863, in Medina Co., and his mother Dec. 2, 1875; both were earnest Christian people and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. P. W. Goodwin commenced the trade of harness-making in 1852, which he continued until the breaking-out of the war. On the 19th of July, 1859, he was married to Miss Jane Wharf, in Mansfield, to whom have been born four children—two boys and two girls—May Alleta, Melvin Pearson, Wm. Henry and Maud Estella. In November, 1861, Mr. Goodwin entered the army and enlisted in the 42d O. V. I., serving his full term of enlistment, and participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged—notably among them the battles of Middle Creek, Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. (there wounded); Arkansas Post; Thomson's Hill, May 1, 1862; Champion Hill, May, 1862; Raymond, Big Black, and afterward at the siege of Vicksburg, and continued with his regiment until the close of the war, since which time he has been engaged at his trade. Now in business in Mansfield.

GROVE, W. A., dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry; was born in Hanover, York Co., Penn.; learned the jewelry business in Baltimore, Md., with Henry Ebaugh, on Gay street, between Front and High. He was married, in 1858, to Lavina Forney, of Hanover, York Co., Penn. In the fall of 1859, moved to Franklin Co., Penn.; remained there till June 17, 1863, at which time he was driven out by the rebel soldiers and lost his entire stock; afterward moved to Mansfield in November, 1863, and established the jewelry business. Mr. and Mrs. Grove have two children—Naomi, born July 12, 1872; John A., Aug. 12, 1875. Mr. Grove is still engaged in the jewelry business; he always has on hand a complete stock of every thing in his line, and will not be undersold; also repairing clocks, watches and jewelry. Main street, near the Savings Bank.

HALL, DR. J. B., homœopathic physician, was born in Franklin Township, Richland Co., in the year 1847, his father, now living, being one of the early settlers of this county; Dr. J. B. Hall spent his early life on the farm with his father, attending school during the winter months until about 18 years of age, then, removing to Mansfield, commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of the late Dr. Stull; in the fall of 1867, he attended his first course of lectures at Cleveland, and afterward returned to Mansfield, where he continued his studies until the fall of 1868, and then attended his second course of lectures in Philadelpia; afterward, commenced practice in Mechanicsburg, Penn., where he remained one year, when he removed to Mansfield, where he still resides with his wife and two children, having a fair and growing practice.

HANCOCK, R. G., contractor and stonemason; he was born in Wiltshire, England, June 11, 1842, and, although a comparatively young man, he has already acquired an enviable reputation as a mechanic and builder; he emigrated to America and landed in New York City May 5, 1870; having learned his trade in the city of Bath, where he lived five years; in 1862, he removed to London, England, which was his home until his departure for this country; he located in this city Oct. 4, 1870, and, the following day, commenced work at the court house, then in the course of erection; April 24, 1870, the firm of Hancock & Co. began building the stonework of the Congregational Church, of this city, which they finished, and, in the spring of 1873, the stonework of the savings-bank; in the spring of 1874, the stonework of the Plymouth and Shelby Schoolhouses, and, in 1875, built the freight-house of the C. C. & I. R. R., at Columbus, and the passenger stone depot at Berea; in 1876, the stonework of the Marysville High School, and, in 1877, the city hall of Marysville, and Masonic Hall of Marion; in 1878, the Marion County Jail; since then, he has been engaged in numerous other private and public contracts in this city and elsewhere, notably among them the Jenner, Keith & Scattergood Building; he is at present with his partner, Mr. Dow (who has been with him since 1873), the contractor for the stonework of the new jail in Mansfield. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Scutts, by whom he has had four children—two sons and two daughters.

HARDING, FREDERICK (deceased); he was born in Stafford, England, May 10, 1816, and received his youthful education at Ashton-under-Lyne; in the year 1823, he was apprenticed by his father, George Harding, shoe manufacturer of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Charles Dawson, of the borough of Stafford, to learn the art of a chemist and druggist; the indenture was drawn up with great care, and the conditions were very stringent, as was the custom in England; after four years of service, he was granted a diploma as a chemist and druggist. Mr. Harding was married, in Manchester, England, to Miss Frances Tinker, youngest daughter of D. Tinker, of Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 19th of October, 1846; three children were the result of this marriage, two of whom died in infancy; the third came with his parents to this country in the fall of 1852, and is now a printer in the Government printing office in Washington; Mrs. Frances Harding died Feb. 8, 1853; Frederick Harding was married, May 6, 1855, to Amelia, third daughter of Charles and Sarah Hutchinson, in Richland Co.; to them were born three sons—F. H. Harding, April 30, 1857 (printer); C. F., Jan. 24, 1859 (clerk); J. H., June 8, 1861, and died Aug. 11, 1862. Mr. Harding entered the Union army in October, 1861, as a private in the 64th O. V. I., and served his full term of enlistment; in August, 1863, he received an appointment in the United States army as Hospital Steward, and was considered among the best chemists and druggists in the service. He died in Mansfield Nov. 25, 1866.

HARRINGTON, L. F., hardware merchant; he was born in Bellville, this county, Jan. 6, 1835, where he resided until coming to this city, in 1860. He served as Deputy Auditor during Jonas Smith's administration of that office; in 1873, he was elected Auditor of Richland Co., and re-elected in 1875; he served the full terms to the satisfaction of the people. Since 1877, he has been engaged in the hardware trade in this city. He was married in Mansfield to Miss Dollie Sheets in 1863; they are the parents of one child, a daughter—Ozella, a resident with her parents of this city.

HAWKINS, J. A., photographer; he was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1853; in 1869, he went to Toledo, where he remained seven years, learning his trade; he then came to Mansfield, and at once opened a good gallery; he now has one of the best in the city, located over McCoy's dry-goods store, near the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

HEDGES, JAMES, GEN. (deceased); he was the sixth son of Charles Hedges, who was a resident of Eastern Virginia; the family consisted of nine sons and two daughters, as follows—Joseph, Samuel, Elijah, John, Josiah, James, Hiram, Otho, Ellzey, Sarah and Mary; of these sons, Joseph, Samuel, Hiram and Otho settled in Virginia, and remained there during all their lives; Elijah removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where some of his descendants still reside; John removed to Muskingum Co.; James and Josiah first settled in Belmont Co., and, in 1812, Josiah Hedges was the Clerk of the courts of Belmont Co., and James Hedges was the Sheriff of the county, while the youngest brother, the late Ellzey Hedges, was acting as a deputy of both. James Hedges was commissioned as

Captain of cavalry in the United States army, and entered the military service, his younger brother, Ellzey, closed the office of Sheriff, and, in 1812, carried on foot the returns of the Presidential election to the capital of the State. James Hedges, who was a surveyor, upon this trip entered the land on which Mansfield is built, and, after the war, resigned his commission, and settled at Mansfield; here for a time he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother, Josiah Hedges, who remained at St. Clairsville, Ohio, under the firm name of J. & J. Hedges. Gen. James Hedges died in Mansfield Oct. 4, 1854.

HEDGES, HENRY C., attorney. He is a son of the late Ellzey Hedges. He was born in Mansfield, where he has always resided. He graduated at Delaware, Ohio, in 1852; he studied law in the office of Charles and John Sherman, and was afterward a partner of the latter. After Mr. Sherman's election to Congress, Mr. Hedges continued in the practice of law, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Hedges served in a number of public capacities, being a member of the School Board over twenty consecutive years.

HEDGES, W. C., merchant; he was born in Tiffin, Ohio, and has resided in Mansfield for several years. His father, W. C. Hedges, was a son of Josiah Hedges, the founder of Tiffin, Ohio, and brother of the late Ellzey Hedges, of this city.

HEDRICK, ALFRED G., butcher. Among the oldest living residents of Mansfield is the man whose name stands at the head of this biography. Joseph Hedrick and Sarah Knode, the father and mother of the above, were married in Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md., in the year 1813. Alfred G., the first son, was born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 15, 1814, and came to Ohio with his parents, who first settled near Mansfield Oct. 25, 1826, where he remained until 22 years of age, working on the farm; in the fall of 1837, he removed to Vicksburg, Miss., going by stage to Cincinnati, thence by steamer; here he remained one year, when he returned by way of St. Louis, then up the Illinois River, afterward by stage to Chicago, then to Huron by steamer, and stage to Mansfield. Alfred G., in his younger days, worked at his trade of housepainting; since then, he has been engaged in different occupations and has traveled extensively over the western part of the country; for a time he was engaged in the grocery business, but upon the discovery of rich fields of gold in California in 1849, his love of travel and adventure again found him one of a party with William McNulty, destined for that then comparatively new country, going by the way of New York and the isthmus; thirteen months afterward, he returned by the way of New Orleans, and engaged in farming, which occupation he continued for fifteen years, when he again removed to Mansfield and went into business, but, not yet satisfied, he again joined a company for the mineral region of Idaho, where he remained eight months; some time afterward, he became interested in a large dry-goods business, which he continued for three years, when he removed to Kansas, and, shortly after, returned to Mansfield, where he has since resided. Alfred G. Hedrick was married, Nov. 15, 1838, in Madison Township, to Ann Case; they have had nine children born to them, seven of whom are living and two dead. This year, Mr. Hedrick is yet in active business in Mansfield, and can recall many of the early incidents in its history.

HELPS, WILLIAM, bookseller, and dealer in magazines, daily papers, stationery, etc., Main street.

HERRING, JAMES H., blacksmith and wagon manufacturer; he was born in the village of Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Penn., Nov. 27, 1842; he is a son of the late George W. Herring, who died in this city June 6, 1870, and a descendant of the Herrings, of Bedford Co., Penn., an influential family, who first came to this country from Holland in an early day. His parents came to Ohio in 1853 and located in Salem, where they remained one year and then removed to Rushville and thence to Lancaster; they came to Mansfield in 1856. When of sufficient age, James H. commenced working at the trade of blacksmithing, which he acquired in the usual time, and at which he continued until the breaking-out of the civil war. He volunteered in the United States service and was a member of McMullen's 1st Ohio Independent Battery, and remained with it until the close of the war and the expiration of his term of service; during his long career in the army, he actively participated in seventeen engagements. After his return, he resumed his trade of blacksmithing, which is his occupation at present. He was married in Mansfield, Dec. 19, 1867, to Miss Nancy J. West, a daughter of Sylvester West, an old resident of Mansfield; four children have been given them; three sons are living —John, George and Dimon; James Henry died in infancy.



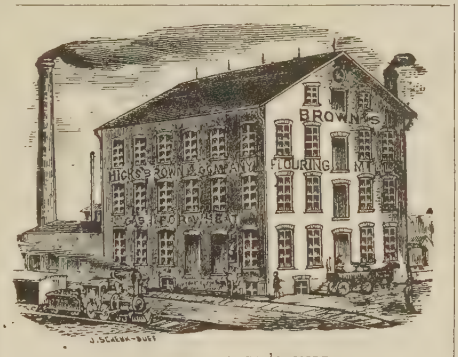
HEDGES' BLOCK.

HERRING, CHARLES D., tinner; was born in Bedford, Northumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1825, and came to Mansfield in 1857, and belongs to the same family of Joseph and Andrew J., and a twin brother of the latter. Mr. Herring was married in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, to Martha Longsdorf, in the fall of 1857, to whom have been born eight children. Mr. Herring enlisted in the late civil war and was a member of McMullen's

Battery, in which he remained and took part in all the engagements in which that battery was engaged while able to do duty, a great part of the time being unable on account of sickness; he remained in the army and was honorably discharged after about twenty months' service. Mr. Charles D. Herring is now engaged in business in Mansfield.

HERRING, ANDREW JACKSON, blacksmith. He is the son of Michael and Mary Messersmith Herring; Michael was a son of old Christian Herring, who settled in Berks Co., Penn.; A. J. Herring was born Jan. 30, 1825; a twin brother, Charles C., resides in Mansfield; they were born in Bedford, Co., Penn.; A. J. Herring came to Ohio, and settled first in Fairfield Co., and to Richland in April, 1863. Mr. Herring was married, Jan. 5, 1854, in Rushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio, to Matilda Dick; to them have been born three children—Mary E., Joseph C. and John Willard, all living in Mansfield. Mr. Herring and wife are members of the Methodist Church in this city.

HERRING, JOSEPH F., blacksmith, and inventor of steel plowshares. Was born in Bedford, Bedford Co, Penn., Feb. 16, 1825; he came to Ohio in 1855, and to Mansfield in 1856; Mr. Herring learned the trade of blacksmithing in his native town with his father, and continued the same after his removal to Mansfield until Aug. 18, 1874, when he received letters patent on his invention of the steel plowshare, the manufacture of which occupied his time, and since then has been wholly engaged in manufacturing that justly celebrated invention, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union and conceded to be as near perfection as any now in use. He was married in Hollidaysburg, Penn., to Miss Nancy Herbert, to whom have been born four children, two of whom are living—Emma, the first, and Eugenia. Nancy Herbert Herring died in Mansfield in 1857. Mr. Herring was married in Mansfield to Mary Zerby; they have a family of interesting children.



HICKS BROWN & CO.'S MILL.

HERSHISER, CYRUS, builder and contractor. His father, Samuel, was one of the old residents of Bedford Co., Penn., where Cyrus was born Nov. 8, 1824; he came to Mansfield in 1844, where he commenced the carpenter trade in the spring of 1845, since which time many of the largest buildings and residences in Mansfield have been erected by him. In the year 1847, he was married to Miss Rebecca F. Hagar, who died in Mansfield in 1849; one child by this marriage, died in infancy. In 1850, Mr. Hershiser was married to Miss Margaret A. McCormick, a daughter of one of the old residents of Mansfield, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living—Alice B., Ella J. and Emma A.; Mrs. Margaret Hershiser died in Mansfield in December, 1871. In February, 1874, he was married to Miss Lena Seger, of Mansfield, with whom he now lives; one son by this marriage, died in infancy; Mr. Hershiser has been prominently identified in the enterprises of Mansfield for a number of years, and is now one of the largest builders and contractors in the city.

HICKS BROWN & CO., proprietors flouring-mills. In the progress of human events, the very essential article of bread is a matter of daily consideration, and, though human diet is composed of many ingredients, bread from wheat flour takes the first place; chemistry with the aid of the microscope has demonstrated, that, inside of the thin shell of the wheat grain or kernel, the flour is there closely compressed in small granules, and requires merely to be separated or disintegrated, and not to be crushed or powdered in grinding as has been the custom for ages past. For the purpose of making this new process of flour, it was proposed sometime during the Centennial year, to erect in Mansfield a flouring-mill, embodying all the features, machinery and processes required, and, as a result, early in February, 1877, the new mill commenced operations under the joint proprietorship of Messrs. John Staub & Hicks Brown; in September of the same year, the partnership was dissolved, and the mill passed into possession of the present partners, Messrs. Hicks Brown & M. D. Harter, under the firm name of Hicks Brown & Co., who have in the past two years increased its capacity 50 per cent, and have established a trade which requires the running of the mill to its fullest capacity, day and night, and the employment of about twenty persons; Mr. Brown gives his undivided attention to the business, and the product is obtained from the skillful operating of the mill under the direction of Mr. William Kreightaum, the head miller; the nationality of the operatives is decidedly cosmopolitan; of the 20 operatives, 1 is a native of Richland Co.; 5 are natives of other counties of this State; 2 are English; 4 Germans; 1 Swede; 1 Norwegian. The mill is located at the junction of the B. & O. R. R., with the A. & G. W. giving it advantages to receiving grain, and shipping flour not usually obtained; some idea of the amount of the business transacted by and through this first-class mill may be inferred from the fact that they are now paying the farmers of Richland Co. and vicinity about $200,000 a year for wheat, besides a large quantity of flour exchanged for their "Brown's Best Flour," which is clear evidence that the farmers appreciate their right to enjoy the best that their land produces; of course, the entire population of Richland Co. could not consume the products of this mill; Messrs. Hicks Brown & Co. find no difficulty in disposing of their new-process

flour in the discriminating markets of the season, Boston alone taking nearly one-half that is made; Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania taking also a full share. When the new mill commenced operations, it was recognized as one of "the most complete mills in America," and yet the proprietors are constantly on the lookout for improvements, both for machinery, and methods, being determined to keep in the front rank as to the standard of quality of their products; they have put in several improved machines, and are now contemplating additions; the magnificent steam engine which operates the entire machinery seems to defy any ordinary draft in its power; it is a Harris-Corliss engine, something of the renowned Centennial English pattern, and capable of turning out 300 barrels per day; there is indeed something in a name, especially when it is honestly earned; millers are very jealous of their brands of flour (decision of the Supreme Court on trade marks to the contrary notwithstanding), and especially when the contents of the barrel is in keeping with the inscription: Messrs. Hicks Brown & Co's own brands are "Brown's Best," "Belle of Richland," "Brown's Mayflower," "Brown's Charter Oak," historical names, and worthy to be daily mentioned in connection with daily bread.

HOFFER, ISAAC B., dealer in meats, etc. He was born April 13, 1833, in Carlisle, Penn.; came to Ohio in 1852. Married in 1858 to Catherine Leiter; she was born May 19, 1837, in Mansfield; they have the following children—Joseph F., born Feb. 28, 1859; Fannie F., June 23, 1862; Grace, Aug. 9, 1864; Isaac Brainard, Aug. 23, 1868; Edmund Brink, April 15, 1871; Kate L., April 20, 1875; James C., April 28, 1878.

HOFFER, JAMES E., butcher; was born Dec. 31, 1839, in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn.; came to Ohio July 15, 1858; engaged in butchering; has been at that business constantly since he came to Mansfield. He was married, Nov. 4, 1862, to Melissa Crider, who was born in Massillon, Stark Co., Nov. 4, 1844; they have the following children: May, Laura (deceased), Willie, Jessie, Nellie (deceased), Harry and Fred.

IRWIN, GEORGE (deceased), born Dec. 8, 1787, in Chester Co., Penn., and removed to Ohio with his family in June, 1836. Rachel Wallace Irwin was born in Chester Co., Penn., June 12, 1791; they were the parents of eleven children—Elisabeth Irwin, born in Waynesburg, Chester Co., March 12, 1811, and died Jan. 1, 1815, aged 4 years; Mary Ann Irwin Rooks, born in Waynesburg, Chester Co., Penn., July 31, 1813, a resident of Mansfield; Joseph Irwin, born in Waynesburg, Chester Co., Penn., May 25, 1815, and died July 25, 1815; Levi, born in Waynesburg, Chester Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1816; Hannah Maria Irwin Carrothers, born in Waynesburg, Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1819, now living in Mansfield; S. Laferty Irwin, was born at Waynesburg, Chester Co., Penn., April 12, 1821, and died at Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1875, aged 54 years; Mr. S. L. Irwin was a carpenter in Mansfield for a number of years and held at different times official positions of trust in township and county; Charlotte Irwin was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., May 10, 1823, and died at the old homestead, near Mansfield, March 18, 1873, aged 50 years; Elisabeth Irwin, born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1825, and died March 22, 1833, aged 8 years; George W. Irwin, Jr., born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1827; has been engaged in railroad business for over seventeen years in Ohio; Rebecca Irwin, born in White Deer Valley, Lycoming Co., Penn., March 11, 1830, now Rebecca Irwin Ford, living in Madison Township; Sarah Jane Irwin Calhoon was born in White Deer Valley, Lycoming Co., Penn., May 24, 1832, and died at Mansfield, Ohio, March 18, 1873, aged 41 years. George Irwin, the father of these children, died at the old homestead, near Mansfield, March 29, 1864, aged 76 years; Rachel Wallace Irwin, the mother, died in Mansfield Nov. 11, 1873.

IRWIN, LEVI, contractor and builder. This well-known citizen is a descendant of an old Chester Co. (Penn.) family of Welsh descent; the grandfather, father and the subject of this sketch were all born in that county. John Irwin, the grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812, taking part in the campaigns in the Northwest, where he died. Levi was the third in a family of nine children of George and Rachel Irwin, five of whom are living and four dead; born Aug. 9, 1816. he came with his parents to Richland Co., Ohio, in the year 1836, locating southeast of Mansfield on a farm which is yet known by the family name. On this farm, the father remained during his whole residence in this county, and there died March 29, 1864, aged 76 years. Rachel Wallace Irwin, soon after her husband's death, came to Mansfield among her children, where she died Nov. 11, 1873, aged 81 years and 9 months. After leaving the family-homestead, Levi removed to Mansfield, where, as a carpenter, contractor and builder, he yet resides, having been in continuous business for over thirty-five years. On the 18th of December, 1852, Levi Irwin was united in marriage to Mary McClellan at Galion, Ohio; to them have been born six children; Nettie, the fifth child and only daughter, died June 15, 1874, aged 11 years and 9 months; four sons reside in the city; Charles L., a druggist; William F., engineer; George, a book salesman, and John McClellan. Mr. Irwin has been a member of No. 19, I. O. O. F., since the year 1851, and a member of the Methodist Church for forty-one years, and a Trustee of the same for thirty-five years; he is accounted among Mansfield's best and most enterprising citizens.

JENNER, S. E., lawyer (son of Dr. A. Jenner); was born July 7, 1839, in Ontario, Richland Co.; commenced the study of law, in 1860, with T. W. Bartley; admitted to the bar in 1862, and commenced practice in company with Judge Bartley in Cincinnati. Married, Oct. 25, 1866, Miss Julia M. Bartley, daughter of Gov. Bartley; returned to Mansfield in 1866, and remained here in practice in company with John W. Jenner till 1872; then moved to Washington City; formed a copartnership with Judge Bartley; remained there till 1877, then returned to Mansfield, and resumed the practice of law with John W. Jenner; present name of law firm, Jenner & Tracy, composed of John W. Jenner, S. E. Jenner and F. K. Tracy.

JOHNSON, JOHN, deceased; he was born in York Co., Penn.; when a young man, he removed to Ontario

Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm, on which he lived ten years, then returned to York Co., Penn., and married Miss Eleanor Duncan in 1811; afterward resided in Ontario Co., N. Y., until 1824, when he came to Richland Co. and located on a farm three miles west of Mansfield, where he lived until 1845; he then came to Mansfield, where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. T. J. Robinson, until his death, which occurred March 28, 1864, at the advanced age of 80 years. John Johnson and Eleanor Duncan Johnson were the parents of one child—Sarah S., born Nov. 19, 1817; she was married in this county April 11, 1839, to T. J. Robinson, a prominent business man of this city; one child by this marriage—Ella J.; she is the wife of J. P. Vance, of Cincinnati. John Johnson was an elder brother of the Rev. James Johnson, whose biography appears elsewhere.

JOHNSON, JAMES, REV., D. D. (deceased); the first minister of the U. P. Church in Mansfield; he was born in York Co., Penn., in the year 1786; he was of Scotch-Irish descent; at the early age of 17 years, he commenced his ministerial education, in Beaver Co., with his uncle, David Johnson, and afterward graduated in the regular course at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., and completed his theological studies in New York City, under the instruction of Dr. Mason, then a noted divine of the U. P. denomination resident there; for a number of years, he taught school in Brownsville, Penn., where he afterward began his ministerial work. In 1821, he came to Mansfield, and assisted in laying the foundation of the present building occupied by that denomination, on the corner of Third and Mulberry streets. Three years later, when visiting a brother and sister in Ontario Co., N. Y., he there met Miss Mary St. Clair McCall, whom he married on the 4th of July, 1825, and who came with him to this city, the whole journey occupying fifteen days, being made in one of the cumbersome buggies of that period. He preached, the first Sabbath after reaching Mansfield, in the then unfinished church, the congregation bringing chairs and stools with them in lieu of other accommodations; he continued his ministry without interruption in this place until his death, which occurred in 1858. He was a man justly beloved by his people and respected by all for his upright life and conduct; for a number of years, he had regular congregations and appointments in Troy and Monroe Townships during his pastorate here. He was the father of three children, two sons and one daughter; Mathew St. Clair died in this city, aged 17 years; Robert William was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in Mexico, was brought home and buried; Mary, the only daughter, died in 1852, aged 21 years.

JOHNSTON, J. K., dealer in furniture; he was born Oct. 11, 1850, at Mansfield; is a son of Eleazer Johnston, who came to Mansfield in 1848, and came to his death in the army. He engaged with John Skeggs and learned the carpenter business; in 1873, engaged in the cabinet business, devoting his whole attention to this branch of trade; in the spring of 1877, he formed a copartnership with M. P. Shambs in the furniture business, which continued till January, 1878; then formed a copartnership with D. H. Earnest; they still continue. He was married, Oct. 24, 1872, to Miss Anna M. C. Weatherby; she was born in Mansfield; they have two children—Margaret A., born May 15, 1874, and Maud A., Dec. 29, 1878.

JOHNSTON, D. R., wholesale and retail druggist; he is a regularly graduated physician, and practiced medicine twelve years. He was for several years, as a physician, connected with the U. P. Mission in Egypt. In 1876, he purchased the Markward Drug Store, below the Wiler House; he carries a large stock, and does an extensive business.

KANAGA, AMOS R., attorney at law; the subject of this sketch was born Nov. 14, 1854, in Jefferson Township; he attended the high school of Bellville from the age of 16 to 20 years, and afterward at the West Salem public schools, and then at Oberlin College; he studied law first with Thomas Keeler, of West Salem, and completed his studies with Dicky & Jenner, of Mansfield; he was admitted to the bar in Ashland, Ohio, June 19, 1878, and is now engaged in this city in the practice of law; he now has a good, paying practice; the public will find him ready to attend to such business that may be placed in his care, with promptness and dispatch.

KEYS, A. E., M. D., physician and surgeon. The subject of this sketch was born in Eagle Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1825; his parents were natives of Vermont, where they afterward resided until his 10th year, when they again removed to Western New York; here young Keys received a good common-school education; having chosen medicine as his profession, he commenced reading under the instruction of an uncle in Huron Co., Ohio; at the age of 19 years, he attended his first course of lectures at the old Erie Street School in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846; some years later we find him in partnership with his uncle in the practice of medicine, with whom he remained until the spring of 1856, when he attended his second course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., and again in the winter of 1856, the Homeopathic School of Philadelphia; after this long and thorough course of study, the Doctor commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Buffalo, N. Y., but a year later removed to Jamestown, in the same State, where he continued in practice until the beginning of the war in 1861, when he enlisted as surgeon in the army; the Doctor remained in the army two years, when he resigned and again commenced general practice in Ravenna, Ohio; in 1869, he came to Mansfield, where he has since resided, having a large and lucrative practice, and is looked upon by his brethren of the profession as a skillful surgeon and physician. He is a prominent member and officer of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor.

KING, JEROME J., grocer. He comes from a family long resident in Troy Township, where he was born May 4, 1842; he received his elementary education principally at the Lexington Union Schools; when 17 years of age, he left the homestead and embarked in life for himself; for two years thereafter he was employed as a salesman of dry goods in Jeromeville, Ashland Co.; he came to Mansfield in 1861, and continued in the same business in the store of P. & A. W. Remy until April 1, 1865, when he entered into partnership with A. W. Remy in the retail grocery trade, which terminated Jan. 10, 1865; since that time he has been

engaged in the same business alone in the city. Mr. King was married in Mansfield, Aug. 27, 1867, to Miss Mary G. Miller, by whom he has five children—Jerome Howard, Allen Miller, Clarence Catlin, Rufus Hobert and Mary Louise; during his residence in Mansfield, he has been considered one of her representative business men.

KNISELY, J. H., proprietor shirt manufactory. This factory is located in Krause's Block, on Main street, and gives employment to twenty hands, twelve sewing machines, and keeps two salesmen constantly on the road; the business was founded in 1876 by Mr. Knisely and two others, Mr. Knisely becoming sole owner shortly after; in 1876, the income amounted to $6,000, now it will reach $15,000 per year; Mr. Knisely is no novice at the business, having had an experience of over six years in a leading Philadelphia house previous to commencing his present enterprise; he turns out more shirts than any other factory in the State, retaining many of his old customers, who have learned to trust him; his productions never fail to show their superior quality, the prices range from $1 to $2.50, and guarantee in every case a satisfactory fit or no pay; all his material is bought direct from the importer, thus avoiding the "middle man" and his commission, and giving his customers the benefit of these figures; he laundries all his shirts, and keeps a full line of linen collars and cuffs always on hand; the shirts manufactured by Mr. Knisely possess many excellent features of style, durability and finish; the reputation of his shirts is now firmly established.



KNOFFLOCK, M., egg-packer; he was born Sept. 20, 1831, in Bucks Co., Penn.; he enlisted as a sailor on a United States man-of-war in 1841, when a mere boy; he served five years on board the United States frigate St. Mary, during which time he visited China, Japan, and all the principal islands of the Pacific and Arctic seas, as well as the different countries of South America; he served as a soldier in Co. E, 2d Penn. V. I. during the Mexican war, and was engaged in the campaigns and engagements under Scott while there; he served in the Union army during the late rebellion in Co. B, 27th O. V. I., two years (his full term of enlistment). He was married in Philadelphia in 1849, to Miss Sarah McNeely, who died in 1873; he was again married in Shelby, Ohio, to Miss Mary Jones, and is the father of three children.

KRAUSE, JOHN, merchant; was born in Niedermodau, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; his father's name was George Krause, and his mother's maiden name was Maggie Krause; John Krause was the second son, born Aug. 28, 1819, and came to America in 1847, landed in New York June 14, 1847; he came to Mansfield, June 20, 1847. He was married June 29, 1847, in Leesville, Crawford Co. to Elizabeth Beck, with whom he raised four children. One died in infancy; John, the oldest, born March 19, 1848, now one of the partners of Krause & Sons; Philip, the second child, was born Jan. 29, 1850, also partner in the firm; Cassie Miller Krause, born July 19, 1854; John Henry, born March 9, 1857. Mr. Krause has been in active business in Mansfield for twenty-four years, and is the senior member of the firm; in the year 1874, he erected the large business block on Main street now known as the Krause building, which he occupies in his grocery and provision business, in which he has been engaged over twenty-four years, now the oldest merchant in active business in that line in the city; Mr. Krause is at present a resident of West Fourth street, Mansfield.

LARIMER, JOSIAH (deceased). His father, James Larimer, emigrated to this country from Ireland in October, 1790, and located first at Pittsburgh, afterward removed to Virginia for a time, and then to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where Josiah was born Nov. 14, 1814; the family removed to Richland Co. in May, 1815, and settled in Madison Township on part of Sec. 31; he remained on the farm until 21 years old, and then came to Mansfield, where he was engaged in the livery business almost continually until a short time before his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1875. He was married in this county to Miss Jane Sweeney, who survives him; three children by this marriage, one son and two daughters, reside in the city.

LINDSEY, E. D., plain and ornamental plasterer, fresco and granite artist; was born on Valley Farm, one mile west of Hollidaysburg, Penn., May 5, 1821. His father and mother, Jacob and Jane Simonton, moved there from the East. His mother's folks moved from Wilmington, Del., and settled in Canoe Valley. Both families had a great deal of trouble with the Indians; John Simonton, his uncle, was captured by them on one of their tours of massacre, etc., and was never recovered; he became quite a noted chief. E. D. Lindsey received his elementary education near where the city of Altoona now stands, and, on the 5th of May, 1836, at the age of 15 years, began an apprenticeship of four years, at his present occupation; at the expiration of that time, he went to Philadelphia, where he completed his trade in the ornamental branches; he then returned to Hollidaysburg and carried on business for several years, when, at the request of an old uncle, he started in the spring of 1845 for the Upper Sandusky (Ohio) land sales, intending to purchase property there; this project was afterward abandoned,

and he settled in Marion, Ohio, where he resided till the fall of 1864, having purchased property in Galion in the summer of 1863, and was a partner in the wholesale and retail grocery business, under the firm name of Haines & Lindsey; in the fall of 1864, his family moved to Galion; in the spring of 1866, he engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1867, when he returned to Galion and resumed his trade, doing business throughout Central, Northern and Western Ohio. That he is a skilled mechanic, some of the finest buildings, both public and private, will bear testimony—such as the court house in Sandusky City; court house, Catholic and Methodist Church at Mansfield, and numerous other fine buildings throughout the State. In 1867, was called to finish the residence of Joseph Simmons, and again, in 1869, to finish the Methodist Church—both of Mansfield, where he has resided ever since. He was married to Keziah J. Randall, of Marion, Oct. 26, 1848, by the Rev. L. B. Gurley. They are the parents of three children, Eugene D., Elmon H. and Harrie W.; the elder two are engaged in the drug business, and the younger is a musician at Mansfield. Mr. Lindsey relates this circumstance, which is quite a coincidence: He, with two friends and their wives, celebrated their marriage by a triple silver wedding, at his residence in Mansfield, Oct. 26, 1873, at which time all three couples were present, receiving many elegant gifts of remembrance; the marriage took place twenty-five years prior, at 7 o'clock A. M., at or as near the same minute as possible—the ceremonies were performed by different ministers, and with their bridal attendants started upon the wedding tour. All of them were most intimate friends in youth. The triple marriage was the result of a wager, which was, that if any one or more of the three were not married in three months from that date, he should forfeit a considerable sum of money; his two friends discussed their love-tales before him, thinking that he would have to pay the wager, and not till the day previous to the wedding did they discover that he was in the ring. Another perhaps remarkable thing was, that each couple had but three children. He joined the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows in the year 1846, afterward became a member of the Encampment, having served in all subordinate offices; took all degrees, passed all chairs, also the higher degrees of both Grand Subordinate Lodge and Grand Encampment of Ohio, and entitled to a seat in both grand bodies and the Grand Lodge of the United States, and is still an active member of all branches.

LIVELSBERGER, C. F., shoemaker. He is engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes; he is prepared to do all classes of work—sewed work a specialty. Shop on North Main street.

LONGSDORF, WILLIAM, house-joiner; was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 27, 1823. He removed to Stark Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1830, where they remained two years, when they again moved to Wayne Co. At the age of 15, he began his trade in Summit Co., which he acquired in three years; he followed his trade until 1848, when, by the premature discharge of a cannon on the Fourth of July of that year, he was incapacitated from further work in his calling. He was married in 1845, to Miss Aurelia D. Ward, in Cuyahoga Falls. They are the parents of ten children, four of whom are living and six dead. He removed to Mansfield in the fall of 1855, where he has since resided.

LUDWIG, JOHN ADAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; was born in July, 1840, and received his elementary education in Mansfield, where, and in Madison Township, he has been engaged in business until the present time. Mr. Ludwig was married to Miss Catherena Pfenning, who died in May, 1872, by whom he had three children—George Elbert, Charles Henry, Anna Louisa. In December, 1872, Mr. Ludwig was married to Philepena Snook, by whom he had one child, born in 1876. John Peter and Elizabeth (Delf) Ludwig, the parents of Adam L., were born in Germany, and have resided in Mansfield and Madison Township for many years, where they are universally respected.

McBRIDE, THOMAS, attorney at law. He was born in Monroe Township, Nov. 20, 1827; his parents, Alexander and Ruth J. McBride, came to this county and settled in Monroe about the year 1820, where the subject of this sketch received his elementary education in part, when he removed to Missouri and continued his studies until his return home two years afterward; from that time until he commenced the study of law, he was alternately engaged in teaching school during the winter, and working on the farm during the summer months; he commenced the study of law in this city, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court at Mount Vernon in June, 1857; commenced practice in Defiance, Ohio, where he remained eight years; while there he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Defiance Co. two terms—from 1859 to 1863; he then returned to Mansfield, where he continued to practice his profession with M. May; the firm of May & McBride was dissolved in April, 1868, and McBride & A. M. Burns in April, 1874, when he entered into partnership with B. Burns & Son, under the firm name of Burns & McBride, and Burns, the junior member of the firm, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney of Richland Co., retired in April, 1877, since which time he has been engaged in the practice with Barnabus Burns, under the firm name of Burns & McBride. He was married in September, 1857, to Miss Barbara E. Brandt, of Springfield Township, by whom he has five children living, three sons and two daughters—Curtis Victor, Willie Edgar, Minnie Blanch, Florence Mabel Brandt, Thomas Hall, Hattie May McBride; the third child and oldest daughter died in her 7th year in Mansfield.

McBRIDE, JAMES (deceased). Prominent among the early settlers of Richland Co., who were identified with its growth and prosperity, were the McBrides, of Scotch pedigree; their father emigrated to America soon after the Scottish insurrection, 1796, and first settled in Chester Co., Penn.; James was born in Little York, Penn., Feb. 3, 1812; his father's family came to Richland Co. in 1823, and cleared and put up the first building on the Robert Coulter farm west of Mansfield; during his long residence in this city of fifty-four years, he was largely engaged in stock-dealing, which he took principally to the Philadelphia market, crossing the Alleghany Mountains twenty-seven times before the

days of railroad transportation. Mr. McBride was married, July 12, 1838, to Miss Lettelia Hoy, a daughter of Richard Hoy, who came to Richland Co. in 1816, and cleared and built on a farm north of Mansfield; James McBride died in Mansfield Aug. 12, 1876, leaving three children, two of whom reside in the city, Sadie J. and Matie L.; Mrs. Lettelia Hoy McBride was born in Salem, Washington Co. N. Y.; she died June 6, 1870, in Mansfield; John G., second son, died Oct. 16, 1870, aged 25 years; J. Douglas, the oldest, was born March 26, 1842, now a resident of Washington City.

McBRIDE, ROBERT (deceased). Mr. McBride was born in Chester Co., Penn., March 20, 1808, of Scotch ancestry; his father, James McBride, was born in Ireland, whither his parents had gone during the insurrections in Scotland, and soon after migrated to America and settled first in Chester Co., Penn.; in the year 1823, the McBride's came to Richland Co., Ohio, and lived for a time on what is known as the Finney farm, and afterward on the Barr farm, west of Mansfield; while yet a young man, he came to Mansfield and opened a dry-goods store, in which business he continued until 1848; afterward, he was engaged in a number of enterprises, and was one of the prominent and extensive wool-dealers of this part of the country; for a number of years he was engaged largely in that business with a Mr. Sexton, of Cleveland. Robert McBride was married in the year 1845 to Miss Jane E. Shriner, of Pennsylvania, to whom were born four children, two of whom are dead and two residents of Mansfield; James H. engaged in the practice of the law, and Robert in the dry-goods business; Mary, the only daughter, died in 1860; George died in 1874, and was a number of years one of the prominent business men of Mansfield and a young man of great promise. Robert McBride will be remembered by the older residents of Mansfield as one of her best citizens, a man of integrity, whom all respected. He died Feb. 14, 1865.

McCLOY, ANDREW JACKSON, was born Feb. 11, 1828, near Zanesville, Ohio, the eighth child of David C. and Elizabeth McCloy; his father was of Protestant Irish descent, and came to this country in 1812; Elizabeth McCloy Haymaker was born in Virginia; in the year 1820, they removed to Ohio and settled in Muskingum Co., where he died in 1831. In the spring of 1846, A. J. McCloy came to Mansfield, where and in the vicinity he resided until the present time (1880). He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Church, of Butler Township, by whom he has raised one son, Eli Chapman McCloy, now a resident of the West; naturally of a retiring disposition, yet an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, possessing fine social qualities, he is at once a companion and friend.

McCOY, ECKELS, Probate Judge. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a name which has, through many years of public services and enterprises, become familiar to the residents of Richland Co.; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 22, 1825, the second son of Arwin and Jane (Eckels) McCoy; when of sufficient age, E. McCoy served an apprenticeship as carpenter for three years in Wayne Co., with a Mr. Stichler, previous to his removal to Mansfield, where he continued his trade with Mr. George Watson, long since deceased, whose daughter, Elizabeth Watson, he afterward married, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living and one is dead. In the year 1846, he joined both the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F., in both of which he has held at different times a number of subordinate offices. Since 1856, he has been a useful member of the cemetery association; to him is due in part its present creditable condition. Since the year 1852, he has served as a member of the City Council five terms, and also as City Clerk. In 1853, he was elected Recorder of Richland Co., and re-elected in 1856. In 1860, he served as Clerk *pro tem.* of the Court of Common Pleas; appointed Superintendent of the Mansfield Water Works on May 1, 1872, he served as such until Feb. 1, 1879, when he resigned to accept the position of Probate Judge of Richland Co., to which he was elected, and which office he now holds. In March, 1850, Mr. McCoy was one of a party destined for the then comparatively unexplored gold regions of California, going by the way of Panama, and a year later returned through the city of Mexico and New Orleans. In addition to the public office which he now holds, Mr. McCoy is now and has been a member of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company, and Treasurer of the same; a man whom all classes of citizens without regard to party respect, and who has been faithful to all trusts confided to him.

McCRAY, T. Y., lawyer; born in Washington Co., Penn, Aug. 8, 1837; emigrated to Richland Co. in 1846; he was raised on a farm; he became crippled and had the asthma when young; attended school at Savannah and Hayesville Institutes; taught school twelve years; in 1860, was appointed on the Board of Examiners in Ashland Co.; served the term of four years; was admitted at the bar in 1862 in Ashland Co. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Barnhill, in Ashland Co. In March, 1866, moved to West Salem, Wayne Co.; had charge of the public schools till 1868; while there, was appointed on the Board of Examiners of Wayne Co.; continued till 1875; in 1868 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne Co. for a term of two years; in 1870 was re-elected, making a term of four years. In 1868 moved to Wooster, and engaged exclusively in the practice of law; in 1875 went to Cleveland, formed a partnership with J. M. Stewart, continued substantially one year; being asthmatic for the last three months, lost his voice, then returned to Wooster for the purpose of settling up his affairs; came to Mansfield Aug. 20, 1876; resumed the practice of law up till this time. Have had the following children—Robert, born in Ashland Co., Jan. 12, 1864; Minnie, in Ashland, Jan. 11, 1866; Clarence V., Nov. 5, 1868, in West Salem; Gracie, Sept. 14, 1872, in Wooster; Ella B., July 26, 1875, at Wooster; Thomas, June 26, 1878, in Mansfield; Robert died in 1871, Clarence in 1870, in Wooster; Ella died in 1876.

McCRORY, R. B., attorney and member of Legislature; was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1846; came to Ohio with his father, Samuel McCrory, in a wagon to Mansfield. He was educated in the public schools of Mansfield; studied law with Geddes, Burns & Dickey; was admitted to the bar the 20th of June, 1870; commenced the practice of law;

continued a short time alone, then formed a partnership with A. R. Scheble; continued with said firm about four months, then resumed the practice alone. In the spring of 1871, he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney against Andrew Stevenson and J. R. Cowen; Mr. Stevenson withdrew; was defeated by Cowen, by 180 votes; in the fall of 1872, the office was vacated by Cowen; A. J. Mack and R. B. McCrory were nominated; Mr. McCrory was elected; in 1874 was re-elected over S. E. Fink; served for the term of four years and three months; since then continued the practice of law; formed a partnership with Andrew Stevenson in December, 1878; nominated at the Democratic primary meeting in June, 1879, as candidate for member of Legislature; was elected Oct. 14, by 780 votes over Williams, 706 over Sowers; it was one of the most enthusiastic campaigns ever known in Richland Co.

McCULLOUGH, DAVID; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 30, 1810, and came to Mansfield in February, 1822; for a number of years, he lived and carried on his trade of tailoring on the west side of Main street, below Market. Mr. McCullough is now a resident of East Market street, Mansfield, where he has lived for nearly fifty years, and has raised a large family of children, many of whom are scattered over the Western parts of the United States, while others lie at rest in the beautiful cemetery of Mansfield, a place he has done much to improve and adorn while acting as one of the members of the cemetery association. Under the old constitution of Ohio, Mr. McCullough held the position of Associate Judge a number of years. In 1855, he was elected Treasurer of Richland Co., serving out his full term with fidelity and conceded by all classes to have been faithful to his trusts. Mr. McCullough was taken into the Masonic Order in Mt. Zion Lodge, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in the year 1841, and is now supposed to be the only living charter member of the Mansfield Masonic Lodge, in which he has held at different times a number of subordinate offices. During Mr. McCullough's long residence in Mansfield, he has always been looked upon as one of her best citizens. David McCullough was married to Catherine Tumbleson in Mansfield by the Rev. James Johnson, first minister of the U. P. Church in Mansfield. Catherine Tumbleson was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in the year 1809, and died in Mansfield in the year 1878; a kind and affectionate mother and wife, Mrs. McCullough will long be remembered by residents of the city for her many acts of charity and love.

McCULLOUGH, NOAH COOK, tailor; the first child of John and Melissa Cook McCullough. John McCullough, also a tailor, came to Ohio and settled in Mansfield Oct. 20, 1817, when a boy of sixteen years, preceding his brother David, who survives him. In August, 1827, Melissa Cook McCullough died in Mansfield, and was buried in the same grave with an infant child. John McCullough was among the oldest and most respected of our pioneer citizens, and esteemed for his many virtues; he died in Mansfield Oct. 4, 1872, aged 71 years. Noah C. McCullough was born in Mansfield, Oct. 29, 1824, on East Diamond street, near the old tanyard; when about 16 years of age, he commenced work with his uncle David, and continued in the same shop until 1848, when David retired; Noah McCullough is now and has been in the tailoring business in Mansfield since that date, and is the oldest tailor, in active business, in Mansfield. On the 24th day of Oct., 1848, Noah Cook McCullough was married to Sarah J. Pennywell, formerly of Massillon, in Mansfield. Miss Pennywell was born on the 1st day of December, 1825, and came to Mansfield in 1844. To them have been born two sons, Warren John McCullough, who died in infancy, and Willard Harvey, born Nov. 12, 1854, now connected with the Adams Express Company, in Mansfield. Mr. McCullough has been a member of the Mansfield Masonic Lodge, No. 35, since 1848, and during that time has held a number of subordinate offices. A member of the Baptist Church for over fifteen years, he is looked upon as one of Mansfield's best citizens.

McCULLOUGH, A. H., M.D.; is a native of Beaver Co., Penn.; his parents lived on a farm in Raccoon Township, and he assisted his father in farming and attended school until he was 18 years old; he then entered Westminster College, where he remained one year, and then went to Wooster University, where he graduated in 1873. After graduating, he went to Pittsburgh, and entered the office of Dr. John Dickson & Sons; and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1875; he then located in Massillon, Ohio, and practiced his profession about six months, when he removed to Mansfield, where he has practiced medicine ever since. He added to his professional duties that of the drug business, having bought out the establishment of W. B. Mercer in September, 1878, in which business, together with his profession, he met with excellent success.

McFALL, HUGH (deceased). He was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Jan. 3, 1783; from there he moved to Beaver Co., where he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for a time, when he removed to Canton, Ohio, in 1815, where he began work as a clerk in the store of Wm. Christmas; he came to Mansfield in 1821, and commenced business in a general dry-goods store, under the firm name of McFall & Co; his partner was George Stidger, of Canton, Ohio; this partnership continued about five years, when he purchased the interest of Stidger, and carried on the business until 1846, when he retired. He was married in Mansfield, July 4, 1824, to Miss Clarissa Smith, a native of Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.; she was born Jan. 16, 1805; they were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy; Ephraim, the eldest child living, was born in this city, April 26, 1825; Gaylord was born Feb. 22, 1829; Susan Franc Dec. 25, 1836; during Mr. M.'s long business career in Mansfield, he acquired the enviable reputation of being a strictly honest man; he never was known to misrepresent to a customer, and often, when it would have been to his pecuniary interest, he refused, while others frequently used the advantage. He died in September, 1869. Mrs. Clarissa Smith McFall is yet living, and possesses a vivid recollection of the early times in this county.

McFALL, EPHRAIM, son of Hugh McFall; was born April 26, 1825, in Mansfield; he was educated in the Mansfield schools; then engaged in the wholesale grocery; was the first to engage in a jobbing business;

he continued fifteen years; he then engaged in the study and practice of a veterinarian surgeon. Mr. McFall was married in January, 1854, to Miss G. C. Thomas; she was born in Maryland. They have one son, Hugh, who was born in 1860; is now employed by H. M. Weaver & Co., in their wholesale boot and shoe store.

McFARLAND, ROBERT C., grocer; was born Nov. 28, 1837, in Washington Township, Richland Co. Married in 1861, to Mary E. Norris, who was born in Hanover Township, Ashland Co., June 6, 1842. They have six children—Joseph S., born June 30, 1866; George O., June 10, 1868; Alfred H., June 16, 1870; David O., May 8, 1872; Harry W., March 22, 1874; Almira Adella, June 1, 1876. Mr. McFarland enlisted in Co. E, 64th O. V. I., for the term of three years; after his discharge, re-enlisted as a veteran soldier; was engaged as a soldier for four years; he was wounded three times at the battle of Stone River, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., was wounded through the left shoulder, and then taken prisoner and retained about twenty-one days; he was in sixteen regular battles or engagements. After the war closed, he located in Mansfield; is now engaged in the grocery business, and is a live business man, and as a citizen he is regarded as one of our leading and enterprising men, always ready to promote every good cause and work.

McFARLAND, DAVID K.; was born Dec. 30, 1852, in Washington Township, this county. Married Jan. 22, 1874, to Maranda J. McConkie, who was born Feb. 2, 1857. They had the following family—Elbert B., born Nov. 14, 1876; Mary, born May 15, 1879. Maranda McFarland died May 30, 1879. Mr. Mc. moved to Knox Co., Ill., March 1877.

McGUIRE, JOSEPH, carpenter; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., 1820; he came to Ohio with his parents in 1822; located in Richland Co. He was married in September, 1849, to Elizabeth Hoover, who was born in this county in 1829. They have the following children—Paulinia Rosella, born July 1, 1850; Mary Elisebeth, March 25, 1852; William Franklin, April 30, 1855; Alice Dell, Feb. 4, 1857; Emma Ann and John E. (twins), May 31, 1861. Mr. McGuire located in Mansfield in 1842; he has been a citizen of this city ever since.

McKINLEY, JOHN F., farmer. As a soldier and citizen, this name is familiar to the residents of Mansfield, and the members of the 120th O. V. I.; born in Wayne Co., Feb. 27, 1835, he remained at home attending school and working at different occupations until of age, when he removed to Iowa, and entered into business; three years afterward, he returned to Ohio, and settled in Ashland, where he remained until the breaking-out of the civil war, when he enlisted at Mansfield in Capt. Dickey's company of the 15th O. V. I., three-months service; after serving his full term of enlistment, Mr. McKinley returned to Ashland Co., where he was married to Elisebeth Neal on the 27th day of November, 1861, and remained until August, 1862, when he again entered the service, and recruited Co. C, 120th O. V. I., which was stationed at Camp Mansfield until fully organized; this regiment was soon after ordered to Covington, Ky., when it entered into active service, the history of which will be found in another part of this work. During Mr. McKinley's career as a soldier, he served with distinction in all of the battles in which that regiment was engaged, first at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., the battle of Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Fort Blakely, when he was promoted to the position of Major of the regiment, and served as such during the battle of Snaggy Point, on the Red River; for about eight months thereafter he was in command of the regiment as Major. The 120th O. V. I. was later consolidated with the 114th O. V. I., when Maj. McKinley was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, afterward known as the 114th O. V. I., in which he served until the close of the war.

McLAUGHLIN, GEN. WILLIAM (deceased). This distinguished soldier was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Feb. 3, 1802; in his youth, he attended the common schools of the country, where, by dint of perseverance, he learned to write a beautiful hand, which, in early life, he turned to pecuniary advantage by giving writing lessons. Getting interested in the study of law, he determined to study for that profession; he applied to Gen. Robert Moore, then a member of Congress, and a practicing lawyer at Beaver Court House, Penn.; Gen. Moore advised him to take time to consider the matter, and, if he still concluded to enter the profession, to come to his office. At the end of a week, young McLaughlin came to Beaver Court House, and enrolled himself as a student. He was a fellow-student with Chief Justice Agnew and Col. Richard P. Roberts, two of the greatest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. Col. Roberts has a brother and several other relatives in and about Shelby, in this county. Young McLaughlin was a very frank, honest, manly fellow, and was universally liked. When he had completed his law studies, Gen. Moore advised him to go West, as he had not had the good fortune to receive a thorough early education, as had been the case with the majority of the young members of the bar in Beaver, then a small place on the west banks of the Ohio. Gen. Moore told him that in the West he would have a better chance to rise, and, in compliance with this advice, McLaughlin came to Canton, Ohio, and began the practice of law. Here he was cotemporary with David Starkweather, Hiram Griswold, Dwight Jarvis, John Harris, and other men of that class. He made friends in Canton, as he had at Beaver, and soon rose in his profession. Desirous of coming farther West, he left Canton about 1828, and came to Mansfield; here he engaged in the practice of law, and soon became successful. When the Mexican war broke out, McLaughlin, who had always been a leader in the militia, raised a company and left for the front. Its history is given in the chapter on that subject. After his return in 1847, he resumed the practice of law, which he followed until the spring of 1861, when he was the first man to respond to the call for troops. He sent a dispatch to the Governor, tendering a company, when, in fact, he did not have a man enlisted. From the breaking-out of the war, until his death, his history is so closely identified with that of the war, that to give it here would repeat, in a large measure, what has been written on that subject. His last public act was to raise a squadron of cavalry, which he led to the field, and which he commanded until his death, July 28, 1862.

McMILLEN, DAVID C., M. D. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent, and direct offspring of a soldier in the war for American independence and the war of 1812. His grandfather emigrated to America with a brother soon after the insurrection in Scotland. David C. McMillen was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 27, 1832, and was the sixth in a family of eight children; in 1854 he came to Shelby, this county, and commenced reading medicine with his brother Calvin, with whom he remained until he commenced general practice, having attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College in 1856 and 1857. With the exception of two years' residence in Goshen, Ind., the Doctor has continued in the practice of his profession in this county, almost without interruption, until the present time; he removed to Mansfield in the year 1870, and is now in general practice, attending faithfully to his duties, and with an increasing practice. During the war, he served as Assistant Surgeon of the 163d O. N. G., and also on a hospital boat on the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

McMILLEN, JAMES FRANK, physician (eclectic); Dr. McMillen was born in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, the 16th of June, 1824, the eldest of the three brothers residing in Mansfield, belonging to an ancestry which can be traced back to the great Scottish insurrection, and afterward in the American Revolution and the war of 1812. At the age of 19, he commenced the study of medicine, which soon after he discontinued for a short time, but again resumed under the instruction of Dr. Evarts, of Cleveland. In 1849, he came to Shelby, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession; for over twelve years, the Doctor has been engaged in active practice in Mansfield, and, with the exception of short intervals of absence in St. Louis, Indianapolis and Macon, Ga., has been in general practice for thirty years. Dr. J. F. McMillen was married in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 27, 1853, to Laura Goodale Hadley, who died in Shelby, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1866. To them was born one child—William E., now a resident of Omaha, who was born March 22, 1857. Was again married on the 27th of November, 1879, to Mrs. Catherine C. Edmonds, at Mansfield.

McMILLEN, JOHN ALFRED, plasterer and painter; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1838; moved to Shelby, Richland Co., in 1852, with his parents. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he inherits the strength and constitution of that people; the lineage can be found in the biographies of his two brothers, in another part of this work. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted in the Union army at Union City, Ind., as private, in the 11th O. V. I., three-months service, serving his full term with credit and honor. J. A. McMillen was married at Union City, Ind., to Anna Caron, in the year 1866, where he remained and worked at his trade, until his removal to Mansfield, in 1871. During his residence in Mansfield, he served on the police force and was accounted a faithful officer. They have three children.

MARSHALL, E. C., salesman; was born Oct. 9, 1856, in Washington Township, Richland Co.; he served with J. Kelly, of Bellville, as an apprentice; learned the tinner trade; then attended the Bellville High School, after which he went to Mount Union College in Stark Co.; came to Mansfield in 1876; employed as clerk in the Sharp dry-goods store, after which he engaged as salesman in Singer's hat store, which position he still retains.

MARSHALL, JOHN, dealer in farming implements; he was born in this county March 22, 1835. He married Mary A. Cookston. He enlisted in the late war as a member of the 7th Indiana Battery; served two years, and was discharged on account of sickness, after which he returned, and was for a time Lieutenant of Co. E, 2d O. V. C. He is now a resident of this city. He is engaged in selling farming implements of various kinds, and is doing a very extensive business.

MATTHES, ADAM, proprietor of European Hotel; he was born in Germany Jan. 8, 1832; emigrated to America in 1851, and located in Mansfield. He was married, Aug. 14, 1855, to Caroline Heltmen, who was born in this county in 1837; they have the following family—Louis, born Jan. 9, 1858; Caroline, May 1, 1862; John, June 13, 1864; Adam, Jr., July 13, 1866; May, Oct. 31, 1868; Charley and Frederick (twins), April 10, 1871; Amelia, July 9, 1877; Andrew, Oct. 5, 1879. Mr. Matthes is engaged in conducting the European Hotel, and is doing a good business.

MAXWELL BROS., dry goods; the store is located in a three-story brick building, 20x80 feet, at No. 11 Main street, in which can be found the largest and most complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, embracing all articles usually found in the best stores, exceeding any other establishment in the city of Mansfield. This house was established in 1860; their increase in the past few years has been all that they could wish, and they now do a business that compares favorably with any similar house in the city; anything new in the dry-goods line can always be found in the store of the Maxwell Bros., and, as they have but one price, total strangers can buy just as cheap as regular customers. Robert B. Maxwell, the active member and business manager of the house, is a gentleman of over twenty-five years' experience; he is honest and straightforward in all his transactions, and never fails to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he may come in contact. The brothers were born in Scotland—Robert, in 1840, and John, in 1834; they are now taking the lead in this line of goods; all who call on them will find them congenial gentlemen with one, and they are destined to be successful in business.

MAY, JOHN MILTON (deceased); he was born in Conway, Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 13, 1787. The ancestor of his race in America was John May, from Mayfield, Sussex Co., England, Captain of the ship James, which sailed between the ports of New England and London, from 1635 to 1640, when he settled in Roxbury, Mass.; from this stock descended the Mays of New England, New York and Michigan, known in military and civic life; Theodore May, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary war soldier, who, at the close of his services, receiving his pay in Continental currency, so utterly depreciated that John Milton and his other boys would use it for "thumb-papers" at school. In 1797, he removed with his family to Washington Co., N. Y. In 1811, our Mr. May emigrated thence alone for Ohio, crossing the

Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh on foot, arriving at Marietta, Ohio, by boat. In the fall of that year, he commenced the study of law in the office of Philemon Beecher, in Lancaster, Ohio, having for fellow-students for a time Hon. Thomas Ewing and the late Judge Jacob Parker, of this city; during his novitiate in the law, he supported himself by teaching in the winter-time; Hocking H. Hunter was one of his pupils; he was admitted to the bar July 26, 1815, and in the autumn of the same year, settled in Mansfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1869; he was the first resident lawyer in Mansfield, and practiced in his profession until two years previous to his death. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this circuit in 1816, but resigned the office in 1817, because the defenses to prosecutions offered him better compensation; for many years, he rode the circuit of the northern and western County Courts, and had a large and successful practice. In 1825, he married Miss Artemisia Wolfe, from one of the pioneer families of the county, by whom he had one son, now the Hon. Manuel May, of this city, and one daughter, Miss Lizzie E. May, who died in 1866. In politics, Mr. May was unambitious; in his profession, he was a fine advocate, as well as an able chancery lawyer, and, during his long life, always maintained a high character as a good citizen and an honest man; in his latter years, among his associate lawyers, he was styled the "Nestor of the bar," and known as "Father May," and to the day of his death maintained the good will, respect and confidence of all. He was confined to his house about a month before his demise, but was not bed-fast; he passed peacefully away while sitting in his chair.

MAY, MANUEL, attorney. Mr. May was born in Mansfield, where he has resided continuously since; he is of pioneer parentage. The biography of his father, John M. May, has been outlined in this book. His mother, in the year 1807, then Artemisia Wolfe, aged 6 years, emigrated with her brothers, sisters and widowed mother from the Wyoming Valley, Luzerne Co., Penn., to Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, then containing the territory of this county; she, with the Wolfe family, removed thence and settled in Mansfield in 1812, and was married in 1825; one of the issue of the marriage was Manuel May. Among the educators of his boyhood were Rev. James Rowland, Louis Andrews and William Johnson. He graduated at Kenyon College, studied law with his father, John M. May, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School; in 1858, he received the honorary degree of A. M. at Kenyon College; on leaving law school, he practiced law with his father, under the firm name of J. M. & M. May; his subsequent law partners were Thomas McBride, John K. Cowen and S. L. Geddes. At present, he is alone in the law business with the aid of his large library and the office help of his students; he was elected and re-elected Prosecuting Attorney of Richland Co., serving in that capacity from 1858 to 1862; he represented the Fourth Ward as a member of the City Council of Mansfield for four years, part of which time he was presiding officer; he was elected and re-elected to the Ohio Senate and represented Richland and Ashland Cos. in that body from 1866 to 1870, and, during his second term, was a member of the Judiciary Committee; as a County School Examiner, Mr. May has for years been connected with the educational interests of the county. He is a bachelor, has always voted the Democratic ticket and is active in politics as well as business.

MITCHELL, DR. GEORGE F. (deceased). He was born in Washington Co., Penn, May 8, 1808; he was the youngest son in a large family of children; his brothers were mostly farmers, who remained in their native county; his tastes and inclinations were in a different course, and, in his early boyhood, as well as in his later life, he was a constant student; his researches were not alone confined to the profession in which he became eminent, but the sciences and literature were not neglected; in 1827, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Church, of Pittsburgh, Penn., a noted practitioner of that city; with him he remained three years, when, after practicing a short time in an adjoining county, he removed to Ohio in 1832, and practiced medicine in Olivesburg, this county, until 1846, at which time he came to Mansfield; he was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and in after years the honorary degree was again conferred on him by the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa; for a number of years he was elected a Censor of the Medical College at Cleveland, and was an active member of the State and American Medical Associations, in both of which he held positions of honor, and was selected as a delegate to the latter body by the State society; at home he was interested in all educational and benevolent enterprises, and was one of the originators and Trustees of the Mansfield Female College, while under the control of the Methodist denomination. For forty years, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine, during which time the rich and the poor without distinction received the benefit of his skill. He was married in May, 1831, in Fayette Co., Penn., to Miss Nancy DeVatte; eight children were given them, two of whom died in infancy, two in early and promising manhood, one daughter just as she was blooming into womanhood, and three children still live. He died in this city March 31, 1869.

MITCHELL, GEORGE, physician and surgeon. Dr. George Mitchell was born July 19, 1837, in Olivesburg, Richland Co., Ohio, and is a son of Dr. G. F. and Nancy DeVatte Mitchell; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, but practiced for forty years in Richland Co., with great success; Dr. George Mitchell received his elementary education in Mansfield, and in due course of time entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and pursued the full course of four years' study, graduating from that institution in 1858, with the degree of A. B.; in 1860, he matriculated at the Western Reserve Medical College, where he attended one course of lectures, and during the following winter, entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1862; immediately after receiving his degree, he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon of the 102d O. V. I.; he continued in active service in different campaigns until the close of the war, being twice promoted for valuable services rendered; in 1865, he retired from the army and located in Mansfield, where he has since resided and engaged in the practice of his profession; he is one of

the Censors of the Medical Department of the Wooster University, and is also a Trustee of his *alma mater*; in the winter of 1876, he was appointed by Gov. Hayes one of the Board of Trustees of the Central Ohio Insane Asylum; he is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the Ohio State Medical Society, and has at various times contributed to the literature of his profession.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, surgeon dentist; was born in Weller Township May 1, 1841, and came with his parents to this city in 1846; he received his elementary education in the public schools he was a member of the first class that graduated in the Mansfield High School, he afterward completed his studies at the Delaware University; in 1860, he began the study of dentistry and graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia in 1863; he practiced his profession for a number of years in this city and Galion, Ohio; he was employed by the publishers of this work as a biographical writer, and he collected many of the portraits of the early settlers that appear therein. He was married May 15, 1872, in Mansfield, to Miss Sallie Strickler; they are the parents of four children—George Frank, Charles Wesley, M. Eugene and Sallie.

MOWRY, JOHN N., physician and surgeon; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 2, 1824, the second son of Daniel and Jane Wiley Mowry, of Western Pennsylvania, of German-Scotch descent; after receiving his elementary education in Pittsburgh, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. B. Mowry, of that city, and afterward attended lectures and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, March 9, 1850; in the fall of 1852, he removed to Mansfield, having previously practiced in Allegheny City for two years; he was appointed surgeon of the O. & P. and the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., which positions he held for twenty-four years; he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 15th O. V. I., and was at the first battle of the war, Philippi, W. Va.; then he was appointed surgeon of the 32d O. V. I.; then discharged after eight months' service, for disability; he then returned to Mansfield, then Gov. Tod telegraphed him to meet Surg. Gen. Webber, in Cincinnati, and proceed at once to Pittsburg Landing for the relief of the wounded; after his return, he was appointed Surgeon of the 86th O. V. I., and remained until expiration of service; he then resumed the practice of his profession in Mansfield, where he resided until 1875, when he removed to Tiffin, Ohio; not liking it, he returned to this city in 1877, where he has since resided. Dr. Mowry was married, Sept. 7, 1854, to Miss Elisebeth Sherman Parker, who died April 16, 1855; he was again married, Nov. 25, 1856, to Miss Mary L. Armentrout, by whom he raised five children; she died Jan. 10, 1872; he was married in Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1874, to Mrs. Ellen J. Graham, of that city; the Doctor has always taken an active interest in the prosperity of the city, and subscribed liberally to all the railroads, and was active in securing the location of the Aultman & Taylor Co.'s shops in Mansfield.

MURPHY, JOHN A., farmer; was born in Madison Township July 7, 1850, and received his elementary education in District No. 3. He was married in the spring of 1877, since which time he has resided in this city.

NEWLON, J., groceryman; was born in this county in 1828. He was married in 1855, to Sarah Shoup, who was born in Wood Co., Ohio, in 1834; they have two children—Harmon D., born in 1856, and Williard B., in 1859. Mr. Newlon is engaged in the grocery business in this city in company with R. C. McFarland.

NEWMAN, ANDREW S. (deceased). He was born March 1, 1811, in Richland Co., in the Newman cabin, on the Rocky Fork, near the present site of Campbell's mill. A short time after his birth, his father, Jacob Newman, removed to Mansfield, and thenceforth Andrew continued to reside there; in the fall of 1812, he and his mother were sent to the block-house, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and, while at this place of comparative safety, his brother, Joseph, was born; when the army passed through Mansfield in 1813, under the command of Gen. Crooks, his father was requested, by the commanding officer, to act as guide through the wilderness, and during this expedition he contracted the disease which terminated his life shortly after his return; though thus early deprived of his father, in his surviving parent he was abundantly compensated; his mother was a woman of very extraordinary ability, and while she devoted herself to her children and their welfare, she was universally beloved by her neighbors; the native good sense and sound judgment which so characterized him as to make him a man of mark in the community, he inherited largely from his mother; his early intellectual advantages were meager, but, possessed of good natural abilities, with only such assistance as a winter school in a log cabin afforded, and with a thirst for reading, he became one of the best-informed men in the country; he was a man of strong convictions, and singularly gifted with the power to express them, had little reverence for place and position, but warm charity for the lowly and oppressed; he was possessed of a most excellent judgment of men and affairs, and always regarded a wise counselor. He was married, April 2, 1839, to Eliza A. Armentrout, who bore him two children, Mary S. and Harriet (who died in infancy). His wife died July 3, 1855, leaving an only child, the late Mary N. Cummins, so well and favorably known in this community. In 1841, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever afterward led a consistent Christian life. After a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia he died, Jan. 31, 1872.

NEWMAN, MICHAEL (deceased). He was born in New Holland, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1785; he came to Ross Co., Ohio, about 1800, and in 1806, he was married to Elizabeth Copsey, who was a descendant of the family of the Longs, in England; he came to this county, as is shown by the history, in April, 1808, and settled at Beam's (now Campbell's) Mill; he lived a year or two in his brother Jacob's cabin, and then moved across the creek, near the mill, into a cabin that was built by Moses Fountain, who probably aided in building the mill on which Mr. Newman worked in the summer of 1808; he next moved to Section 16 in Madison Township, where he resided until after Hull surrendered Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812; it was about this time that troubles with the Indians arose, and as it was not

possible for Mr. Newman always to be at home—the nearest flouring-mill being at Mt. Vernon—he took his family to Fredericktown, in Knox Co., Ohio, where there was quite a settlement, a block-house and a few soldiers stationed; he returned alone to take care of his property, but found all his stock and grain had been taken for the use of U. S. troops, under Gen Beall; his provisions and stock being all gone, he returned to Fredericktown and took his wife and children to her relatives and friends, at Chillicothe; he left them there and returned late in the fall to this county, only to find his house burned; he never was able to find out whether the Indians or soldiers perpetrated this outrage; having no shelter, he went to Chillicothe and remained there during the winter; in the spring of 1813, he returned to Richland Co., built a new house, and that summer, in August, he brought back his family and began again; he had five sons and six daughters; their names, in the order of their births, are Mary, Henry, Susan, Jacob, Jane, Margaret, Harriet, John, Elizabeth, Andrew and Michael C.; Mary married B. Goldsmith; they had five children; Goldsmith is now deceased, and his widow lives in Pierceton, Ind.; Henry married Hannah Maring and both are deceased; they had one son, John M. Newman, who married Eva J. Miller; Susan married William Waugh; they have no children, and they are living in Van Wert Co., Ohio; Jacob married Catharine Stoudt; they had two children, John H. Newman and Lizzie Newman; his wife died soon after the birth of John H., since which time Jacob has been a widower, and lives in Van Wert Co., Ohio; Jane died when a young lady; Margaret married John C. Snow; they have no children; Mrs. Snow is now deceased, and John C. Snow is now living in Illinois; Harriet died in infancy; John is not married, and is now serving his eighth term as County Surveyor of Richland Co.; Elizabeth married Rev. N. F. Bell; Mr. Bell is now deceased, and his widow lives in Huron Co., Ohio; Andrew is now living somewhere in California; Michael maried Carrie Wilson; they have four children, and reside in the city of Mansfield. Mr. Newman died in 1862, and his wife died in 1872.

NEWMAN, JACOB (deceased). The Newman family, of whom Jacob was the oldest, were of Holland descent, and settled at an early day in Lancaster Co., Penn.; the children, Jacob, Polly, John, Christena, Andrew, Michael and a sister whose name is not now known, were born here. This sister married a man by the name of Cline; went South with him, and was lost trace of by the family. Jacob and Michael, when they became young men, went to Franklin Co., Penn., where Jacob married Catherine Freymeyer, by whom he had four children—John, Catherine, Jacob and Henry; Mrs. Newman died when the last named was but 2 or 3 weeks old; the death of the mother, in a measure, broke up the family. This was in October, 1802. Mr. Newman gave all the children but the youngest to their grandparents (their mother's parents) to keep, and taking with him the youngest, whom he kept by the aid of nurses, he went to the vicinity of Greensburg, and lived there on a farm three or four years. He desired a frontier life, and, hearing of the West as it then existed, and the easy terms upon which poor people could obtain land in the military and other districts in Ohio, he determined to emigrate there. He came to Stark Co. and located some land near the town of Canton, then a frontier place. Not long after, he had a good chance to sell the land, and did so, and determined to remove still farther out. His kinsman, Gen. James Hedges, had been surveying in the new country, now comprised in this county, and had informed him of some of the choice selections of land and the probable location of a county seat, as the General knew a new county would necessarily be made in this part of the State. In the summer of 1807, he left his family at Canton, and, moving his few effects, came to the Rocky Fork, where he or Gen. Hedges had undoubtedly selected a location and erected a cabin. He brought, as a housekeeper, his niece, Catherine Brubaker, who did the cooking for him and his hands, who were probably her brothers, the Brubaker boys. As this early settlement is fully given in the pioneer history elsewhere printed in this volume, its history need not be repeated here. Mr. Newman remained here improving his land till the spring of 1808, when he took his niece back to Canton, and his brother Michael and his wife came out and entered the cabin. That fall, he brought Henry, his youngest son, out and left him here, while he went to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Susan Snively, and remained in the East during the following winter. Returning to this county, he remained in the Rocky Fork and improved his claim and run his saw-mill, which he had erected a year before. The removal of the site of the county seat from the vicinity of the mill, and its sale by Mr. Newman to Mr. Jacob Beam, caused Mr. Newman to remove again. He, in company with Gen. Hedges and Joseph Larwell, of Wooster, had laid out the town of Mansfield on its present site, and had begun improvements there. Mr. Newman built his cabin on the east side of South Main street, about two hundred yards south of the creek, and, in the latter part of 1811, brought up his family, and the next summer raised a crop on his land here. In August, the Indian troubles occurred, and Mr. Newman took his wife and son Andrew to Mt. Vernon for safe-keeping, while he and Henry remained to guard the cabin and the town. While Mrs. Newman was in Mt. Vernon, Joseph was born (Sept. 25, 1812). Not long after, a company of soldiers came up to help guard the town—the killing of Jones having excited the people considerably—and Mr. Newman, considering all things rather safe, went to Mt. Vernon and brought his wife and children home. Gen. Crook's army came to Mansfield soon after this, on their way to the Upper Sandusky country, and Mr. Newman, being a practical, sagacious woodsman, was engaged to pilot the army through from Mansfield. Most accounts state that the army left about the middle of December. Mr. Henry Newman says this can hardly be true, as he distinctly remembers the event, and is sure his father did not leave till later in the winter, probably in February. This march, in an open winter, was very trying on the soldiers, and even the hardy frame of Mr. Newman could not endure the strain. He contracted a pulmonary complaint, which, after reaching home about June 1, 1813, continued to grow worse, and on the 20th of that month he died. He left a widow and three

children—Henry, Andrew and Joseph, the latter about 7 months old. She soon after took the logs Mr. N. had prepared in his lifetime to build a better cabin, had them moved to the north side of the square, where Capt. A. C. Cummins now lives, and had a cabin built there. The house was improved at times, and a brick addition built afterward by Henry Leyman. It is part of Capt. Cummins' house now. Mrs. Newman resided here until her death, 1834. By this time, the children were grown. Henry and Andrew were married and had homes of their own, and Joseph was a young man beginning life for himself.

NEWMAN, HENRY, Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio. Mr. Newman is the fourth child of Jacob Newman, and, since 1849, has resided in Williams Co.; he was born Oct. 17, 1802, in Franklin Co., Penn.; his mother dying a few weeks after his birth, his father took him to Westmoreland Co., where he went to reside, keeping him under his own care; about 1805, his father emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio, and in 1807 to Richland Co.; Henry remained in Stark Co. until the fall of 1808, when he was brought by his father to the cabin home on the Rocky Fork; he was left here by his father while he went to Pennsylvania, where he was married; Henry lived with his uncle Michael and wife, who came on and kept house while Jacob went East; after his father's return, both families occupied the cabin until about 1810, when Michael and his wife moved into the cabin built by Moses Fountain north across the creek, and near the mill; Jacob Newman remained on the Rocky Fork until the fall of 1811, when he came to Mansfield, and remained here until his death in June, 1813; in the summer of 1812, he raised a crop here, and that winter piloted Gen. Crook's army to the Maumee country. Henry Newman says the accounts concerning his absence from December until June are incorrect; he states that his father was not gone that length of time, and that he did not leave Mansfield until March; he is quite certain concerning this, as he cannot remember his father being absent so long; after his father's death in 1813, Henry assisted his mother in the care of her property, and gathered what meager education the schools of the day afforded; in 1828, he went to New Orleans in search of a man named Thomas G. Shield, who had absconded in debt to the Newman estate about $1,400, but failed to find him. A few years after his return, he was married to Jane Ward, a member of the Ward family, in Weller Township, to which locality he removed, and entered 80 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Newman lived on this farm—to which many acres were added—until 1849; they brought it to a high state of cultivation, and gained a competence from its soil; all their children, but one, were born here. Their names are Jacob, born in 1832, (now a resident of La Grange, Ind.); Joseph (who lost his life in the late war, being mortally wounded at Mission Ridge); Andrew (also a soldier, and, who after his return, died from the exposure of a soldier's life); all three of these men went into the army as Lieutenants, and all were promoted; Mr. Newman's daughters are Harriet, Sarah, Francis and Elizabeth. Mr. Newman moved to Williams Co. in 1849, where he purchased a large farm, and erected a saw-mill, which enterprises, with the aid of his son, he conducted successfully, until 1875, when he ceased the active labors of life, and went to Bryan, where he now lives in retirement. Mrs. Newman died June 30, 1876; since her death, he makes his home with his daughter, Frances; his memory is remarkably clear concerning pioneer days and incidents; he can give accurate histories of those early times when Richland Co. was a frontier county, and to his recollection more than to any man now living are the accurate details of pioneer days in this county as given in the historical part of this volume due; that it might be made accurate, he visited the county, and pointed out to the compiler of these pages, localities, and narrated incidents that otherwise would have been forgotten.

NEWMAN, JOSEPH (deceased), was the youngest child of Jacob and Susanna Newman, and was born on the 25th day of September, 1812, at the block-house at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where his mother had been sent as a place of comparative safety from murderous attacks of hostile Indians. A few months afterward, his father returned from the army in Northwestern Ohio, where he contracted a fever that soon terminated his life. Thus early deprived of a father, his early care and training devolved upon his mother, who was wonderfully well qualified to perform these duties. She was a woman of "great good sense," and her keen intentions for the future welfare of her boy soon told her that nature had fitted him to adorn the highest walks of life. And his brief career shows how even a mother's love "builded better than it knew." He early showed a disposition to acquire an education and was not satisfied with the usual "quarter in winter time," but went to Norwalk, Ohio, then a prominent seat of learning in Northern Ohio, where he laid the foundation that determined his success in after life. The close application to study and habits of thought that he acquired at this academy followed him through life, and though his scholastic attainments were not the most classical, they were enough, combined with his strong, natural intellect, to rank him among the most scholarly men of his day. He attended law school at Cincinnati and then prepared himself for admission to the bar, and then entered into partnership with Judge James Stewart, and rapidly rose in his profession until he was considered one of the best lawyers in Central Ohio. Of commanding presence, far above the ordinary stature, a handsome person and magnetic voice, of rare habits of thought and study, he was singularly well qualified to fill a high position at the bar or in the halls of legislation. About 1841, he married Ann Catlin, of Harrington, Conn., a cultured lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, who survived him. No children were born of this marriage. He was a Major General of the Ohio militia and took great interest in its organization and proficiency. He was an Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate, and, about 1845, after having served four years as Prosecuting Attorney, was elected a member of the Ohio Senate. His entrance into the Ohio Senate was at the time when new counties were being formed, and personal feelings in this respect ran high. The new county of Ashland was about to be formed, which would despoil his native county of some of her most desirable territory. He took an active part in the Senate to preserve his county in her fair proportions, which was the great

desire of his life. He regretted to see, and did all in his power to prevent, his native county from being clipped almost on all sides, despoiled of her original territory and fair proportions, but the feeling of the hour was for more new counties, and he was compelled to submit to a movement that he was powerless to resist. He took a high position both as a speaker and a careful, painstaking legislator, and filled the position with great credit and was regarded as among the foremost men of his party. In politics, he was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school and an earnest advocate of their political views. Toward the close of his senatorial career, his bodily health gave way, his mind became clouded under constant study and excitement, and he was removed to an asylum at Utica, N. Y., where his friends hoped that rest and the proper restoratives would bring back his wonted vigor of mind and body. But this was not to be; he died July 17, 1847. Thus closed a career of remarkable activity and usefulness, and one whose high and pure character passed the fiery ordeal of public life blameless and without reproach.

NETSCHER, J. B., manufacturer, Mansfield; was born in Germany, in 1834, and is a self-made man. He began business in this city some thirty years ago, in a very small way, but has increased his facilities fully 200 per cent, for, in fact, as a manufacturer of vinegar, he stands pre-eminent; by means of his pomace leach and vinegar generator, no pomace is lost; as soon as the cider is pressed out, what was considered useless is utilized by Mr. Netscher, and six or seven bushels of apples, after being pressed, will yield one barrel of choice vinegar that is ready for use in a few hours, and of a quality that never fails to please the consumer; by means of this generation, from two to ten barrels of vinegar can be produced daily; this handy contrivance is secured by letters of patent, No. 199,854, dated Jan. 29, 1878; it is without doubt one of the inventions of the age, and will, when it becomes better known, create a revolution in the production of vinegar, while the price of this standard commodity will very materially diminish. Mr. Netscher by no means confines himself strictly to the making of vinegar, but apple-wine and cider as well, all of which is warranted pure, or no pay desired. This enterprising gentleman also deals in bituminous and anthracite coal, and occupies with his coal yard a lot 450x450 feet, located on Short street, near the B. & O. depot; at this yard, parties can always be sure of obtaining the very best bargains in coal that any firm in the city can offer. The warehouse and cellar wherein Mr. Netscher stores his cider and vinegar, is a two-story brick, 30x60 feet; immediately in front of this building is a four-story brick structure, 30x70 feet, also owned by Mr. Netscher, which he rents for business purposes; a telephone extends from the yard on Short street to the warehouse, or upper office, on Main street, thus affording immediate communication to either place. When running full time, Mr. Netscher employs twenty-eight men all the time, and uses the power of a fifteen-horse engine; everything is complete, from the coalyard to the vinegar manufactory. Mr. Netscher is not only doing a public good in the manufacture of vinegar by his invaluable patent process. He is giving truth to the universal decision that America is the birthplace of all great ideas.

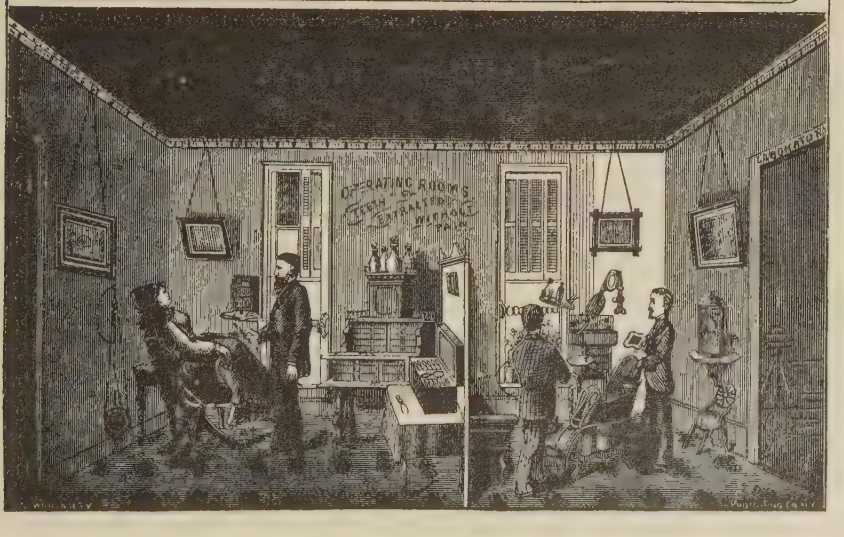
NEVIUS, L. W., dentist. Dr. Nevius was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1846; his father was an enterprising, well-to-do farmer; L. W. lived with his parents on the farm until the fall of 1861, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan College of Delaware, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in the 2d O. H. A., and remained in the service until the close of the war; as soon as he returned home he began the study of dental surgery, in the office of Drs. Semple & Stephens, Fredericktown, Ohio; in 1867, he bought the office and practice of his preceptors, and carried on the business for himself; in the spring of 1871, he came to Mansfield and opened an office over Black's dry-goods store, on the corner of Main and West Market streets, a location he still occupies; the Doctor fitted his office in an exceedingly neat and tasteful manner, an improvement on the most of the offices then seen where dental surgery was practiced; his ideas were to disabuse the minds of his patients of the impression that a dental office was only a place of torture; he placed beautiful pictures on the walls, an organ in the room, statuettes in the corners, books and music on the shelves, an aquarium with gold fish swimming in its waters, a variety of house plants in the windows and other tasty and pleasing ornaments about his room; the result of this ornamentation soon had its effect; patients not only came from the city and the country, but from a distance, for a man who exhibits a cultivated taste for fine arts will always be a good workman. The Doctor's patients found him a man of pleasant address, free from every evil habit, and one who could not only appreciate their needs, but one who could relieve them; his practice soon grew so that the rooms needed extending, and new improvements; in 1875, he remodeled his office, added new rooms, giving him a cheerful, homelike reception-room, two operating rooms and a convenient laboratory; these he fitted in the best style, making them the largest, best-lighted and most commodious dental rooms in Central Ohio; his practice now comes from all parts of Northern Ohio, attesting his skill as an operator, and standing as a gentleman. Dr. Nevius' recreation consists in driving a spirited horse, an amusement not only very pleasurable but invigorating; it steadies his nerves and makes his brain clearer, when each morning he can enjoy a vigorous drive for an hour or more, and thus inhale abundance of fresh air, strengthening his system, and preparing him for his day's labor; whatever may be said of the practice, if other professional men would follow Dr. Nevius' example, either by riding or walking, a healthier and more cheerful class of humanity would certainly exist. Dr. Nevius has lately associated with himself Dr. C. M. Roe, son of Joseph Roe, one of the pioneers and principal men of Springfield Township, a recent graduate of the Dental College of the Michigan University; he bids fair to become a dentist of the best ability, and is a gentleman in every respect.

NIMAN, W. B., was born Sept. 29, 1831, in Madison Township. Married Feb. 28, 1867, to Mary H. Slocum, who was born Dec. 2, 1842, in Sandusky Co. Mr. Niman enlisted in the army July 24, 1861, 2d O.

DRS. NEVIUS & ROE'S



DENTAL ROOMS OVER MANSFIELD. O.



V. C.; went as private in Co. M; after returning home, he engaged with 163d, in Co. A; after the death of Capt. Avery, Mr. Niman took the command of Co. A through the service. At the expiration of service, he received an honorable discharge and returned to Mansfield, and was for a time engaged in keeping the American Hotel; the site of the hotel is one of the oldest corners in the city.

OBERLIN, WM. KELKER, farmer; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1839; came to Richland Co. with his parents April 4, 1849, with whom he lived thirty-one years. His father, John Oberlin, located in Washington Township. He was married Oct. 19, 1869, in Washington Township, to Miss Kate Ford. They are the parents of two children—Thomas W., born Feb. 1, 1875; Arthur B., born Sept. 9, 1879. He is now engaged in business in Mansfield.

OTTINGER, SAMUEL F., Deputy Recorder; was born in Stark Co., March 13, 1847; came to Richland Co. in 1860. He was married in 1870, to Catherine Grubb, who was born in Knox Co., April 4, 1845. They have two children—Minnie Bell, born Jan. 5, 1873; Lizzie Ordella, April 18, 1877. Mr. Ottinger has been engaged as Deputy Recorder since September, 1878.

PAINTER, MICHAEL, farmer; was born in Madison Township May 2, 1839. His father, the late Andrew Painter, resided east of Mansfield for a great many years, where he followed farming, and also proprietor of a carding-mill, which still stands; in this business Michael was engaged during its continuance, and afterward at farming. He was married in 1868 to Miss Margaret Sproats, by whom he has raised two sons. Now a resident of Madison Township.

PARKER, JACOB (deceased); was born on the island of Newfoundland Sept. 5, 1791. Although born in a foreign land, he was an American in fact, his father being a citizen of Massachusetts, and resided in Newfoundland only temporarily; early in the present century, he removed with his father to Ohio. In 1815, he graduated at the Ohio University at Athens—he and Thomas Ewing being the first two who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from an Ohio college. After his graduation, Mr. Parker, in company with Thomas Ewing and John M. May, entered the law office of Philemon Beecher, in Lancaster, where he studied until admitted to the bar. In 1819, he removed to Mansfield and entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1829, he went into the mercantile business with Robert McCombs, of this city, in which he continued until 1837; in the winter of 1840–41, he received the appointment of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county; he held this office seven years, and discharged its duties with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the people. Upon leaving the bench, he retired from active life; he, however, always took an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the city; he was a persevering worker, and a man of sound judgment. His death occurred in December, 1857.

PARSONS, LE ROY, real-estate and insurance agent; he was born in Bennington, Vt., in May, 1843; when a youth, he removed with his parents to Eastern Pennsylvania, where he received in part his elementary education; he came to Mansfield in 1867, and was engaged for a number of years in the sale of farming implements; in 1872, he opened an insurance and real-estate office in this city, in which business he has since been exclusively engaged. The assets of the companies he represents, which are classed among the very best, amount to over $1,000,000. He was married in Mansfield, Sept. 14, 1876, to Miss Mary Shumway, of this city; one child, a son, was born in March, 1878. Mr. Parson's ancestry dates back among the early settlers of New England. They were vigilant participants in the Revolutionary war. During his residence in this city, he has taken an active part in the promotion of its interests, and been elected to the office of Clerk of the City Council for four consecutive terms; a period longer than any of his predecessors.

PATTERSON, A. C., proprietor of the carriage manufactory; he was born in Lexington, Ohio. Married, in 1862, to Lizzie A. Cope, daughter of Franklin E. Cope; they had the following children: Franklin E., born in July, 1864, died in 1871; Florence J., born in October, 1868, died in August, 1871, and Gracie A., still living with her parents. Mr. Patterson established the buggy factory in 1864; has been connected with this business ever since, and has met with marked success; his work is among the best in the county.

PATTERSON, A. V., DR., physician; he was born in Springfield, Jefferson Co., April 9, 1831; came to Mansfield in 1837; attended the Mansfield Academy, also Oberlin College, after which he attended the University of Cleveland; graduated at the Cleveland Medical College Feb. 25, 1857; commenced the practice of medicine at Galion, where he remained until he was commissioned Surgeon of the 102d O. V. I.; continued till the close of the war, after which he located in Mansfield; engaged in the practice of medicine, and still continues. He was married, March 3, 1857, to Miss L. L. Gladden, daughter of Capt. Solomon Gladden, of Monroe Township.

PLATT, WILLIAM (deceased). Among the old residents of Madison Township who have passed away, and who will be remembered by many of the living, was William Platt, who resided on a farm near Mansfield, known by his name, but now within the city limits, and partially covered with dwellings. He was born in the year 1803, and came to this county in 1821. The site of the old homestead, and a part of the lands, which have never passed out of the family name, can be seen from many parts of the city. He died Feb. 17, 1850, in the 46th year of his age, well known by all the citizens of that time, and universally respected and esteemed. Quiet and amiable in his manners, he made no enemies. Highly moral in his conduct, and upright in all his dealings, he always sustained the most unsullied character; living at a time when it was generally customary among farmers to allow the use of liquor among their employes, particularly during the harvest, he was among the few who peremptorily forbid it. Mr. Platt was married, May 1, 1835, to Miss Charlotte Bell, by whom he had seven children—one, a son, alone survives him, a resident of the city, near the old homestead.

POTTER, E. J., photographer; he was born in Wayne Co. Sept. 19, 1844. He was married to Mary

Backenstoe, who was born in Mansfield; they have two children—William, born March 10, 1867; James, Oct. 6, 1868. Mr. Potter enlisted in the 3d O. V. C., Co. E, in September, 1861; was in the service about three years and four months, and was in different engagements—among them the battle of Stone River. This regiment was noted for its service in this battle. He was taken prisoner at Benton, Tenn.; he was prisoner eleven months—first at Atlanta, second at Libby Prison, in Richmond, third at Belle Island, and from there to Andersonville; was kept there seven months; from there to Florence, S. C.; was then exchanged at Charleston, and came from there to Annapolis, Md.; from there to Columbus, Ohio, and received an honorable discharge. Came to Mansfield, where he has since been engaged in the photographic business, having one of the best galleries in the city. He has established a very extensive business, and an excellent reputation, as an artist. He stands at the head of his profession in Northern Ohio, and is prepared to do all kinds of first-class work in his line.

PRITCHARD, W. H., born in Worthington Township, Richland Co., Ohio, July, 1850. After taking an academical course at Greentown Academy, Perrysville, Ohio, he went to college at Denison University, and thence to the University of Wooster, where he graduated in June, 1874. The expenses of his education were paid almost exclusively by the results of his own labor, working summers and teaching winters. In July, 1874, he was married to Miss Sophie Leiter, of Lucas, Ohio, and for four years thereafter he was employed as a teacher—one year as assistant in Greentown Academy and three years as Superintendent of Schools in Shelby, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1878, by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, and immediately thereafter formed a copartnership with Norman M. Wolf, under the firm name of Pritchard & Wolf, and since that time has been enjoying a good and successful law practice. In the spring of 1879, being an enthusiastic Republican, he was active in organizing and was elected chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club of Mansfield. His family consists of his wife and two boys—J. Sample, aged 5 years, and Natscher W., aged 2½ years.

PROCTOR, FRANCIS M., REV., minister, U. P. Church; was born in Troy Township in 1829; he is the second son of James and Margaret (Mitchell) Proctor, who were both old residents of that township; James Proctor came to Ohio with his parents from Alleghany Co. in 1816, and settled in Troy Township where he lived until four years previous to his death; he died in Mansfield Oct. 9, 1871, aged 73 years; Margaret (Mitchell) Proctor died March 31, 1837. Francis M. received his elementary education in this county, and graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, in 1856; he studied theology at the Alleghany Seminary, and was licensed by the Mansfield Presbytery of the U. P. Church to preach in 1857; in the year 1858, a call was made out for him by the Cuylerville congregation under the care of the Caledonian Presbytery of the State of New York, which call he accepted, and was ordained Nov. 9, 1858, and installed Pastor of that congregation, where he remained until February, 1866, when on account of poor health he was compelled to resign his charge, and returned to Richland Co., Ohio, where he has since resided, a resident of Mansfield, and has not regained his health sufficiently to engage in the active work. On June 18, 1857, he was married to Miss Lovenia Bowers, of Morrow Co., with whom he has raised six children, two sons and four daughters.

PURDY, JAMES, retired capitalist; was born July 24, 1793, in Hopewell, York Co., Penn.; his father owned a farm on which he had a flouring-mill, located forty miles north of Baltimore; the non-intercourse laws of 1808-09 and embargo on shipping in our ports embarrassed his business, reduced his income and the value of his property; James had been given more than an ordinary common-school education, with the intention of giving him a college course; he was the oldest son, and a change of the pecuniary circumstances required his personal services; he was put to work on the farm, in the mill, and at whatever he would be most useful.

In 1811, his father sold out, and purchased a farm near Canandaigua, N. Y., to which place he removed with his family; James continued to labor with him until he became of age, and his father's farm was well improved; he then determined to acquire a liberal education by his own exertions; to that end he devoted two years in an academy of high repute in the acquirement of a classical education; a gentleman of the bar in Canandaigua tendered him a position in his office on very liberal terms, which he accepted, and entered as a law student, in which position he continued three years, the time required in that State for admission to the bar; during all this time, he sustained himself by teaching, either common schools or as assistant teacher in the Canandaigua Academy, with some perquisites of the office; Sept. 5, 1822, he left for Pensacola; he stopped at Louisville, Ky., on account of the sickness below; while thus waiting, he became acquainted with the effect on society produced by slavery, and determined to settle in a free State; he crossed the river into Indiana and went to Corydon, where the Supreme Court of the State and the United States District Court were in session, and was admitted to practice in both; on trial, the location did not suit him, he returned eastward, and May 29, 1823, settled in Mansfield, then a rough, unsightly hamlet, and then the farthest west town in that latitude; the county was then thirty miles square, sparsely settled, with intelligent, industrious and energetic pioneers,

Some years before this time, J. C. Gilkison had brought a printing establishment to this place, and made an unsuccessful effort to establish a paper; he sold to a Mr. Croswaite, who had also issued a prospectus, but failed to get sufficient support, and offered the property for sale; Mr. Purdy purchased it, and gave his note on time therefor, employed J. C. Gilkison as printer, and issued the Mansfield *Gazette;* he now discovered that the type was worn out and insufficient to print a respectable paper; he went to Cincinnati on horseback, purchased type on credit, and brought it to Mansfield in saddle-bags, the only mode of transportation then available.

In connection with his professional business, he continued to edit the paper until 1831, when he sold it to T. W. Bartley, then a young lawyer, since Judge of

the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio; a new circuit of the Court of Common Pleas was organized in the winter of 1823–24, composed of the counties of Richland, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford and Marion; in these, the Courts of Common Pleas held three terms annually, and the Supreme Court one; this circuit he traveled four times a year on horseback, accompanied with other members of the bar, also the Supreme Court in Columbus, and the courts in other counties occasionally; as the country improved and increased in population, he reduced the territorial extent of his practice; by careful and strict attention to business, and prompt remittances, he was intrusted with a full share of the most important business of the country, from which his income was principally derived.

Canals were located and being constructed in other parts of the State, for which water could not be obtained in this and other counties on the dividing ridge. A canal from the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio River, to the mouth of Big Sandy, on the Ohio Canal, was located and in process of construction by the State. Railroads were *then* considered quite inferior to canals. He had made an eastern tour and saw the railroads there being constructed and doing business, and thought a railroad from the western terminus of Sandy and Beaver Canal, westward, through Richland and other counties to the west line of the State, would create a valuable thoroughfare, connecting this part of the State with Pittsburgh, and thence eastward. His professional calling had introduced him to the prominent men of that city, and made him acquainted with the most prominent men on the line of the contemplated improvement.

In the summer of 1834, he wrote a number of these gentlemen, calling a meeting on a certain day at his office, to initiate the construction of this improvement. A meeting was held, composed of representatives from Wayne Co., westward to the State line, at which measures were taken to obtain an act of the Legislature, and Dr. A. G. Miller, S. R. Curtis (afterward General), and he were appointed a committee to forward the work. In the winter of 1834-35, he went to Columbus and procured the necessary legislation, and July 4, 1835, a meeting of the Commissioners therein designated was held at the court house, in Mansfield, and measures adopted to carry into effect the provisions of the charter. Dr. A. G. Miller and S. G. Curtis and he were again appointed a committee to take charge of the work. He called on the Board of Public Works for an engineer and corps to survey and locate the road. They, after much solicitation, in the spring of 1836, appointed S. R. Curtis, who organized his corps in Mansfield, and made the survey and location that summer; made his report to the Board of Public Works, and the expense was paid by the State. Of this, the Pittsburghers were notified by Mr. Purdy, without whose aid the work could not be done. Railroads had not yet become popular; they had the Pennsylvania canal and Ohio River, and declined co-operation. Thus terminated our labor of two years. But it was not lost. Our attention was directed to the construction of a railroad to Sandusky, which, as hereinafter stated, was completed in June, 1846. Mansfield soon became an important point, and in the fall of 1848, gentlemen of Pittsburgh wrote Mr. Purdy, requesting him to call a meeting at Massillon, which he did. The meeting was attended by Ohioans and Pennsylvanians. A joint charter from the two States was determined on. A committee was appointed to visit Harrisburg, and also one to visit Columbus to obtain the charter. Mr. Purdy and B. Jones, of Wooster, were the committee for Ohio. Mr. Purdy attended, and a joint charter was procured for what afterward became the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. This company had the benefit of our two years' work and the survey we had made, at the expense of the State. Thus, "large oaks from little acorns grow."

Richland had never become a well cultivated county; immense quantities of produce were by the farmers transported to the Lake on wagons. Our first market was Sandusky. A canal was made from Huron to Milan; this drew the business from Sandusky to Milan. Sandusky then had a railroad built to Monroeville, operated by horse-power. Much of the Richland trade was withdrawn from Milan to Monroeville and thence to Sandusky. Efforts had been making for some time to get a railroad from Sandusky to Mansfield, and charters therefor had been granted. A charter had been obtained for a railroad from Monroeville to Plymouth. In December, 1839, Judge Patterson and he were appointed to go to Columbus and obtain or have amended a charter for a road from Plymouth to Mansfield, which was accomplished. He, with others, spent the winter among the farmers throughout the county in obtaining stock. In the spring of 1840, the company was organized and he was appointed President. Under his superintendence, an engineer was appointed and the road located, and in August, 1840, the first ground was broken in Mansfield, in the presence of a large and deeply interested assembly, by John Stewart, the first Surveyor and the first Auditor of the county, and Gen. Robert Bentley, also an early pioneer and commander of the militia of the county, both farmers. On that day the foundation of Mansfield's prosperity was laid. It then became a railroad terminus. Other railroads were constructed through this point, in all of which he took an active part, and for their construction contributed liberally. These public improvements have made Mansfield a railroad center, a commercial and manufacturing city. For this we are deeply indebted to the stalwart pioneers of the county, who subscribed liberally to the stock. Bonds were not then issued, the money had to be raised in the country. The three companies were consolidated; the work progressed slowly, and the cars did not reach Mansfield until June, 1846. It now forms part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. To the contributors the improvements were not a direct financial success, but in the improvements of the country they have their compensation. In 1855, he invested in real estate in Iowa, one tract lay on the west bank of the Mississippi River. He, with others, added to this and laid out the city of Clinton, which, in 1870, contained 8,000 inhabitants, a National Bank, a daily paper and a street car company. The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company was then (1855) organized, of which he became a stockholder, and in which he was offered and accepted a prominent position in locating and constructing the road. It was completed and the enterprise was a pecuniary success. It crossed the

river at Clinton on a bridge, and has become a part of the route from Chicago to San Francisco. About the same time, he, with two others, purchased a block in Chicago on which they erected seven good buildings which he still owns. As facilities in Mansfield multiplied, business increased, requiring greater money accommodations. In 1845, he took an active part in obtaining the charter for the State Bank of Ohio, of which he became a member of the Board of Control and assisted in the management of its multifarious departments, consisting of forty branches. It was wound up at the termination of its charter, no bill holder ever losing a dollar. He, with the assistance of William Granger, G. Armintrout, David Anderson and John Shank, organized a branch—the Farmers' Bank of Mansfield, of which he was appointed President and Attorney, which position he occupied until the termination of the charter. This bank was the only institution of the kind in Mansfield for many years. It afforded means liberally to business men, and thereby promoted the prosperity of the city. At the expiration of this charter in 1865, the stockholders organized and transferred their stock to the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, of which he was appointed President and Attorney, which position he still occupies. This is now the only bank in the city that issues notes for circulation. It affords to our manufacturers and others pecuniary means for carrying on their business and a satisfactory profit to the stockholders. He was connected with other branches and some banking houses in the State. In 1850, he, J. M. Rhodes and S. B. Sturges, established a banking house in Sacramento City, Cal., where he had previously sent some miners, and furnished their outfit. This banking institution built the first fire-proof banking house in that city.

Although his business was extended, he continued to promote the interests of the city by liberally participating in all public improvements, by erecting business houses on Main street, and a comfortable family residence in the suburbs, where he continues to reside. He is a Presbyterian; not withholding aid from other denominations, his contributions were principally made to that church and its institutions. To the Wooster University he gave $5,000, the interest of which to be used in putting young men through the two last years of the course, who by their own exertions had reached the junior class.

In politics, he is a Whig and a Republican, in all those terms imply, including the *N*. To the support of these principles he contributed liberally, but never held a civil office. He has been a soldier and a participant in three wars. In that of 1812–15, he served in the army on the Niagara frontier. By special authority from the Governor, he assisted in enlisting Ohio's quota for the Mexican Army. On the first call for soldiers to suppress the rebellion, he received a telegram from Gov. Denison to enlist soldiers. Within forty-eight hours he raised and put on the cars for Columbus 100 soldiers; physical debility prevented him from accompanying them. As Chairman of the County Committee, he took an active part in raising men, and supplies to those in the field. He was appointed Commissioner for drafting men for the army, which duty he faithfully performed. His son, James, with his consent, enlisted at the age of 16 as a private, continued in the service to the close of the war, being promoted in the mean time to 1st Lieutenant. Although assiduously devoting his time to his profession, he was still attached to the business of his early life. After providing a home, an office and a library, he purchased a farm, then a mill site and built a mill, which he sold in 1835. In 1836, he purchased lands on the south shore of the Maumee River, opposite the Grand Rapids and an island in the river, thereby becoming the riparian proprietor of three-fourths of the Maumee and of the water-power. Here he erected a flouring-mill, saw-mill and other machinery, which he continues to keep in operation. On part of the land a prosperous town has grown up; on the remainder, farms have been cleared up, and are being cultivated and improved under his own supervision. At the age of 87, although badly crippled by rheumatism, he otherwise enjoys perfectly good health.

RACE, W. H., physician; came to Mansfield in 1859, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since, except his service in the army, where he was surgeon in the 3d O. V. I. Returning, he again resumed his profession; he has served as Coroner for Richland Co. for two terms. Dr. Race is an alumnus of the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he graduated.

RECORD, C. M., boot and shoe dealer; he came to Mansfield in July, 1878, from Massachusetts; engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes, introducing all the late machinery, which added to his success; being prepared to meet all competition in price and quality, he is now selling his goods in many places in Ohio, and has a very extensive home custom trade. It is now an established fact, that Mansfield has a first-class shoemaker, prepared to make all classes of work, from the very finest hand-sewed boot to the stogy or brogan, as cheap as can be procured in any of the Eastern cities.

REED, N. S., General Agent Richland Mutual Insurance Company; he was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 7, 1823; the third child of James and Susan Reed, old residents of that place; he came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Knox Co. in 1829, where he received his elementary education; at the age of 16 years, he commenced the trade of harness-making in Frederick, which he completed in four years afterward; for a year afterward, he was employed in a dry-goods store as clerk, then he purchased a stock of goods and opened a store in Waterford, which he continued for eighteen months, when the death of his father compelled a change and he returned to Frederick, where he resumed his trade, at which he worked until removing to Mansfield in April, 1856, where he plied his vocation until the spring of 1863; for three years following, he engaged in real-estate business in this city, when he received the appointment of General Agent of the Richland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he now holds. Mr. Reed was married in Richland Co., March 11, 1852, to Miss Cordelia Geddes; they have four children—Burr W., Lizzie A., Hattie R. and Mary; Burr W. died at the age of 9 years, and Mary at the age of 6 months. Mr. Reed was made a Mason at Frederickton, Ohio, in 1845, in which order he has held a number of subordinate

offices and is now a member of Venus Lodge, Mansfield. During his residence in this city, he has been identified in every movement tending toward the improvement of the city and its inhabitants.

REED, INK & LEWIS, jobbers of notions, hosiery and fancy goods. H. L. Reed came to Mansfield in 1865, and engaged in book store, which he continued for some years. He established the present business in January, 1875. Mr. Reed was married to Miss Wasson, daughter of William Wasson, of Ashland, Ohio, in 1867. Residence, West Third street.

REMY, PETER, merchant and manufacturer; he was born Sept. 20, 1830, in Mogendorf, dukedom of Nassau, Germany; he emigrated with his parents to the United States early in the spring of 1844, who located in Mansfield June 29, 1844; he was then 14 years of age; the year following, he was employed by Mr. Keith, who was one of the early settlers, and kept a tavern stand one and a half miles north of the city; he remained with him two months, and recalls with gratitude to this day the treatment he then received. His father soon after apprenticed him until he became of age to Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Ford, desiring that he should thoroughly prepare himself and complete the study of the law; after remaining about ten days, he became dissatisfied, and sought other employment; an uncle, who was then living three miles west of town, kindly found him employment in the dry-goods store of Endly & Wigle, with whom he acted as a salesman for three years; he was afterward employed in the same business in the firm of Frost & McBride for one year; this firm having failed, he was in like capacity engaged in the store of Sturges, Grimes & Co., for a period of four years. In December, 1852, he went to California, where he was again hired by Frost, who had preceded him and who was engaged in the same line of business; he remained with him one and a half years; for a short time afterward, he did business in Weaverville, then in a placer-mine; soon after, he opened what was then termed a general store. After residing in California four years, he returned to Mansfield, where he has since resided; in the spring of 1857, he opened a dry-goods store with his cousin, under the firm name of P. & A. W. Remy; this partnership continued until the spring of 1864, when he was next employed in the store of E. & T. Wirt for six months, then doing business on the old Weldon corner; Nov. 20, 1865, he, in company with James A. Hedges and Abraham C. Cummings, bought out the wholesale grocery, confectionery and liquor house of E. Clapp & Co.; the firm name was then Remy, Hedges & Co., which was soon after changed to Remy, Hedges & Walters; in this business, he was engaged fourteen years. He is now extensively engaged in manufacturing the celebrated patent thill coupling, also fork, hoe and other handles, in Lodi, Ohio; the firm name is Remy, Warren & Co. During his residence of thirty-four years in this city, Mr. Remy has held many positions of trust and honor; one term as City Treasurer, and again re-elected; he has served as Treasurer of Madison Township for two terms, and as one of the Infirmary Directors, which position he was compelled to resign, his business demanding his full time; he was a member of the Board of Equalization for six years, and served on the Board of Public Improvements, and for two terms a member of the Richland Mutual Fire Insurance Company; in all these positions, Mr. Remy served with credit to himself and for the interests of the people.

REMY, A. W., & SON. The above-mentioned firm are well-known grocers and coffee-roasters; they occupy Nos. 4 and 5 South Park street, a double store, 30x70 feet, connected by an arch, with a warehouse in the rear; they have a commodious store, and do a large business, and are first-class grocers; they are also coffee-roasters, and keep the largest variety of fine coffee, both green and roasted, to be found in Mansfield; salt, lard, plaster, water-lime, etc., always on hand and convenient to load; they make a specialty of clothes-wringers, and are sole agents for the Excelsior and Welcome wringers, with bench, which have been introduced over the county and given universal satisfaction; they have sold hundreds of these machines, and would refer any person wishing to buy a wringer to parties using them; they are guaranteed to be the best in the world.

REMY, E. & F. M., grocers; they were born in Mansfield, and are engaged in the grocery business, 108 Main street; they have the finest assortment of staple and fancy groceries in the city, and offer them at bottom prices; their stock consists of sugars, teas, coffees, sirups, spices, fruits, berries, and vegetables in in their season, flour and feed; they also make a specialty of fine cigars and tobacco; goods are delivered free to all parts of the city.

RICHARDSON, JAMES R., manufacturer mineral and soda water. He was born in Allegheny City, Penn., July 1, 1829; in 1830, his parents moved to Washington Co., Penn., where his mother died two years later, leaving a family of six children, four boys and two girls, the youngest 7 months and the oldest 15 years old. The subject of this sketch obtained a fair common-school education by attending school during the winter months; not relishing the avocation of a farmer, he determined to try the city, and, in 1846, the next year after the great fire there, he went to Pittsburgh, where an elder sister resided. She had married a gentleman engaged in the manufacture of hats and caps, and by whom Mr. Richardson was employed as clerk; while here he learned the business, and at the end of three years, he was enabled to purchase his brother-in-law's store, through the aid of a friend and the easy terms of payment given him by his brother-in-law, who wished to retire from the business. After carrying on the business for several years, having once been partially burned out, and losing considerable money, he sold out and invested his means in a steamboat, which he entered in the capacity of receiving and discharging —mud-clerk; he engaged in the river trade for some time, holding all the positions on the boat from clerk to captain. In 1867, he sold out, and engaged in the drug business in New Castle, Lawrence Co., Penn. In 1870, he sold out here, and in March, 1871, came to Mansfield, and engaged in the manufacture of mineral and soda water, The confinement in the drug trade had impaired his health, and his physician recommended him to try out-door employment, or one that would give him considerable physical exercise; the business

he now follows gives him just that, and is, therefore, fitted for his condition; in 1875, after the death of Isaac Gass, then Mayor of the city, he was urged to run for the unexpired term; he did so and was elected by seventy-five majority; two years later, he was re-elected by seventy-four majority; he served out the term, faithfully discharging all the duties of the office. Mr. Richardson was married in 1852, to Miss Mary E. Surles, of Steubenville, Ohio; they are the parents of three children, one boy and two girls, one of whom (a daughter) is dead; both the other children are married and have families. Mr. Richardson is now and has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., K. P. and Knights of Honor.

RHODES, WILLIAM H. This well-known citizen, at present a merchant, on the corner of East Diamond and Fourth streets, is of English descent, dating back to the Beaumonts and Hoxeys; William H. Rhodes was born in Portage Co. Dec. 8, 1819, and removed to Mansfield in the year 1846; soon after his removal to this county, he was engaged in buying horses for the Eastern market, until the year 1849, and then for a time was proprietor of the old Exchange, on Main street, now the European Hotel, which he soon after relinquished to take charge of the Teegarden House, now the St. James; soon after, he was actively engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until the year 1858, at which time he sailed from New York, by way of the Isthmus, for California, where he remained eight years, principally engaged in stock farming. In June, 1866, he returned to his native State, locating in Mansfield, where he has since been engaged in active business. Mr. Rhodes was married in the year 1848, to Miss Alzoa M. Winslow, by whom he has had nine children, six living—Abbie W., Esther S., George T., Helen S., Carrie E. and Mary A.; Mrs. Rhodes died Feb. 16, 1869; a kind mother and wife, she will long be remembered for her many good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Rhodes comes from a long-lived family, his father and mother both living until about their 80th year, and died in California some years since. William H. Rhodes, the second son in a family of six children, during his residence in this city, has always been considered an upright and good citizen, and respected by the entire community. Two brothers of Mr. Rhodes were for a time in succession cashiers of the old Farmers' Bank, of this city, and will be remembered by the old citizens as good business men.

RICHARD, J. FRAISE, Professor, President and founder of the Mansfield Normal College. He was born one mile west of Ashland, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1844; at the age of 7, his parents moved from that locality to the southern line of Wood Co., and began to clear up a farm; in this work he assisted, remaining on the farm until his 16th year, using such opportunities of education as the district school afforded; with these aids and self-study under most trying circumstances, he was qualified to teach a country school during the winter of 1860, being then but 16 years of age; with the means thus secured, he attended the Seneca County Academy at Republic one term in the fall of 1861, under the charge of Prof. Aaron Schuyler, now of Baldwin University; returning to his home, he taught during the dark days of 1861–62, and was ready to return to the Academy in September, 1862; when President Lincoln called for 600,000 volunteers, he enlisted in Co. B, 111th O. V. I., and went to the army; he was soon detailed as a clerk, in which capacity he spent over three years in the Government service; for two years he was Chief Clerk of the armies and departments, under the control of Maj. Gens. J. D. Cox, John M. Schofield, George S. Stoneman and John M. Palmer; twice during his army service he was offered a captain's commission, but they were both refused. At the close of the war, he was offered a position in the War Department at Washington, but it was also refused; returning from the army in 1865, he attended the University at Indianapolis for one year, taking double work; thence he went to the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he completed the business, scientific and classical courses, graduating in August, 1869; during 1869–70, he taught in the Lebanon School; in the fall of 1870, he organized at Republic, Ohio, the Northwestern Normal School, and thus became the pioneer of normal work in Northwestern Ohio. From the hundreds and thousands of pupils received in that school during the five years it was under his management, have been taken the Principal and subordinate teachers of the Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal, to-day the largest normal school in America; some of the teachers in the Ada Normal; lawyers and physicians without number, and innumerable teachers and Superintendents; he taught a portion of a year at Ada, and was Superintendent of the Alliance (Ohio) Public Schools during 1877–78; from Alliance he came to Mansfield. From this sketch it will be seen that, as pupil and teacher, he has been connected with every grade of school in this country, and has acquired a diversified experience. His articles on educational subjects have been published in the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, the Boston *Journal of Education*, the Chicago *Educational Weekly*, the *Eclectic Teacher and Southern School Journal*, the *Common School Teacher*, *Normal Teacher* and *Parents' and Teachers' Monthly*. He is thoroughly known in the educational world, and is now permanently settled in the work of his life, the building-up of the Mansfield Normal College.

RIEMAN, ANDREW, brewer. He was born in Ida, Precinct of Rhodenburg, Chur, Hessen, Germany, July 23, 1826, and was married to Dorethea Kiston, on the 17th day of September, 1848. Mr. Rieman has been a resident of Mansfield since 1857, and during that time has held a number of public positions of honor and trust; he has repeatedly held the position of Councilman from the Third Ward in the City Council, and was elected President of the same several terms, where he served with credit to himself and the city's interest. To Andrew and Dorethea Rieman have been born six children, four of whom are living and two dead—Rosina, born Oct 11, 1849; John, Jan. 21, 1852; Elisabeth, Aug. 11, 1854; Lizzie, Feb. 11, 1856; Andrew, Jr., July 23, 1858; Dorethea, Oct. 16, 1864; Elisabeth Rieman died April 12, 1855, and Andrew, Jr., Dec. 18, 1861. Mr. Rieman is now a resident of Mansfield, where he is engaged in an extensive brewing business.

RITCHIE, JAMES, Sheriff of Richland Co. He was born in the County Monahan, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1843;

he came to this county with his parents, who emigrated in 1846; the family afterward returned to Ireland in 1852, and in the latter part of the same year again came to America, where they have since resided; he began carpenter work in 1862, in this city, which trade he acquired and followed until 1875, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under John J. Dickson; he was elected Sheriff of Richland Co. in October, 1877, and re-elected in 1879, which position he now holds. He is the youngest man who has ever been elected to that office in this county. He was married in Mansfield to Kate Bell; they are the parents of six children —Bertie B., born Sept. 19, 1870; Franklin D., born Dec. 6, 1872; William W., born April 4, 1873; Nettie May, born July 29, 1876; James J., born Oct. 13, 1879; Kate, April 19, 1880.

RITTER, WILLIAM, leather merchant. Was born in Canton, Ohio; Jan. 10, 1834, where his parents resided previous to their removal to Mansfield in 1836. Since reaching manhood, he has held a number of offices of honor and trust, both in the city and county, to the satisfaction of the people; in 1860, he was elected City Clerk, which position he resigned at the breaking-out of the civil war, and entered the army in the three-months service, where he remained during his full term of enlistment; in the fall of 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in which office he served two terms of three years each; in 1877, he was elected a Trustee of the Board of Water Works, which office he now holds and is President of the same. In June 24, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Keech, daughter of C. C. Keech, of this city, now residents of South Main street, Mansfield.

RITTER, JOSEPH (deceased). In 1874, Oct. 20, Mansfield lost one of its old and respected citizens, in the person of Joseph Ritter, who had lived here nearly fifty years, honored and respected, always a gentleman, plain and frank in his intercourse with his fellow-men; he was proverbial for his kindness and rigid honesty; he was born in Brakerl, Westphalia, Germany, in the year 1796, and emigrated to this country in 1818, landing in Baltimore, where he worked at his trade (tanner) until 1822, when he removed to Canton, Ohio, and in 1836, to Mansfield, having previously visited Ohio in 1819; after his retirement from business, a few years previous to his death, and on his fiftieth anniversary in this county, he visited the land of his birth and the scenes of his childhood, interesting incidents of which he was accustomed to relate with minuteness. Joseph Ritter was married in Baltimore, April 2, 1828, to Miss Magaline Eberly, who survives him, and by whom he had three children—John, William and Louisa, who now reside in this city.

RITTER, JOHN, tanner and leather dealer. The senior of the present firm of Ritter & Sons, was born in Canton, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1829; when 7 years of age, he came with his parents to this city, where he has since resided; while quite young, he commenced work in his father's tannery, which trade he afterward acquired, and in which he continued until the organization of the leather firm. He was married in Mansfield, May 8, 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Irwin, who died April 15, 1879, leaving four children.

ROBERTS, MARK L., mechanic and inventor. The subject of this sketch was born in East Whiteland Township, Chester Co., Penn., July 15, 1822, a descendant both on his father's and mother's side of old and well-known families, the one of Welsh and the other of French pedigree; his younger days were spent on a farm in his native county, where he first began to show that inventive genius that has produced so many useful labor-saving machines during his life. While in his 17th year, he invented a thrashing machine, which he thinks was the second manufactured; his second invention, a knitting machine and the Roberts Manufacturing Knitting Machine, was the work of sixteen years' hard labor before its accomplishment; an adjustable cork horse-shoe, which is believed to be a great improvement over the old method, he invented in 1873; a rake and hay elevator in 1872; a seamless knit bag in 1869. Mr. Roberts' family consists of a wife and six children; of the sons, Isaac Calvin is a painter; Allen Lewis, an engineer; Wayne K., a needle manufacturer. Mr. Roberts is now living on North Mulberry street, Mansfield, in a beautiful home, diligently at work in other improvements.

ROWLAND, REV. JAMES, was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1792, where he was reared, and graduted at Jefferson College in 1813; he was of Scotch-Irish descent, his family having come from the North of Ireland; after leaving college, he went to Washington City, where he taught a preparatory school; he left Washington after a residence of four years, and opened a classical school at Darlington, Penn., where he remained as teacher and preacher of the Presbyterian faith until the spring of 1820, when he removed to Mansfield, where he was settled over the first church organization in Richland Co., preaching here part of the time and part six miles west on the Leesville road. He was married twice, first to Maria S. Christmas, of Wooster, Ohio, May 2, 1820, who died in November, 1839; second, to Mary A. Moody, of Shippensburg, Penn., May 12, 1841; Mr. Rowland was a ripe scholar, a man of fine personal appearance, and possessed more than ordinary talent; after a life of usefulness he died at his house in Mansfield, Dec. 20, 1873.

RUMMEL, J. P., proprietor of suspender factory. Was born in 1840, Worthington Township, Richland Co. Married in 1866, to Eva Redrup, she was born in Cleveland; they have the following family: Wilber J. (deceased), Lulu E., Arthur Clifton. Mr. Rummel is conducting an enterprise that is giving employment to a number of hands; the articles of his manufacture are growing fast in popularity, and consequently is increasing, and is taking the lead of this class of goods.

RUNYAN, BENTLEY S. (deceased). The subject of this sketch, who was one of the active and prominent business men of Mansfield for over twenty years, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, March 6, 1821; he was the eighth child of Hill and Mary L. Runyan, who were old residents of that county; in the month of April, 1847, he removed to Mansfield, where he opened a hardware store, near the southeast corner of Walnut and Fourth streets; in the fall of the same year, he changed his location to a room south of Fourth on Main street, where he remained until after purchasing the

building south of the present European Hotel, in which place for many years he did a large and extensive business, it being the chief hardware store in the city. During his residence in this city, he was prominent in all public and charitable enterprises, and his name was generally found at the head of the list of those citizens who petitioned and subscribed in the interest of the city and its inhabitants; he was one of the founders of the Mansfield Gas-light Company, and served as one of its officers, and was elected on an independent ticket as Mayor of the city, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction; for many years he was an active member and officer of the Richland Co. Agricultural Society, the success of which was due in a great measure to his efforts. He was married in Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Miss Lucinda Murphy, of that place, Jan. 14, 1844; five children by this marriage are living—John Beatley, now a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, where he holds the position of Teller in the Tiffin National Bank; Charles C., of the firm of Bush & Runyan, plumbers and gas-fitters in this city; Robert Mead, iron-roofer and painter, now in the employ of the Aultman & Taylor Co., and two daughters, Almeda and Mary E. B. S. Runyan died in this city Jan. 12, 1869; R. Mead Runyan was married in Mansfield, Jan. 20, 1875, to Miss Ida Boyle; two sons were born to them—Frank, born in 1876, died March 18, 1878; Harry was born Jan. 15, 1877.

RUSSELL, REV. FRANK, Pastor Congregational Church. (The first part of this sketch was taken from the 3d vol. of the History of the city of Brooklyn, and the rest was written by a lay member of Mr. Russell's church, with the aid of the records). Rev. Russell was born May 19, 1840, at Marion, Wayne Co. N. Y., the eighth of nine children, all boys, and all reared to manhood by the same parents; his father was a well-to-do farmer, and when Frank was 10 or 11 years of age, lost nearly all his property by the failure of business firms, who had used his name as security; Mr. Russell's education was procured by his own efforts; he taught school during the winters when he was 15 and 16 years old, and an academy in Niagara Co., when 17; at the same time taking his college-fitting from his 13th to 17th year, at the Collegiate Institute at Marion. In 1858, being prepared for the sophomore year in Yale College, he went to Phillips Co., Ark., with the determination of earning sufficient money by teaching to defray the expenses of the college and seminary courses. Associated with an elder brother, he was soon at the head of an academy which flourished beyond all expectation, and became the organizer of the first teachers' associations and normal work ever known in that part of the State. His home was with an eminent physician, where he improved an excellent opportunity of studying medicine, the advantages of which have been perceptible in all his subsequent work. He remained teaching with increasing success in every respect until the entrance of the Union army in the summer of 1862, when every dollar, all personal property, library, horses, etc., and even wardrobe, were lost amid the ravages of war. Three of Mr. Russell's brothers were in the army, one of whom was killed when leading the 2d Kansas Regiment, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Russell made his way to Michigan, became Instructor in Adrian College, where with highest honors he also took his degree in 1864, under Dr. Mahan; he entered Union Seminary in New York City the same year, continued his self-support by teaching the classics and phonography, doing mission work, speaking and writing. Married the daughter of a clergyman in 1866; graduated in 1867, and removed at once to Philadelphia, where, during his last Seminary year, he had gone weekly to preach to an unorganized congregation. He was greatly blessed in his labors, organized Plymouth Church, and on that occasion was both ordained and installed Pastor, his friend, Dr. J. P. Thompson, preaching the sermon. He was unwearying in raising funds for the new building, which was built and dedicated at the corner of Nineteenth and Master streets. Mr. Russell left this work, and was called to what was then the Fifth Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y.; in April, 1868, very soon after, by a difficulty it had been rent in twain. One year from this division it was re-united with added forces, under the name of the Park Congregational Church, and Mr. Russell was installed Pastor, his own previous Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preaching the sermon. A new building was erected on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventh street, he raising therefor over $9,000 outside the parish. After over five years of active labor here, his home was broken up by the death of his estimable wife, when at the suggestion and aid of his generous and loving people, he left his two young children in appropriate care, and traveled in Europe, returning at the close of 1873; he very soon removed to the charge of the First Congregational Church in Kalamazoo, Mich. In May, 1876, Mr. Russell was married to a daughter of Judge Henry, of Detroit. He found his church the eighth in size of the churches of that order in the State, and after it had become the fourth in size and the church for the first time in twenty-two years entirely relieved of debt, he was visited with the sad calamity of the burning of his dwelling with almost its entire contents, including his fine library of over 1,100 volumes, and over 16,000 pages of manuscript, and also a valuable cabinet of minerals and curiosities. In the prime of his strength, his wife and children all in excellent health, Mr. Russell was soon called to his present charge in Mansfield, where he was installed Pastor on the 15th of May, 1878. The pastorate of Mr. Russell in Mansfield has thus far been marked by an earnest and systematic effort to promote the best interests of the church and the community. He has shown himself to be a severe student, and a zealous, painstaking laborer in the Master's vineyard; his methods are practical, and his manner of teaching and preaching attractive and impressive; his sermons are the result of thought and exhaustive preparation, and are fully committed and delivered extempore, entirely without notes; his interest in the reform and philanthropies that seek the good of the community, calls him to impress upon them the peculiar bent of his mind, and systematic and business-like efforts characterize the movements, which are quickened and expanded by the influence of his skillful touch, and made to bud and blossom with promise; within a year from the commencement of Mr. Russell's labors in the church, occurred the heroic and wonderfully successful struggle

with the great and overshadowing church debt, in which $40,000 were pledged to wipe out the incubus. Within a year also, the great revival under the leadership of Messrs. Whittle & McGrannahan added sixty-four members by confession, the other churches of the city also reaping adequate harvests; temporally and spiritually the church has prospered greatly under Mr. Russell's charge, the congregations have been enlarged, the prayer and conference meetings have been largely increased in numbers and intensified in interest, and the Sabbath school has had exceptional growth, and is the beautiful and flourishing garden of the church, which is to gladden the future with abundant fruitage; the enthusiasm of the youth of the society has been stimulated and aroused as it never has been before, and the beneficence and missionary spirit of the church have been broadened and deepened, and bear onward unusual blessings. In all these realizations, the active brain and willing, practiced hand of Mr. Russell are visible. For the benefit of the community Mr. Russell has, together with the Pastors of the other evangelical denominations, begun a work that cannot but be wide-reaching in its influences, blessings and comforts for the poorer classes. The Union Church work was great in its conception and noble in its purpose; it seeks to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and lift up the degraded and sin-stricken, it is practical Christianity as taught by the Savior. Mr. Russell has taken active interest in this movement, and the resident clergy are working harmoniously and efficiently in its behalf; the larger success is yet to come. One of the principal efforts of Mr. Russell has been to promote brotherly feeling and unity of action among the evangelical churches, as the best way to assure God's blessings by deserving them; he has been met in the proper spirit, and all is harmony and peace and promise. Among what has been published from Mr. Russell's pen apart from newspaper columns, special mention should be made of some outline lessons of Biblical study, several addresses, quite a number of pamphlet sermons, and a volume on the "State of the Dead," and the geographical index to the collection of maps in one of the best-known teachers' Bibles, believed to be the first index of the kind applied to Biblical maps. His largest work is entitled, "What Jesus Says," a large 12mo of 400 pages, being a compilation of all the utterances of the Savior arranged under topics, with a careful index; the edition of this work was very soon exhausted, showing it has met and filled a want recognized among Christians.

SEAMAN, CONSTANTINE ORORICK, was born in Virginia, April 3, 1820, and came to Ohio and settled in Wayne Co. in 1833, and to Mansfield in October, 1842. C. O. Seaman was married in 1839 to Margaret Furguson, who died in 1849. In the year 1852, he was married to Miranda Hill, who died in 1866, and in the year 1870, he was married to Rebecca Furguson. Mr. Seaman, in his younger days, was considered one of the strong men of Richland Co., and during his residence here has done much hard labor in assisting to clear up the country and make Mansfield what it is. Mr. Seaman is of English and Irish descent, and inherits a strong constitution; is in active life, and a resident of the Third Ward, Mansfield, where he has lived many years.

SEWARD, JAMES P., attorney; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1851, at Mt. Vernon; moved to Mansfield in 1856. He attended the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ashland Co.; also attended the Oberlin College; read law with Manual May; admitted to the bar, Aug. 22, 1876, in Lorain Co.; engaged in the practice of law in Mansfield in the fall of 1876, and still continues in the practice. In 1877, he was appointed Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee; in 1878–79, promoted to the chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Seward ably conducted the campaign of 79, which, by his unceasing assiduity, resulting in a great victory in Richland Co. for Democracy.

SHERMAN, JOHN, HON. The name Sherman is by no means common in England, though it has been highly respected and honored. Sir Henry Sherman, of Yaxley, was one of the executors of the will of the Earl of Derby, dated May 23, 1521; William Sherman, Esq., purchased Knightstown, in the time of Henry VIII; a monument to William Sherman is in Ottery, May, 1542. [Hollister History Conn., Vol. 2, p. 440.]

None of the records now accessible show precisely the relation between the Shermans of Yaxley, and Edmund Sherman of Dedham, Essex Co., whose descendants came to America. The latter was a clothworker and a man of means; his initials were found on a stained-glass window (his gift), one of the buttresses of the church was built by him, and the pupils of the free school indorsed by him were seen going to church in procession, by the Rev. Henry B. Sherman, now Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, Esopus, N. Y.

Edmund Sherman married Ann Pellet April 30, 1560; their son Edmund married Ann Clark June 11, 1584; their son, Edmund 3d, had a fourth Edmund, who came to this country with his three sons—John, Edmund and Samuel, and a nephew, John Sherman, but with his son Edmund, returned to England in 1636, and left the three boys to work their way in the new world. The nephew John was the ancestor of Roger Sherman. The son John was the Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, Mass., the most noted mathematician at that time in New England. Samuel, his brother, was the ancestor of the Ohio Shermans. His son, Deacon John Sherman, died in 1730; his son, John 3d, died in 1727; his son, Daniel, was born Aug. 14, 1721, and was one of the noted men of Connecticut. Cothren (page 190) says of Daniel Sherman: "He was perhaps the most distinguished man that had arisen in the town (Woodbury) previous to his day." He was a Justice of the Quorum for twenty-five years, and Judge of the Litchfield County Courts five years from 1786. For sixteen years, he was Probate Clerk for the District of Woodbury, and Judge of that District thirty-seven years. He represented his native town in the General Assembly sixty-five sessions, retaining the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. It is to be remembered that there were two sessions a year, May and October. He was a man of commanding powers of mind, of sterling integrity, and every way well qualified for the various public trusts confided to his care. He died at a good old age, and full of honors.

The sixth son of the Hon. Daniel Sherman was Taylor Sherman. He was married in 1787 to Elizabeth

Stoddard, a descendant of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, one of the justly noted men of New England. To know what is in the present Sherman family, and whence it came, it is necessary to give some account of this line of their ancestry. The ministry of Mr. Stoddard was remarkable for its duration and the peace and prosperity that attended it. From the date of his first sermon as a candidate, to that of his last, immediately preceding the brief illness that terminated his useful labors, he numbered sixty years in his holy calling. "We have contemplated him," says Cothren, (page 140), "hitherto only as a minister of the Gospel; but his labors ended not here. He was at the same time minister, lawyer and physician. Like many of the early ministers of the colony, he prepared himself for the practice of physic, that he might administer to the wants of the body as well as the mind.

"He was Clerk of the Probate for the District of Woodbury, then comprising many towns, for a period of forty years; in this capacity, he drew most of the wills for his parishioners, and did nearly all the business of the office. * * * All the records of the court during the time he was Clerk, appear in his handwriting."

The characteristics of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard appear in the widow of Taylor Sherman, his granddaughter, for, as one of the grandchildren says, "She made us stand around."

The Hon. Taylor Sherman, having married Elizabeth Stoddard, lived at Norwalk, Conn., lost property by depredations of the enemy during the Revolution; inherited a part of the fire lands in Ohio, and came out in 1808 as Commissioner to make a partition of them.

The Hon. Charles R. Sherman, his son, married Mary Hoyt in Norwalk, Conn., in 1810; after being robbed as Internal Revenue Collector by his Deputies, and thus broken up, he came West with his wife and one child on horseback, and settled in the town of Lancaster.

Lancaster at that time was noted all over the State and the West generally, for the learning and talent of its bar, yet Mr. Sherman placed himself in a position in accordance with the splendid history of the Sherman family. At the age of 35, when he had fairly entered upon a successful legal practice, before accumulating more than barely enough to pay the expenses of settling in a new country, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In a brief memoir by Gen. Reese, it is said, "He rose rapidly to eminence as a polished and eloquent advocate and as a judicious and reliable counselor at law. Indeed, in the elements of mind necessary to build up and sustain such a reputation, few men were his equal in Ohio." While on the bench at Lebanon, he was taken suddenly ill, and died on the 24th of June, 1829.

He left a family of eleven children, of whom the eldest was 16 years of age, and the youngest 6 weeks. Of these Gen. W. T. Sherman was the sixth, and the Hon. John Sherman the eighth. The widow, having scant means to maintain herself and family, could do little toward educating them. The Hon. Thomas Ewing adopted William Tecumseh and had him made a cadet at West Point, and he thereby became a distinguished General, being now at the head of the Army of the United States.

John, at 8 years of age, was adopted by his father's cousin, John Sherman, of Mount Vernon, with whom he remained until 1831, when he went to Lancaster to school. In 1837, he was appointed junior rod-man on the Muskingum Improvement, under Col. Samuel Curtis. In the spring of 1840, his brother, Charles T., then in the practice of law in Mansfield, invited him here; after four years' study, when 21 years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. He began public life in 1855 as a Representative in Congress. His upward career was rapid and sure; he was kept at his post all through the war of the rebellion, doing valiant service, in the Senate and in organizing troops for the war. After the war, he was continued there until his call to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which place he has so signally and successfully filled.

All the other members of Judge Sherman's family lived to grow up and occupy respectable positions in society.

SHERMAN, CHARLES J. (deceased); Judge Sherman was born in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 3, 1811, and was brought by his parents to Lancaster, Ohio, about a year later; he graduated at the Ohio University, at Athens, about 1829; he studied law with Henry Stoddard, at Dayton, and, after being educated to the bar, came to Mansfield about 1835; he remained here, steadily engaged in practice, until 1867, when he was appointed United States District Judge at Cleveland, where he settled and lived until his death, Jan. 1, 1879. He was married, in 1841, to Eliza Williams, of Dayton; they became the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mary Hoyt, born in 1842, now the wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the U. S. A.; Henry Stoddard, born in 1845, now practicing law in Cleveland; John, Jr., born in 1847, now U. S. Marshal in New Mexico; Charles F. Cook, born in 1848, died in infancy; Anna Wallace, born in 1850, died Jan. 1, 1870; Eliza A. Williams, born in 1852, now the wife of Colgate Hoyt, of Cleveland; Elizabeth Bancroft, born in 1857, now the wife of J. D. Cameron, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Judge Sherman resigned his judgeship in 1873, and, during the remainder of his life, held no office. Judge Sherman, while a resident of Mansfield and which crowned the very prime of his life, was active in promoting all the material interests of Mansfield and the county of Richland—specially in the organization of the agricultural society, in the introduction of better modes for the larger production of the better quality of fruits; he was for years one of the officers of the S., M. & N. R. R. Co. (now a part of the B. & O. R. R.); took a very active part in the projection and building of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and was the first general solicitor, or counsel, of said company; he had a large practice as an attorney, but seldom appeared at the bar, preferring the work of a counselor in the office, and was one of the most genial of men in social life, a safe adviser and stanch friend.

SIMPSON, JOHN, PROF., Superintendent of the city schools; he was born in Richland Co., Ohio, June 26, 1829. He was married, Dec. 25, 1862, to Miss Millie J. Stringer, who was born in Ashland Co.; they have three daughters—Mary Blanche, born Feb. 16, 1864;

Helen Agusta, Feb. 21, 1868, and Gertrude A., Feb. 10, 1870. Prof. Simpson graduated at Jefferson College, Penn., in 1858; he entered the Hayesville Institute, as a teacher, about the year 1860; he was soon installed as Professor of mathematics, and lecturer on physical geography; in this department he distinguished himself, until he was recognized as one of the best instructors and ablest mathematicians of the State; he subsequently became President of the institute, and continued in this capacity until 1871; he then entered the public schools of Mansfield; after a little more than a year's experience of his ability, the Board of Education elected him Superintendent, a position which he has held with marked success for the past seven years, and to which he has been unanimously reelected by the board. The wide reputation of Prof. Simpson has been fitly recognized by the Faculty and Trustees of the University of Wooster in their bestowal upon him, at their annual commencement, of the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

SMITH, HIRAM R.; retired merchant. His father, Asa Smith, was born at Albany, N. Y., September, 1760; died on his farm near Huron, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1815. His mother (her maiden name Hannah Richmond) was born at Providence, R. I., March 21, 1774; died at Sandusky City Aug. 30, 1842. His parents with their family—four daughters and two sons—emigrated to Ohio just before the war of 1812; they embarked on a sail-boat (before any steamer was on the lake) at Buffalo for Ohio, and landed at the mouth of Huron River, where they located their farm adjoining the present village of Huron; here they remained during the war, encountering all the privations of a pioneer life and dangers from the Indians, who were prowling all over this section of country at that time. Here the subject of this memoir, Hiram R. Smith, was born, on the banks of Lake Erie near Huron, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1813. He came to Mansfield September, 1824; lived with Hugh McFall, tending store morning and evening, and went to school during the day; his teacher was Col. Alexander Barr, who kept in the old frame schoolhouse of one room, known as the Big Spring Schoolhouse, on the ground where the soap factory now stands. He lived with Hugh McFall fifteen years as salesman in a general stock of goods. From 1824 until the opening of the New York Canal, there was no market for the products of the country; therefore no prices to remunerate the farmer—wheat, 25 cents; corn, 12½; oats, 10; flour, $1.50 per barrel; pork, $1.50 per hundred; butter, 5 to 6 cents per pound; eggs, 3 to 4 cents per dozen. Goods were bought in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, loaded on big Pennsylvania wagons with six horses in Philadelphia, and hauled through to Mansfield, which took from five to six weeks; on the return of the team they loaded with ginseng, beeswax, feathers, cranberries, butter and maple sugar. During the time he was with Hugh McFall he served as Deputy Postmaster for eight years and six months; did all the business in post-office department; through his fidelity, economy and energy he succeeded in accumulating some means; then engaged in business for himself in general merchandise, as was usually the custom in those times. He was married in 1839 to Ann C. Leiter; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; died in Mansfield June 7, 1850. They had the following children: Henry, born March 31, 1840 (enlisted in the army during the rebellion; died in Arkansas in 1862); Mary Felicia, born June 25, 1842, died July 20, 1876, (her death cast a gloom over the entire community; she had the qualities of true womanhood—religious and social—also a gentle and kind disposition; she endeared herself to many friends and had no enemies; she was a Christian and an earnest Sabbath school worker); Richmond Smith, born Dec. 14, 1844; Clara Ann, Feb. 8, 1848; died July 26, 1875; Miss Smith was for some time a teacher in the public schools; she also won many friends through her kind and gentle disposition; she was always ready to lend a helping hand in matters pertaining to the good of those around her; although her sufferings were intense, she bore them with Christian resignation and departed in great peace. Mr. Smith's second marriage occurred May 16, 1854, to Ann Ward; she was born in Richland Co.; they have two children: Ward Smith, born Oct. 1, 1856, was married to Mattie Hart, of Mansfield, Nov. 9, 1879; Rena May, born Aug. 8, 1860, she resides with her parents in Mansfield. Mr. Smith has been engaged quite extensively in the mercantile business, has filled different positions of trust and honor, and has proven himself worthy; also has added greatly to the improvements of this city; has erected several fine buildings, among them the Opera Hall building; he has always encouraged every public enterprise that would be a benefit to the community and especially add to the advancement of the city; he has also borne a portion of the pioneers' burdens, and can look back when Mansfield was in its infancy; he has grown up with the progress of the city, has participated in the work of progression, and has been one to help Mansfield raise up to her present status—one among the number to say: "Let us have a good pioneer history of our county," with a helping hand; he ranks among the first on the list; this is characteristic of H. R. Smith.

SMITH, WILLIAM (deceased); he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1788, and was descended from an old Washington Co. (Penn.) family; he came to this county in the fall of 1822, and first settled on a tract of land about two miles east of Mansfield, where he lived several years, when he purchased an interest in what was then known as the Tingley & Phearson carding machine and woolen factory, then located a short distance north of town; he continued in this business nearly three years, when he removed to Mansfield; two years later, he purchased of Robert McCombs a tract of land situated one and a half miles east of the court house, on the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, at that time covered with a dense forest; this he partially cleared, and on it he built a house, where he lived and continued to improve the land; some years afterward, he erected a carding machine and fulling-mill on the stream, which he operated a few years, and then started a flouring and grist mill, in which business he was engaged until 1844, when he removed to Mansfield, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred May 5, 1846. William Smith was married in Washington Co., Penn., June 23, 1814, to Miss Sarah Lyle, a native of that county, who

was born Feb. 1, 1794; they were the parents of twelve children—James, born Feb. 7, 1815, died Aug. 9, 1863; Sarah A., April 1, 1816; Robert Lyle, April 11, 1818, died Dec. 14, 1831; Abigail, June 28, 1820, died Oct. 6, 1831; William, Feb. 28, 1822; David Lyle, April 27, 1824; Mary Jane, March 4, 1826, died July 3, 1828; Rebecca, May 24, 1828, died Aug. 29, 1828; Ebenezer, Aug. 1, 1829, died May 23, 1852; Robert Ray, born Oct. 9, 1831; Samuel Lyle, Dec. 26, 1833, died Nov. 17, 1874; Isabella, May 18, 1836, died March 29, 1837. Mrs. Mary Lyle Smith died at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. James Clark, near Mansfield, Oct. 3, 1876.

SMITH, J. F., dealer in coal; he is a native of Knox Co.; he came to Mansfield six years ago; he is engaged as coal dealer, and has on hand a good supply of all kinds of coal, and delivers to all parts of the city; office on North Main street.

SMITH, JONAS, Jr., engineer; a resident of Mansfield, who springs from an old Western Pennsylvania family; his father, Henry E., was a native of Fayette Co., born in the year 1812; his mother, Margaret D. Carr, was born in Pittsburgh in 1816; in after years, the parents removed to Ohio; Jonas Smith, Jr., was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., in 1849, and received his education at the Massillon public schools; since 1867, he has been connected, as a fireman and engineer, with a number of the leading railroads of the West; for twelve and a half years, he was employed on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and its divisions, as fireman and engineer, respectively, and, afterward, on the T. & A. A. R. R. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being a careful and well-posted engineer, enjoying the confidence of railroad officials wherever he has labored.

SMITH, RICHMOND (son of Hiram R. Smith), Secretary of the Richland Mutual Insurance Co.; was born Dec. 14, 1844. Married to Alice Dull, of Mansfield, Oct. 18, 1876. Mr. Smith has been very efficient in his labors, and has aided greatly in raising the company to its present substantial basis.

SMITH, E. W., insurance and real-estate agent; he was born in Washington Township, Richland Co., May 8, 1822. Married, Sept. 26, 1854, in Zanesville, Ohio, to Sarah Guthrie Metcalf, who was born July 10, 1835, at Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.; they have the following children: Caroline L., born March 2, 1856; Anna M., May 15, 1860; S. Dwight, May 6, 1868. Mr. Smith was raised on a farm in this county. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1845. In 1846, he went to Chicago with Rev. J. B. Walker, and assisted him in conducting a paper called the *Herald of the Prairies;* continued there three years, and then returned to Mansfield. In 1850, he and M. Day bought of J. C. Gilkison, and established the Mansfield *Herald*, which is yet published under the same name. While engaged in the publication of this paper, he was appointed, without solicitation, in 1851, General Agent of the American Bible Society for one-half of the State of Ohio, and continued in that work till May, 1870. Afterward engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and still continues in that work.

SNYDER, SAMUEL S., contractor; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1816, the first child of Henry and Elizabeth Snyder. In September, 1834, he removed to Ohio with his parents, who first settled in Mansfield, and afterward resided on a farm west of the city for two years; during this time, and until the age of 21, he followed clearing, and carried the mail to Bucyrus and Delaware and return. In August, 1837, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Irene Stevens of this county, with whom he raised a family of six children; two sons are now in active business in this city. In the year 1846, he removed to Mansfield having previously followed farming. For a number of years, he was engaged in the grocery business in Mansfield, and was located a great part of the time on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. In 1850, Mr. Snyder was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Wharf, which position he held for four years. It was while engaged in this service, he was attacked by a desperate prisoner in which he came near losing his life. During his long residence in Mansfield, he has held numerous official positions, and in each has been faithful to the trusts confided to him; at one time Postmaster, then collector for Hall & Allen until elected Auditor of Richland Co., in 1864, and re-elected, serving two full terms. Mr. Snyder is now a resident of East Third street, and, of late years, has been engaged in business principally as a contractor in street improvements.

SNYDER, C. H., dentist; he was born in Mansfield in 1854; he was educated and graduated in the city schools; graduated at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

SNYDER, GEORGE W., railroad agent; he was born in Mansfield Jan. 25, 1847, where he received his elementary education; in 1864, he became connected with the A. & G. W. R. R., at Mansfield, as clerk in the agent's office, which position he held until March, 1873, when he received the appointment of ticket and freight agent on the same road; after the formation of the Mansfield Stock-Yard Company, controlled by the A. & G. W. R. R., his business qualifications were recognized by an appointment to the additional office of general manager of that company, both of which positions he now holds. He was married Oct. 16, 1872, in Knox Co., Ohio, to Miss Lizzie Tulloss; they have two children, a son and daughter—Bennie T., born Aug. 14, 1873, and Georgia Belle, born July 4, 1876.

SPENCER, JOHN G., proprietor of opera boot and shoe store; he was born, 1837, in Ireland; came to Piqua, Ohio, 1854; engaged there in dry-goods trade for ten years; came to Mansfield in 1866, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade; more recently, he established the Opera House boot and shoe store, one of the largest retail stores in Northern Ohio; this establishment carries at all times an immense stock of first-class work, and, buying only from first hands, offers inducements not surpassed in this State; buyers will here find an unrivaled assortment, consisting of over one thousand different varieties, and the reputation of Spencer's store for low prices is well known all over Richland Co., and commends itself to the general public.

STEVENSON, ANDREW, attorney; was born April 1, 1844, in Weller Township, Richland Co.; was educated at the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ashland Co. He went to the army; was in the Ohio Cavalry, served four months. He was discharged under a

writ of *habeas corpus*, being under 18 years of age. He returned to Mansfield, commenced the study of law with the firm of Bartley & Johnson; was admitted to the bar in 1865; then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and commenced the practice of law, and continued one year and six months; then returned to Mansfield in the winter of 1866, and resumed the practice of law. In 1869, was nominated Prosecuting Attorney by a majority of 1,190 over his opponent, Thomas McBride, and served in that office two years. Went to Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, in 1873, and resumed the practice of law. Engaged in the political campaign for Hon. E. F. Poppleton; stumped the entire district. In 1875, was strongly solicited to become a candidate for nomination for member of Congress; district composed of the counties of Marion, Delaware, Union and Hardin. He received the caucus vote of Union and Hardin Cos., and peremptorily refused to be a candidate, having pledged himself to give his influence to Hon. E. F. Poppleton for his renomination. In the winter of 1878–79, returned to Mansfield, resumed the practice of law with the Hon. R. B. McCrory.

STEWART, JAMES (deceased). Judge Stewart was born in Chanceford, York Co., Penn., Aug. 2, 1802; his paternal ancestors came from Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century; his father, John Stewart, was born in York Co. in 1776; his mother, Jane Duncan, was of Scotch descent; they were married about the year 1800, and became the parents of three children—two boys and one girl; the eldest son, according to the custom of those times, inherited the homestead where his son, James, now resides. In the spring of 1805, the parents of Judge Stewart moved to Ontario Co., where they remained until 1824, when they came to Richland Co.; when they moved to Ontario Co. it was then the "West," in a measure, and was yet unpopulated; they purchased a farm of the Government, near the town of Seneca, and erected a hewed-log house, much better than the average cabins of the day; they were industrious, frugal and economical, and soon had a pleasant and comfortable home. Under such influences Judge Stewart passed his early life; of an active mind, he soon learned to read and write, and having the advantage of good schools in Seneca, he made rapid progress in learning; afterward he entered the academy at Canandaigua, where he continued to pursue his studies (save a few intervals spent in teaching) until he came to Mansfield in 1822; here he established the first academy in the town, which he conducted two years, when (in the autumn of 1824) he went to Oxford College, remaining only a year or so, not completing his course. In 1826, he was married to Margaret Loughridge, a beautiful woman, possessed of a lovely Christian character, from whom he had the sad misfortune to be separated by death two years later; she left one daughter, Cecilia, now Mrs. John Sherman, of Washington City. Two years after he was married, Judge Stewart was admitted to the bar, having studied law in the office of Judge Parker; he soon rose in practice, occupying the front rank in his profession; he continued the duties of his profession until the spring of 1850, when Judge Parker's term, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, expiring, he was appointed to the vacancy, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the bar; in the fall of 1851, this office was vacated by the new constitution; Judge Stewart was called by the unanimous vote of the people of his district to the position of District Judge, there being no opposing candidate; from this time until the expiration of his judicial term, in 1856, he was constantly occupied with the duties of the bench; two years after the expiration of his term his death occurred (Feb. 24, 1858). He was married the second time, to Mary Mercer, who died Aug. 14, 1860. As a jurist, Judge Stewart had few superiors; he was prompt, accurate, clear, unprejudiced and independent; his mind was eminently a judicial one, and to no one could the younger members of the bar go, in whose word and opinion they could have more confidence; in all public interests he was ready and willing to do his part; as a private citizen he was unexcelled, while as a parent and husband he was kind, congenial and true.

STRAUB, JACOB, wagon-maker; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 11, 1826, and removed to Richland Co., Ohio, with his parents when but 4 weeks old; they settled on Sec. 17, in Mifflin Township. Having chosen wagon-making as his trade, he came to Mansfield, and began work in the shop of William Berringer, where he completed his trade in 1847. Directly afterward, he commenced piece-work until accumulating sufficient capital to buy the stock of his employer in 1848, in which business he has continued to the present time; now considered the pioneer wagon-maker of Richland Co. He was married in 1850, to Elizabeth Christman, who died April 29, 1868, in Mansfield; he had three children by this marriage, one of whom is living. Again married in June, 1871, to Mary Lehr; he has one son by this marriage—Harry, born Jan. 9, 1873. During Mr. Straub's long and active life in this county, he has passed through many of the experiences of those who preceded him—having but a few dollars when leaving the homestead—nothing daunted, he has continued steadily at his trade while being called by his fellowmen to positions of honor and trust, as Land Appraiser, repeatedly chosen Assessor, and elected a member of the City Council three terms, three years of which he acted as its President, serving with distinction.

STRICKLER, CHRISTOPHER, cabinet-maker and wheelwright. The subject of this sketch was born in Chester Co., Penn., April 27, 1827; he is the fourth son of Amos and Mary Scott Strickler, one of the old families of that county; when 17 years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of wheelwright, which he completed at the age of 21; not wholly satisfied with this vocation, he worked at cabinet-making several hours each evening, which trade he finally accomplished some years later by denying himself many hours of rest; some time after, however, he continued the trade of wheelwright exclusively, in his native county, where he remained until April, 1868, when he removed with his family to Mansfield, Ohio, and was employed in the shops of Blymeyer, Day & Co.; since then he has been constantly engaged in the Mansfield Machine Works. Mr. Strickler was married in Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 16, 1852, to Miss Susan Hopton, a descendant of an old Quaker family, by whom he has had four children—Sallie, born Sept. 30, 1853; Anna Elizabeth, Oct. 22, 1862; Clinton, April 15, 1865;

Mary Gertrude, March 21, 1867; they are now residents of Wood street, and members of the Congregational Church.

STRONG, FREDERICK W., deceased; he was born near Frederick, Md., Feb. 16, 1812; he came to Ohio when quite young, and located in Mansfield in 1840, where, for many years, he was engaged in the dry-goods trade, and afterward, and until his death, was the founder and head of the well-known produce and commission house of F. W. Strong, Son & Co.; during his long residence in this city, covering a period of nearly forty years, he was accounted one of its leading citizens and merchants; a man of sound judgment and business tact, he was active and successful. Mr. Strong was married March 4, 1838, to Miss Lucina R. Poppleton, to whom were born two children—Lyman A. and Lucina J.; Lucina was married in this city Oct. 29, 1861, to Prof. W. H. Ingersoll, who died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1876; one child, a daughter, by this marriage, is now living. F. W. Strong died June 10, 1879, in Mansfield, having lived an upright and consistent Christian life, and been a member of the Congregational Church for many years.

STRONG, LYMAN A., merchant; he was born March 2, 1839, and received his elementary education in this city, and afterward continued his studies at the Marietta College, where he graduated in 1861; returning home, he commenced the study of law in the office of Watson & Dirlam, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Since 1865, he has been a member of the well-known firm of F. W. Strong, Son & Co., produce and commission merchants, and is one of Mansfield's representative business men. He was married Oct. 31, 1865, to Miss Fannie M. Whitney, of this city.

STURGES, EBEN P., Sr. (deceased); Mr. S. was born in Fairfield, Conn., on the 12th of August, 1784. At the early age of 14, he embarked in a subordinate capacity on board of a merchantman owned by a relative. It was not his design to make a sea-faring life his profession, but while on the vessel no one discharged his duties more assiduously. At 16 years of age, he was first officer, and before he was 21 was master and part owner of the ship. He commanded the merchant vessel Madisonia when hostilities broke out between Great Britain and the United States in 1812. Soon after the commencement of the war, he was homeward bound, on a voyage from South America, with a valuable cargo. Early in the voyage, he was informed by an American privateer of the existence of hostilities, and a few days subsequently, he was captured by a British frigate—the Garland—and sent with his crew as prisoners of war to Kingston, Jamaica. Here, after enduring severe hardships and passing through an attack of yellow fever, he was released on parole. He embraced the first opportunity to return to the United States, where he arrived safely, but enfeebled in health by confinement and disease. After recovering sufficient strength, he came to Ohio on a visit to his sister, the late Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, of Putnam. Having determined to relinquish the sea he turned his mind to a new field of enterprise. This portion of the State of Ohio was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Forming his plan, he returned east and formed a connection with Buckingham Sherwood, late of Newark, Ohio. They purchased a stock of goods, which they transported in wagons to Zanesville, designing to take them from that place to Gen. Harrison's camp near the frontier. In the accomplishment of this plan, they succeeded in conveying their goods with great difficulty to Mansfield, then the site of a new village. On their arrival, they were informed of the hostilities of the Indians along their proposed route, and were induced by the solicitation of the inhabitants to remain and offer their goods for sale to the settlers here. A store was opened in a cabin nearly opposite to where the Wiler House now stands, and thus Mr. Sturges became the first merchant who settled in Mansfield. Enterprising and energetic, he soon built up a large trade, attracting business from (at that time) quite remote points. Mr. S. was during his whole life an efficient friend of religious institutions. He, more than any other man, aided in the erection of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Subsequently he embraced in heart the Gospel, the support of which he sought to promote by his means. After he made a profession of religion, he largely helped in building the Congregational Church here, where, while he was able to hear preaching, he regularly worshiped with interest and sincerity For many years before his death, he suffered from deafness, which prevented him from hearing ordinary speech. Mr. Sturges was married three times. In 1821 to Miss Amanda Buckingham, of Putnam; in 1834, to Miss Jerusha M. Hale, of Connecticut, and, in 1850, to Miss R. M. Tracy, of this city. By his first wife he had three children—Messrs. Dimon, Col. S. B., and Edward. By his second—Henry A. and Miss Amanda. His last wife had no issue. She still survives him. He died Jan. 1, 1862.

STURGES, EDWARD, Sr., deceased. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 5, 1805, and was the son of Dimon Sturges, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and Sarah Perry. His great-grandfather, Solomon Sturges, was killed by the Tories during the attack of the British on Fairfield, July 8, 1779. At the early age of 14, Mr. Sturges left the home of his ancestors for the then "Western wilderness." He traveled over the mountains on horseback, and arrived in Mansfield in April, 1820. He immediately entered the store of his brother, E. P. Sturges, then an apparently rude establishment located on the corner where the Sturges Block now stands, the firm name being Sturges & Sherwood. In 1823, Edward Sturges became a partner in the place of Mr. Sherwood. The firm name then became E. P. & E. Sturges. He continued to be a leading and influential partner in this old and successful business house through all its various changes till 1863, when H. H. Sturges took his place, and the firm became Sturges & Wood. In January, 1854, he entered into the banking business in company with A. L. Grimes and S. B. Sturges, under the firm name of E. Sturges, Sr. & Co. This firm continued its business until it merged into the Richland National Bank. He was also connected with the Farmers' National Bank, and with other financial and manufacturing interests of the city. He was for a long time a large stockholder in the Mansfield Machine Works, and it was mainly due to his counsels and material assistance that this large establishment was saved from utter financial ruin on the very verge of which it was at the beginning of the

panic in 1873. Soon after terminating his connection with the dry-goods store in 1863, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his son, E. P. Sturges, with whom he continued until his death, which occurred Monday, Sept. 16, 1878. Concerning his business habits, the *Liberal*, in its obituary notice, states:

"Mr. Sturges was, in all respects, a model business man, prudent, honorable, careful, and industrious; he trusted to sure and steady gains rather than the speculative ones, and his example remains for imitation to all those who would pursue a mercantile career upon the best principles for an honorable success.

"Mr. Sturges, although he never accepted political preferment, always took a deep interest in public affairs. In the early days of agitation upon the slavery question, he was an earnest antislavery man, and always gave a zealous support to the cause. He and his brother were among the founders, and were the life-long supporters of the Congregational Church, which grew up out of the antislavery discussions of the time.

"Mr. Sturges, in all the relations of life, was an exemplary man. In business, he was thoroughly trustworthy and just in all his dealings. As a citizen, he discharged his duties with fidelity and honor. As a neighbor and friend he was kind, obliging and charitable. In short, he was an upright Christian gentleman, whose life has been a benediction to his generation, and whose death will be lamented by all who knew him."

Mr. Sturges was married in the summer of 1837 to Mary Mathews, the daughter of Dr. Increase and Betsey Leavens Mathews, late of Putnam, Ohio, where she was born Nov. 18, 1815. Her parents were among the early residents of the Territory of Ohio, which her father adopted as his home at the close of the last century, and where, in connection with his associates, Gen. Rufus Putnam and Levi Whipple, Esq., he founded upon the Muskingum River the town of Putnam. She received her later education at Marietta. In the summer of 1837, she became the wife of Edward Sturges, Sr., and removed to Mansfield, which continued to be her home until her death. She possessed a strong character and many virtues. Practical and constant, though scrutinizing, in her benevolence, distress, misfortune, and worthy poverty met at her hands warm sympathy and unfailing assistance. They left a family of five sons and three daughters—Charles, Eben P., Arthur, Willis M., John, Susan, Mary, and Anna.

TAYLOR, THOMAS W., carpenter. He was born in Franklin Township Oct. 18, 1842. Married in 1866, to Lydia Small, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1843; they have six children—Orlando, born Sept. 22, 1866; Ada R., born Sept. 8, 1868; Charlie, born Dec. 23, 1870; Mary, born March 12, 1873; Maud, born Aug. 14, 1876; Thomas, born Feb. 21, 1879; Mr. Taylor resides in Mansfield, and has been engaged in the Mansfield machine works. He enlisted in the 64th Regiment, O. V. I.; a member of Co. E, and was engaged in the service three years.

TAYLOR, FRANK R., teamster. He was born in Franklin Township in 1854. He was married in 1876, to Mary J. Browneller, who was born in Madison Township in 1859; they had one child, Fenton E, born Jan. 17, 1877; he died April 20, 1879.

TODD, DR. J. J. (deceased). He was born near Ashland, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1820; when of sufficient age, he commenced the trade of saddle and harness making in that place, which he completed, and at which he continued to work for two years after coming to Mansfield in 1842; not fully satisfied with his vocation, and ambitious to enter a wider field of usefulness, he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. A. G. Miller, under whose instruction he finished his studies, and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1847. For nine years thereafter, he had a large and constantly increasing practice throughout this county, and was looked upon as a careful and skillful physician. He died in Mansfield the latter part of January, 1856. Dr. J. J. Todd was married, Aug. 26, 1847, to Miss Naomi Hedges, daughter of the late Ellzey Hedges, of this city, to whom were born five children, three of whom are living and residents of this city.

TROUTMAN, ELIAS, tinner and coppersmith. He was born in Center Co., Penn., March 11, 1817; in 1827, he came to Ohio with his parents, who located in Orange Township, Ashland Co.; at the age of 18, he began the trade of stone-cutter and brick-laying, which he soon discontinued, as he was compelled to remain idle during the winter. He immediately came to Mansfield and entered into a contract with the widow Buckins after her husband's death to learn the tinner's trade, which he acquired in the usual time, when he learned the trade of coppersmith with William McNulty, where he continued until 1839; after that date until 1849, he was working chiefly at the tinner's trade, when in the winter of that year, he went to California, and returned in the spring of 1851; he has been engaged at his trade in all its branches since that year in this city, and is now in active life. He was married, March 26, 1840, to Elizabeth Keffer, of Washington Co., Penn.; to them were born seven children, five of whom died in infancy, and one daughter at the age of 18 years. One child living. During his residence in Mansfield, Mr. Troutman has always been identified in every movement that tended toward the improvement of the city and its inhabitants, and interested in benevolent and church enterprises. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church.

TWITCHELL, A. J., attorney; he was born Dec. 31, 1848, in Portage Co., Ohio; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872; at the Harvard Law School in 1874; read law with Judge M. R. Dickey; admitted to the bar in the fall of 1874; engaged in the practice of law, in company with A. M. Burns, in December, 1874; continued till July, 1877, when he began alone. Was married, Sept. 24, 1874, to Ella C. Downs, of Defiance, Ohio; they have two children—Ray, born in July, 1876; Lee, in September, 1878.

TYLER, W. F., traveling salesman; was born June 7, 1824, in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; emigrated to Mansfield in 1859; engaged in grocery store, continued sixteen years, and then engaged as traveling agent for a Cincinnati carriage manufactory, and continues up to this date. He was married to Hannah Pratt August 22, 1849; they have four children—Mary Ellen, born May 29, 1850; William Dexter, Feb. 7, 1853, who is

engaged as traveling salesman; Ida Bell, Oct. 19, 1857; Hattie Emmer, Oct. 9, 1866. Residence, No. 90 East Market street.

WAGNER, C. W., druggist and practical apothecary; at No. 32 South Main street, in the American Hotel Building, can be found the well-stocked drug and prescription establishment of Mr. C. W. Wagner, who has had a practical experience in the drug business for over twenty-three years, six of which were passed in a first-class drug store in the city of New York; Mr. Wagner is a practical apothecary, in every sense of the word, and, in the compounding of medicine, stands pre-eminent in Ohio, being the only druggist in Richland Co. who is thoroughly conversant with the German language; having been educated in Germany, he naturally receives the greater portion of the German trade; he established his store six years ago, and has ever since been doing a successful business; his scrupulous honesty and extreme accuracy in compounding medicines secure for him a very large share of physicians' and private prescriptions; he is also manufacturing and selling extensively the following useful remedies: "Wagner's Compound Balsam of Wild Cherry, Horehound and Tolu," for the certain cure of coughs, colds, etc.; "The Children's Friend," the celebrated German worm-powder, very effectual and safe; "Wagner's Croup, Liver and Cathartic Pills," for liver-complaint, costiveness, sick headache, etc; "Wagner's Cholera Cordial," an excellent remedy for dysentery, diarrhœa, cramp, cholera-morbus, etc.; "Wagner's Celebrated Asthma Remedy," which gives relief in five minutes; also, "The Farmer's Friend," without exception the best horse, cattle and general stock powder now in use; Mr. Wagner also has constantly on hand a full assortment of pure, unadulterated drugs, chemicals, etc., and all the standard patent medicines in the market, besides a great variety of toilet and fancy articles; he is very attentive to his business, and can be found at his store at all times. C. W. Wagner, practical apothecary, No. 32 South Main street, American Hotel Building.

WALLACE & SNYDER, dentists; they established an office in Mansfield, in November, 1879. Dr. Wallace located here a year or two before. They are both practical and skillful workmen; they have built up a very extensive practice; are now taking the lead in this profession; they have fitted up an office in very neat style, on the west side of the park, where they can always be found to attend to all calls promptly.

WARING, GEORGE W., was born in Athens, N. Y., March 28, 1816; came to Ohio in 1838, and was engaged in the dry-goods trade six years in Plymouth previous to his removal to this city in 1844, when he actively engaged in the produce and commission business for a number of years; the building now known as the Niman Foundry was erected and used by him in that trade in 1844; he was afterward engaged in the dry-goods trade for four years, when he purchased the grocery store of Stiles & Coman, the first wholesale store of that kind in the city; for many years, he was the proprietor and landlord of the American House, while there, he purchased and brought to this city, in 1845, the first omnibus ever used here. He was married, March 28, 1844, in this city, to Miss Eliza Roop; they are the parents of seven children, three of whom are dead.

WELDON, JAMES (deceased). The subject of this sketch, well known to all of the old residents of this county, was a direct descendant of an old and highly respectable family of Weldons living in Kent Co., Del. James Weldon was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in the year 1804, and was the second son of Rolland Weldon, who removed to Ohio and located in Mansfield, on what has since been known as the McFall corner, in the year 1811. James Weldon was married, Jan. 10, 1837, to Isabella McEllroy, daughter of Alexander McEllroy, near Mansfield, by the Rev. James Rolland. To them were born three children—the eldest, William H., was born Jan. 8, 1839; Charles D., April 17, 1844, and the youngest, a daughter. William H. Weldon, a business man of great promise, died Dec. 11, 1868, having been engaged for a number of years in New York and Philadelphia, as well as Mansfield, in the banking business; Charles D. is now and has been an artist of note in the East for a number of years—now a resident of New York. Isabella (McEllroy) Weldon was born in the year 1808, the third child of A. McEllroy, living two miles east of Mansfield. James Weldon was, doubtless, at the time of his death, Feb. 20, 1872, the oldest resident merchant in Mansfield; during his long life in Mansfield, which extended over a period of sixty years, he was engaged in many enterprises and business transactions of note; a quiet, unassuming man, respected by all for his qualities of head and heart, his death was deplored. Mrs. Weldon died Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at the old homestead, which has been occupied by the family over thirty-four years.

WELDON, WILLIAM H. (deceased). In another part of this work, a brief mention is made of Mr. Weldon, whose parents and grandparents were among the earliest settlers of this county. At the age of 14 years, he showed a more than ordinary aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and was placed in the Cleveland Commercial College, where he soon acquired that knowledge of book-keeping that was always of great benefit to him in his after life. After his return from Cleveland, he entered the Farmers' Bank, where he was soon recognized as an expert accountant; soon after, was engaged in a bank in Pittsburgh; then in Chicago, in the bank of Purdy, Granger & Weldon; while here, he received an appointment to a clerkship in Washington; then to the Treasurer's office at the Mint in Philadelphia, where he was appointed a Government Paymaster. Wm. H. Weldon was married to Mary Hodge Purdy in Mansfield, Dec. 2, 1862, to whom have been born two children—May Churchill, born Oct. 28, 1865, and William McEllroy, born Dec. 28, 1868. After his marriage, Mr. Weldon returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed in the U. S. Mint about five years, which position he was compelled to relinquish on account of poor health, when he returned to his native town, and soon after departed this life.

WEST, SYLVESTER, was born Nov. 13, 1880, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, near Steubenville; came to Richland Co. Jan. 15, 1836, and settled near Newville; he came to Mansfield in 1842. Mr. West was married Oct. 10, 1822, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, to Sarah Shiveley,

to whom have been born twelve children—six living and six dead; five of the living reside in Richland Co. Mr. West has been a member of the Methodist Church fifty-five years. Mrs. Sarah West died Dec. 2, 1873, aged 68 years—an affectionate wife and loving mother, her life was that of a true Christian; she had been a faithful member of the Methodist Church over fifty years; she was born in Jefferson Co., in the year 1805, and after her marriage was always ready to assist her husband in making home pleasant and happy.

WHARF, FREDERICK (deceased); he was born in New York, April 20, 1809, and removed to Richland Co. with his parents, James and Jane (Graham) Wharf, in 1838. Mr. Wharf was married in New York, to Miss Laura Gault, to whom were born two children —William, who died in Mansfield, Aug. 23, 1878, and Henry, a painter, now engaged at his trade in this city. Mrs. Laura (Gault) Wharf died in Mansfield in 1851. Frederick Wharf lived at the old homestead south of Mansfield until he was appointed Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Wharf was afterward elected Sheriff of Richland Co., and served his full two terms to the entire satisfaction of the people who elected him. Although a strong party man, he possessed many qualities of head and heart that made him warm friends in both parties. He died in the fall of 1862, and was buried at Mansfield.

WHISSEMORE, A., photographer; he was born Dec. 20, 1829, in Wayne Co. Married to Martha Jane Mathews, of Richland Co. Mr. Whissemore has been engaged as an artist in Mansfield for twenty-three years, and is the oldest artist in the city; has been keeping up to the standard of his business, and having every facility, he is prepared to execute all kinds of first-class work; his reputation as an artist is so extensively known that it needs but little comment. Rooms above Blymyer's stove store.

WHITE, TIRZAH McCONNELL, MRS. Among the oldest of the faithful and good Christian mothers who still linger is Mrs. Tirzah White, of East Fourth street, Mansfield, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; she was born on the 14th day of July, 1800, and was married to John White the 11th of August, 1825, in Lancaster City. When but 4 years of age, she was left an orphan, and passed through the sad experiences of those bereft of parents in youth. Although now aged and infirm, she looks back over her long life without regret or complaint, and, anxious for the future welfare of all, she kindly admonishes them when opportunity offers to put their trust in Him who has been her stay and strength. John and Tirzah White were the parents of three children, two of whom are living—Samuel S. and Catherine J.; the third, Mary E., died July 3, 1877, leaving two daughters and one son; the daughters—Sarah Alice Stevens and Jessie Bowman—reside in Mt. Vernon. John Ligget Longshore, son of Catherine J., lives with his parent and grandparent at the old homestead on East Fourth street, Mansfield.

WILER, JOHN JACOB, weaver, butcher, brewer and baker retired; he was born in Herisau, Appenzell Co., Switzerland, June 4, 1780, and was the oldest of a large family of children, only four of whom, however, lived to manhood and womanhood. When quite young, he learned the trade of weaver in his native town, which he continued until his 16th year, when, concluding to travel and ply his vocation, he went to France, where he remained two years in order to acquire some knowledge of the language; afterward, for fifteen years he traveled through the different governments of Europe as a journeyman weaver; specimens of his workmanship are now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Cook, which show him to have been an expert workman. During the campaign of Napoleon I in Austria, he enlisted for a time in the Swiss army on the frontier, and was assigned to the Army of the Reserve. While engaged in his occupation as a journeyman weaver, he passed over the battlefield of Leipsic the morning after the engagement, while the dead were being buried; his description of the scene he used often to relate with minuteness. Mr. Wiler sailed for America from Amsterdam on the 19th of May, 1817, in the ship "Bourbon," Capt. William Gobrell in charge. Mr. W. landed in Philadelphia, after a voyage of ninety-nine days, on the 26th of August, 1817. Some idea may be formed of the terrible suffering and distress felt by the 500 souls on board during this long voyage, when, after being out some days, ship fever in its worst form made its appearance on the vessel, and, before reaching port, 105 of the crew and passengers succumbed to the dreadful disease, and were buried at sea. Mr. Wiler, after landing at Philadelphia, was sent to the hospital, suffering from this malady, where he remained three months, until fully recovered, when he started on foot through Pennsylvania, accompanied by his nephew, John Ulrick Tanner, who came to America with him. Being ignorant of the language, he was frequently taken advantage of by some people on the route and defrauded out of what little money he had. The treatment he there received, often by those professing Christianity, caused him to have little faith in man's professions, and he thereafter judged men by their actions alone. After coming to Ohio, he stopped at New Lancaster about one year with a Mr. Arnold, who befriended him, and to whom he has always felt grateful. He went from Lancaster to Columbus, where he remained about one year engaged as a hostler by a Mr. Heyle. At the end of the time, he came to Mansfield. Mr. Wiler was married to Miss Margaret Steyer after an acquaintance of three weeks, whose father lived in Franklin Township, on the 25th of April, Sunday, 1819, and the following Monday morning took possession of the tavern then owned by his father-in-law, which has since that date been known as the "Wiler House." His means were so limited, that when ordering his sign he found that he would be unable to pay if his full name was used, when, at the suggestion of his nephew, Tanner, the name Jacob was omitted, and he was able to secure the sign, and since that date he has been known only by the name of John Wiler. Mrs. Margaret Steyer Wiler died in Mansfield in her 71st year May 25, 1868. John Wiler lives on West Fourth street, and was 100 years old on the 4th of June, 1880. John Wiler had nine children, three of whom are living—Mary Ann (Cook), John Ulrick Wiler, Margaret Louesa (Barr); two sons, grown to manhood, died in California of cholera; the others died in infancy and youth. In this year, there are living twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

WILER, JOHN U.; mechanic and jeweler. He was born in Mansfield April 20, 1824; he learned the jeweler trade in the city; in September, 1848, he formed a partnership with the late John A. Lee, which terminated in four years, when he continued the business until 1857; he was afterward connected with the sawmill for a number of years, since which time he has been engaged constantly at his present vocation, assisted by his sons, John J., Hervey H. and David Ephraim, who also are expert workmen. Mr. Wiler was married Nov. 14, 1850, to Miss Anna Louisa Robbins; they are the parents of three sons, named above, and one daughter, M. Eva.

WINTERS, GEORGE H.; printer and stationer; successor to E. B. Sturges & Co. He calls the attention of manufacturers, corporations, professional men, merchants, societies, banks, churches, farmers and others, that he is more fully prepared than ever to do every kind of printed work, such as pamphlets, legal briefs, posters, sale-bills, horse-bills, handbills, circulars, dodgers, cards, bill and letter heads, statements, envelopes, programmes, labels, tickets, invitations, checks, notes, tags, and all other descriptions of job printing in superior style; every order will have special attention, with first-class workmen; he has made recent additions of late-style type, fine presses, and all necessary elements of a successful printing office, making job printing a specialty (no newspaper connected with their concern), and with a disposition to please all patrons, and execute only the best class of work at the most reasonable prices.

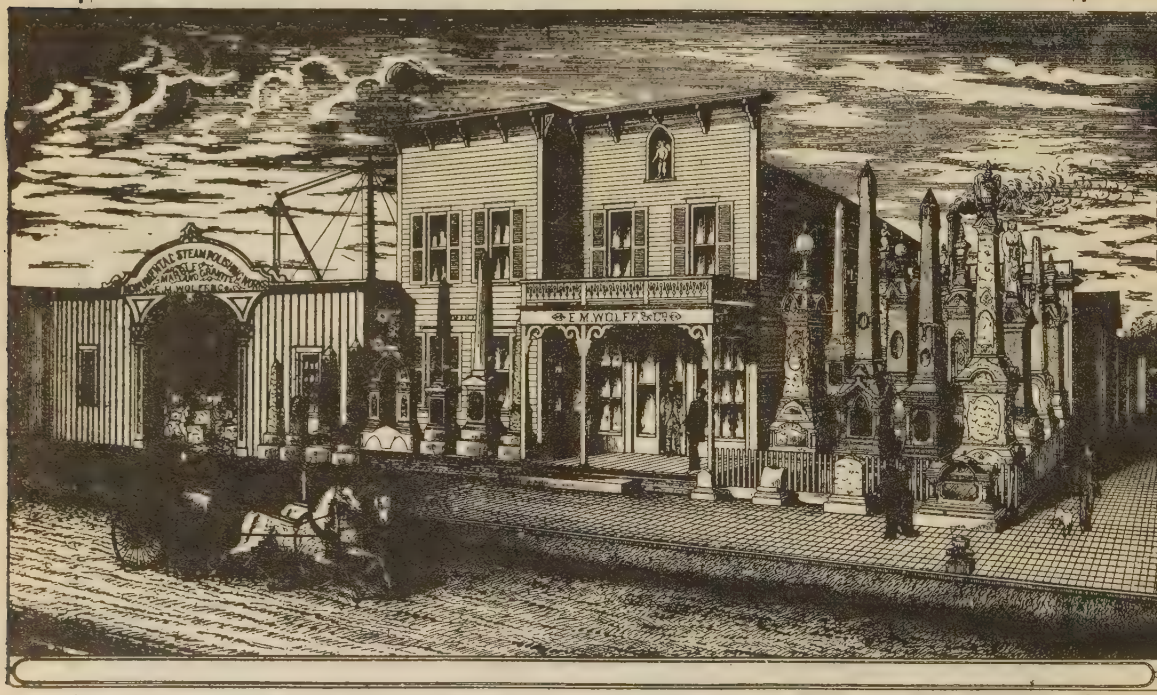
WISE, GEORGE C., grocer; a descendant of a Pennsylvania family; his grandfather, Col. John Wise, having command of a Pennsylvania militia regiment in the war of 1812. Jacob Wise, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., in the year 1802; he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Mansfield in 1825. George C. Wise, the third child, was born on the 23d of October, 1828, on the northwest corner of Third and East Diamond streets, Mansfield; at the age of 18 years, he commenced the trade of cabinet-making, which he continued four years; on the 8th of August, 1853, he began in the store of Mr. E. Clapp as clerk, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, and was taken into the firm as a partner, under the name of E. Clapp & Co., in 1865; in the year 1866, the firm of Clapp & Wise removed to the Miller Block, where they continued the business until Feb. 6, 1873, when Mr. Wise purchased the interest of E. Clapp, since which time he has carried on the business alone. George C. Wise was married in Mansfield Feb. 1, 1854, to Ellen M. Clapp, a daughter of his employer, to whom have been born six children, four of whom are living—Alice C., now Mrs. Frank D. Gadsby; Charles E., at present in business with his father; Lillie E. and Nettie B. George C. Wise holds the position of one of the representative business men of Mansfield.

WOLFF, BARNARD, carpenter; he was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., April 17, 1827, being the sixth child of David Wolff of that place; as soon as he arrived at a sufficient age, he entered a carpenter-shop to learn that trade, which he accomplished in the usual time; in the year 1849, while yet in poor circumstances, he was married to Miss Jane McCleary, a resident of Chambersburg; in the month of June, 1850, they removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he has since resided; on the 9th day of October, 1875, his wife died after a long and painful illness, and on the 17th day of April, 1877, he was again married in Plymouth, to Miss McClinchey of that place; during Mr. Wolff's residence in Mansfield, he has been closely identified in the city's growth and her improvements; he is the owner and builder of the Sherman House, which he erected in 1870, on the northwest corner of Fourth and East Diamond streets, thereby adding much to the good appearance of that part of the city, and a benefit to the traveling public; Mr. Wolff has also been the contractor and builder of many of the larger edifices in the city, both public and private, and also the large depot and freight house at Orrville; during his residence in Mansfield, he has always been considered one of her stanch citizens; he resides on East Fourth street.

WOLFF, SAMUEL M., carpenter; Col. Wolff was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., June 1, 1839, and came with his parents to Richland Co. in 1854, where he worked with his father on the farm, two and one-half miles north of Mansfield, until the year 1859, when he came to Mansfield and commenced the trade of carpentering in the shop of his brother, where he served an apprenticeship of two years. At the breaking-out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the first company organized in the evening of the noted 17th day of April; his name appears among the first in Co. I, 1st O. V. I., three-months service, under Capt. Wm. McLaughlin; with this company he served his full term of enlistment, and with it was in the two engagements of Vienna and the first battle of Bull Run. July 21, 1861, his term of service having expired, he returned to Mansfield and again commenced work at his trade, at which he continued until the 21st day of September, 1861, when he enlisted in an "independent rifle company" then being organized in the western part of the State; this company was rapidly being recruited when John Sherman returned with an order from Washington to organize the 64th and 65th Regiments; by the common consent of the independent company, they entered the 64th Regiment as Co. A, this being the first company in Camp Buckingham; while here, Mr. Wolff was made Second Lieutenant; the 64th and 65th Regiments, known while in Camp Buckingham as the "Sherman Brigade," were, after their departure from Mansfield, always known as the "Harker Brigade," and it was first assigned to the 3d Division, 21st Army Corps, and took part in the battle of Shiloh; after this battle, Lieut. Wolff was promoted to the first lieutenancy of the same company; soon after, he was engaged in the Buell raid and the battle of Stone River, Dec. 29, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863; it was in this long engagement that Lieut. Wolff was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, but not disabled; he was promoted to Captain of Co. H, and, as such, was in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, 1863, Capt. Wolff received a gun-shot wound through the right arm, which compelled him to relinquish his command for about two months; afterward, with his company and regiment,

he was engaged in numerous battles until the close of the war, among them the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864; Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Sept. 3, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864, in which engagement Capt. Wolff was slightly wounded by gunshot through both legs; at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, during a charge of the enemy, Capt. Wolff became engaged in a hand-to-hand combat between the lines with Col. John B. Austin, of a Mississippi regiment; discharge of the regiment, Jan. 3, 1866, at Columbus, holding the commission of Colonel, acknowledged as a brave and good soldier, with an army record of which any man might well be proud; it is sad to think that, after doing this service for his country, he should be a constant sufferer in his after life. Col. Wolff was married in March, 1864, to Miss M. J. Browneller, who died in the year 1865. In 1868, he was again married, to Miss Susan Urvan, who died in Mansfield, in 1870. The Colonel is now a resident of Mansfield.

WOLFF, E. M. & CO., marble dealers. Their shops were established in 1869; since then they have greatly in-



GRANITE WORKS AND MONUMENTS OF E. M. WOLFF & CO., MAIN STREET, MANSFIELD.

the Union forces falling back for a time, charged upon the enemy, who had captured the works, driving them out, when Wolff, coming up with Col. Austin, demanded his sword; but this he at first refused, and bravely defended himself, but was soon compelled to surrender and reluctantly delivered his sword to Wolff, who now has it in his possession; in the night of the 20th of June, 1864, Capt. Wolff received a wound on the head from a falling limb while in charge of a company of choppers, the effects of which he will, doubtless, carry to his grave, being now a constant sufferer and threatened with the loss of sight; in February, 1865, Capt. Wolff was promoted to Major of the regiment, and, soon after, was made Lieutenant Colonel, and was, at the creased their business; as time progressed they added machinery which no other firm in Ohio has in use, made necessary by the march of time, until now their shops are fully supplied with everything needed in the business; the character of the work attests its quality, while sales in all parts of this and adjoining States establish its merits; twenty-two men are now employed.

WOLFE, NORMAN M., born in Monroe Township, Richland Co., Ohio, July 6, 1849; engaged on the home farm for many years; took his academical course in Greentown Academy, at Perrysville, spending the winter term at teaching country schools, and finally promoted to the situation of Assistant Teacher of Mathematics

in the academy. He attended the University of Wooster, and completed his education at Amherst College, Massachusetts; was elected Principal of Mahoning Institute, Mahoning Co., Ohio, in which position he remained until the spring of 1876; began the study of law on the 14th day of April, 1876; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Columbus, Ohio, May 7, 1878; formed a partnership with William H. Pritchard, for the practice of law, Dec. 1, 1879; the style of the firm is Pritchard & Wolfe, is enjoying a most enviable reputation as lawyers, and have their office in P. O. Block, North Park street, Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Wolfe was married to Miss Jennie Leiter Sept. 22, 1877, and his family now consists of his wife and daughter, Grace May, aged 2 years. In politics, Mr. Wolfe is an active Democrat, holding official positions in the campaign clubs of his party, and, in the spring of 1879, was elected to the office of City Solicitor for Mansfield.

WOLFE, SAMUEL G., COL. (deceased), born in Wyoming Valley, Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1798; his father, Jacob Wolfe, dying, his mother, Eleanor Wolfe, with Samuel, Peter and Jacob, her sons, and Eliza, Maria, Catherine and Artemisia, her daughters, along with the Ayres families and the Culvers, emigrated to Ohio, the Wolfes and the Ayrses settling in Frederickstown, Knox Co., in 1807, being the second arrival to settle here. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812, Jacob volunteered, and went to the army, serving in the regiment of Col. Lewis Cass; Peter was a scout, and Samuel, being but 14 years of age, was compelled to stay with the family as a help against the Indians. The Wolfe family moved to Mansfield in 1812, where Eliza taught school and kept military stores in the block-house. The Wolfes lived on the northwest corner of the premises now occupied and owned by John Wood, on West Market street. When Samuel became of age, he carried on the cabinet business there for some years, until he was elected Sheriff of the county; he served in that capacity four years, and then was elected and re-elected Auditor of the county, serving four years; he was a Colonel in the militia, and has been efficient in its organization, as well as a popular officer; he was a man of commanding presence, and, like his brothers, large and over six feet in height. He exercised a great deal of influence in politics, and had many friends who desired to run him for Congress. He died in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1868.

WOLFARTH, JACOB, stonemason. He was born March 24, 1854, in Holmes Co. Married, Jan. 17, 1875, to Lucy A. Smith, she was born in Seneca Co. May 26, 1854; they have the following children: Mary A., born March 24, 1876; Dorthea Barbary, Jan. 7, 1878. Residence 115 West First street, Mansfield.

WOLFERD, EZRA, shoemaker; son of George Wolferd. He was born April 17, 1831, in Franklin Township; he engaged as an apprentice in 1847 with David Wise, of Mansfield, and served three years; he has since that time been constantly engaged at his trade. He was married in 1854 to Feny Simmons, who was born in Germany; they have two children—Stephen, born April 8, 1856, and Della, July 26, 1860; Stephen was married to Minnie Longsdorf in 1879. Mrs. Feny Wolferd died in January, 1877. Mr. Wolferd is engaged with Rigby & Cox, working at his trade.

WOOD, JOHN, proprietor woolen mills. He was born Nov. 22, 1819, in Concord, Mass.; he came to Ohio in 1837, located in Cleveland, remained there one year, then came to Mansfield; engaged as clerk for E. P. Sturges, continued for six years; in 1847, he engaged in partnership with Sturges Grimes & Co., afterward changed to Sturges, Wood & Witter, wholesale merchants. He was married, Sept. 1, 1847, to Charlotte B. Parker, daughter of Judge Parker; she was born in 1823 in Mansfield; they have four children—Edward P., born Aug. 16, 1848; he graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and is now in the navy; Lizzie, William S. and Fannie P.

WORDEN, MILTON W. (deceased). Judge Worden was born in Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1839; after coming to this county, he resided for a number of years in Washington Township, where he was married, Nov. 22, 1859, to Miss Anna McFarland, daughter of an old resident of that township. Placed at an early age, by the death of his father, in circumstances where it became necessary for him to depend in a large measure upon his own resources, he marked out for himself a path in life, which many a youth unaided by fortune and friends, would have been fearful to essay, and by his integrity, valor and ability, reached a position in his brief life of twenty-nine years, in and by which he commanded the regard of his fellow-men, the esteem and respect of his comrades and the warm affections of his familiar friends. Judge Worden, by a course of preparatory studies and reading, fitted himself for, and gained admission to, the bar; but the gates of the temple for him were closed almost simultaneously with his entrance. The tocsin of the mighty rebellion was sounded; the call of the country to arms was made, and he enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., in the beginning of the rebellion; while acting as Captain in that regiment at the battle of Harper's Ferry in 1862, he lost a leg, which incapacitated him for further service, when he returned to Mansfield and was elected Probate Judge for one term in the fall of 1864; he was shortly after appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, which position he held at the time of his death. Judge Worden at the time of his death left a wife, Anna McFarland Worden, and five children—Ella, Martha E., Frank S., Albert Milton and Lillie, all of whom are living.

Too late for insertion in proper place.

BOWLAND, ROBERT. He was born Sept. 19, 1774, in Pennsylvania. Was married in 1815, to Ann J. Mercer, who was born in February, 1791; came to Ohio in 1826, located in Mansfield and engaged in the dry goods business many years. Died in November, 1857; Mrs. Bowland died in April, 1858.

PRITCHARD & WOLFE, attorneys and counselors at law. The firm is composed of William H. Pritchard and Norman M. Wolfe, both natives of this county; Mr. Pritchard graduated from the University of Wooster in 1874; he then superintended the Shelby schools from 1875 to 1878; he began the practice of law Dec. 1, 1878. Mr. Wolfe was educated at the University of Wooster, and, soon after leaving college, succeeded ot

the principalship of Mahoning Institute, remaining there two years; resigning that charge, he returned to Richland Co., and, on the 14th of February, 1876, began the study of law; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the 7th day of April, 1878, and, in December following, he formed a copartnership with William H. Pritchard for the practice of his profession. Their rooms are in the Post Office Block.

SNYDER, JOSEPH N., deceased; his parents, John and Susan Stough Snyder, were long residents of Cumberland Co., Penn.; Joseph was born in that county in 1813, and was their first son; he came to Richland Co. in 1835, where he resided until his death, which occurred in this city in the fall of 1869; when a young man, he acquired the trade of cabinet-maker, which vocation he followed for a number of years; for many years previous to his death, he was engaged in house-painting, and was accounted the best workman in that line in the city; he was a man well informed, and took an active interest in the political parties to which he belonged; originally, he was an Old-Line Whig, but was known in after years as an adherent of the Democratic party. He was married in this city to Miss Catherine Brickman; they were the parents of five children, four of whom are living—three sons and one daughter.

SNYDER, C. B., painter and glazier. He was born March 23, 1845, in Mansfield, the second son of Joseph N., deceased; he is now actively engaged at his trade in this city, and is considered an expert workman. He was married in Mansfield in 1867, to Miss Amanda Harmon; they are the parents of four children—Willie, Alice and Harry; Frank, the second son, died in 1875, aged 5 years.

BLOOMING GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, THOMAS C., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., May 14, 1830, where he resided until the fall of 1851; he removed to Springfield, Clark Co.; he remained there about one year, when he went to La Fayette, Ind.; he stayed there about four years; while there he paid his attention to milling; he removed back to Cumberland County, on account of his health being somewhat impaired; after his removal to Pennsylvania, he still followed the business as a millwright until he removed to this county, in May, 1863; when he first settled here it was nothing but a wilderness; the second or third year after his removal here he built a saw-mill; it was burned down June 20, 1872, but by the kind assistance of a few neighbors and friends he was soon able to rebuild; the mill still stands, and runs a great part of the time. He was married Jan. 10, 1861, to Margaret A. Snyder, who was born in Perry County, Penn., March 29, 1840, where she resided until she, with her husband, removed to this county; the fruits of this marriage are three children: Robert A., who was born Oct. 28, 1861, in Perry County, Penn.; Anna M., born Nov. 25, 1864, in this county, and Mary Jane Grace, born Oct. 14, 1866, also in this county. Mr. Adams is a millwright by profession, although early in life he learned the tanning business, but never followed that vocation after leaving home. He has by strict economy made for himself and family a good home, now owning on the county line a good farm containing 76 acres, which he still manages aside from the management of his mill.

ADAMS, W. B., was born in Union Co., Penn., June 7, 1857; he resided there until 1875, and then came to this county, where he has since lived; his occupation since residence in the county has been buying and selling goods on the road for the firm of A. Sturgess & Co., He has given his employer entire satisfaction thus far; he intends to make this his future business.

ALBRIGHT, HENRY; was born in Clear Creek Township, Ashland Co., Ohio, April 2, 1847, where he resided until the age of 14 years, when he soon after went into the army. He was a member of Co. B, 102d O. V. I.; was enrolled on the 8th of August, 1862, and discharged in 1865, when he returned to his native place, where he resided for about two years, when he removed to this township, and has since resided here. Aug. 28, 1870, he was married to Miss Ellen Sonanstine. They have one child, a son—Arthur, aged 2 years. Mr. Albright is a blacksmith by trade, and carries on that business at this place, Shenandoah. This has been his occupation since the late war. He contracted the rheumatism while in the army, but has never made application for a pension, to which he is entitled. Mr. Albright has built up for himself here a very good trade, although his health does not permit him to labor hard.

ALLEN, J. W. He was born in Shenandoah Co., near Mt. Jackson, Va., Oct. 20, 1811. He resided there until the year 1854, when he came to this county, and has since resided here. He is by profession a merchant tailor, as well as a druggist, which business he now carries on in Rome. In the year 1833, on the 12th of September, he was married to Miss Catherine J. Sonanstine; they had four children, three of whom are living—Joseph F., James William, and Mary Jane. The one deceased—Virginia C.—died in 1864, at the age of 18 years 8 months and 14 days. Mr. A. studied and practiced medicine previous to his coming here, although he has not paid much of his attention to his profession at this place. He attended lectures at Jefferson College at Baltimore, Md.

ALSDORF, ADAM W. Was born in Ashland Co., Milton Township, then Richland Co., where he resided until the age of 32 years, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided. He has paid most of his attention to farming and dealing in stock. Mr. Alsdorf is now one of the Trustees of his township, which shows the estimation in which he is held by the people of the township which he represents. Feb. 4,

1865, he was married to Miss Minerva Gates; they have four children living—Arminda, Dora A., Cyrus A., and Herney C. The health of their family is good. Mr. Alsdorf has, by good management and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all in the community in which he resides.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM C., Shenandoah; he was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1841, where he resided until the age of 11, when his parents removed to Randolph Co., Ind., where they remained about two years, when they came to Richland Co., where they have since resided. In 1857, Mr. Anderson learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he has worked, until within the past year he has been paying some attention to the shipping of stock, the purchase of hides and furs, and the boring of wells. In 1865, he was married to Elizabeth A. Burgoyne. Their four children are living—Lena Ann, Bettie E., Stella V. and Lois. During the war, Mr. Anderson enlisted in April, 1861, for three months; again, in 1862, for the same time; again in October of the same year; and when the three-months troops were called, he again went into the service—enlisting four different times, receiving an honorable discharge each time. Mr. Anderson never interested himself much in politics, but has been Township Trustee several terms.

ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL M., was born in Franklin Township, this county, on the 1st day of July, 1830; he resided here until the spring of 1841, when his parents removed to this township, and where he has since resided. Mr. Armstrong is by profession a shoemaker, and followed that until the war broke out, when he enrolled himself as a member of Co. F, 82d O. V. I., on the 30th day of November, and was discharged on the 25th of August, 1865; he was in the numerous battles the regiment was called upon to engage in; he received a gun-shot wound in the right hip at the battle of Dallas, in front of Atlanta. Since the war, Mr. Armstrong has been farming. In the fall of 1856, on the 16th of October, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Burns. They have had nine children, seven of whom are still living, and named Mary E., Flora Bell, George W., Nettie May, Eva A., Wilber B. and Frank N.; Mary Elizabeth is married; the ones deceased are Charley F., who died at the age of 2 years and 5 months; the youngest, Perry S., died at the age of 4 months. Mr. Armstrong's father and mother are still living, and reside with him. His father was born Dec. 29, 1800, in Adams Co., Penn. He was 2 years of age when he removed to this State, and at the age of 22 he came to this county, which makes him a resident of the county for a period of fifty-eight years.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN H., was born in this county on the 10th of December, 1836, and has since resided in the county, with the exception of the war. He enrolled himself as a soldier Aug. 25, 1861; he was a member of Co. M, 2d O. V. C., and was discharged Oct. 7, 1864. His vocation, principally, is that of farming. In the year 1866, he was married to Miss Susannah Pifer. They have reared a family of six children, all of whom are still living, with the exception of the last one, who died in infancy; the others are named, respectively, Effie M., Harold B., Tennie E., Virgia, Claudia and Florence. His wife died Jan. 26, 1880; she was a lady of exemplary character, and a consistent Christian.

BACKENSTO, ANTHONY J., was born in this county April 20, 1851, where he has since resided, and has lived in this township for a period of six years; his occupation has been that of farming all his life. In the year 1871, June 15, he was married to Miss Jane Eller; they have two children, both of which are still living, and named Ira E. and Ernestus C. The health of his family, together with himself, is not very good, and has not been since he removed to this place, he being troubled with the heart disease, while that of his wife and that of the oldest child is good, but the youngest has never been very rugged, although Mr. Backensto lives in one of the healthiest localities in his township, as well as one of the most pleasant; although the hand of disease has laid its hand upon him, he has the satisfaction to know that himself and family enjoy the respect of all in the community where he resides.

BAKER, PETER, was born in Germany Nov. 11, 1835; when at the age of 18 years, he came to this country and located in New York City, where he resided until the year 1868, when he removed to Ashland Co., where he remained three years; from there he removed to Windsor, this county, where he stayed six years; from there he moved back to Ashland County, where he lived a short time, when he moved back to this county, and located in this place, Rome, where he manufactures boots and shoes of all grades. He also has a notion store. His trade is that of shoemaker, and he has always made that his business. He learned the trade in Germany before he came to this country. In the year 1856, June 16, he was married to Miss Catherine Abeale, in New York City; they have had nine children, six of whom are still living, and named Leana, John, Frederick, Rosa, Augusta and Laura; three died in New York City, named Henry, Annie and Emma.

BAKER, GUSTAVUS B., was born in Hampshire Co., Va., on the 24th February, 1834, where he resided until the age of 4 years, when his parents removed to Cumberland Co., Penn., where they remained about five years, and from there they removed to Knox Co., Ohio, where they stayed one year, and from there to this township, where he has since resided, and has always paid the most of his attention to farming. In the year 1859, on the 14th of February, he was married to Miss Feann Stauffer; they raised a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, and named Cornelius O., Mary E., Sarah E., Harry A., Augusta D., Perry B. and Alice M.; the one who died was Benjamin F.; he departed this life on the 19th of February, 1872, aged 12 years and 8 months.

BAKER, JOSIAH, was born in Cass Township, on the 7th of June, 1843, and has always resided in the county, although he has moved, from time to time, from one township to another, and has recently sold his farm in this township and purchased one in Franklin, where he intends to make his future home. Mr. Baker has never turned his attention to political matters to any great extent, although he has represented his township as Trustee two terms, and is now Supervisor and School Director. In the year 1865, on the

27th of May, he was married to Miss Sarah Arnold; they have a family of four children, three of whom are still living—Lizzie M., George B. and Curtiss C.; Andrew S. departed this life on the 13th of December, 1866, aged 3 months and 24 days. He has always paid his attention to farming, and, by good management and strict attention to business, has made for himself and family a good home.

BARR, JOHN C., was born in Noble Co., Ind., on the 27th of September, 1855, where he resided until the age of 2 years, when he removed to this county and where he has since resided; Mr. Barr is by profession a blacksmith, which he carries on at Ganges; he is considered by all to be proficient at the business. In the year 1877, he was married to Miss Libbie A. Stoer; they have no children.

BASHORA, ISAIAH, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 26th of April, 1833; at the age of 2 years, his parents removed to the State of New York, where they resided about ten years, when they came to this State and located in Shelby, where they lived about six years; thence they went to Bucyrus, where they remained until 1848, when they removed to Wisconsin, where they lived two and one-half years; they then returned to Bucyrus, where our subject remained until 1858, and thence he removed to this township, and has remained here ever since, with the exception of six months in Wood Co. and four years at Shiloh. In the year 1853, on Feb. 12, he was married to Miss Suzanah Hess; they have a family of four children, three of whom are living—Henrietta, Maggie J. and Ruehamie; the one deceased, Esther, departed this life in August, 1858. Mr. B. is by profession a blacksmith, and he, together with Mr. Burns, carries on that business at Rome in all its branches, where they do work right and at prices to suit the times.

BELLMAN, ANDREW J., was born in Middleburg, Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1836; when at the age of 6 months, his parents removed to Plymouth, in this county, since which time he has resided in this county; in 1871, he removed to this township, which place has since been his home; at the age of 15 years, he commenced at the cabinet and chair making business, which trade he has made his vocation until his removal here at Shenandoah, where he has been engaged, together with his trade of carriage and wagon making, as well as the carpenter trade, house-painting and turning, and also paper-hanging—in all of which he is considered proficient. In the year 1858, on Jan. 28, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Sonanstine; they have had six children, four of whom are still living—Carrie, Eddie, Fred and Florence J.; the ones that died were Kittie and an infant. Mr. Bellman now carries on a repair-shop at this place, where he does and designs to repair anything that can be done by mechanical skill.

BENEDICT, ABRAHAM, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 11, 1834, where he resided with his parents until the age of about 7 years, when he removed with his parents to this county and township, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about two years, when he resided in Williams and Ashland Cos. about seven years. In the year 1857, Feb. 22, he was married to Mary E. Stoner; they have raised a family of four children—Henry N., Sarah Ann, Albert and Almira; all are still living, and Mr. Benedict has, by strict integrity and good management, made for himself and family a good home, and while himself and family enjoy good health, they enjoy the regard of all who know them; the father is dead, having died in Michigan; his mother is still living with his sister, Margaret B., in Iowa, near the State line.

BRICKER, LEVI, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., on the 19th of December, 1817, where he resided until the age of 21 years, when he removed to this county and located in Franklin Township and rented a little cabin of his uncle, and worked out by the day's work. Mr. Bricker possessed only what he could bring in a one-horse wagon—wearing apparel, a few dishes, etc., $160 in money, his wife and one child. In the fall, Mr. Bricker began butchering for 75 cents per day, but soon after, his wages were raised to $1 per day. Soon after, his brother-in-law gave him his two horses to go and trade for a stallion owned by one Gideon Lozier; he went and traded one of the horses, gave $30 to boot, payable in one year, and that rigged him for farming. This was the first of the year 1840. He rented a small place from the same party he made the trade with, containing 80 acres; he cleared 3 acres for three crops, but Mr. Lozier having married again, he sold his crops to him and came over to this township and located on John Arnold's place, and bought the crops on the grounds from one Mr. Livey, who had the place rented. Mr. Bricker lived there two years; then he bought 80 acres of land in Franklin Township, all forest; built him a little cabin, into which he moved in the spring of 1843; he cleared his land in about three years, together with 10 acres of Philip Fisher's land adjoining his; he borrowed the money to purchase his land from his father-in-law, David Werner; the amount was $500; he paid him back annually with 5 per cent interest; he earned a great part of his money by driving horses over the mountains; he made his first trip in 1845 with nine horses; a great part of the way he went alone. Mr. Bricker followed that as his vocation every year until he located in this township in 1852. Sometimes Mr. Bricker would have to walk back a great part of the way, as he could not get room on the coach; he never came back but what he would always bring his money with him—from $1,000 to $4,000, not in drafts, but generally in Lebanon bank money, which was just as good as the gold out here; he was never robbed, nor was there ever any attempt to rob him. He bought the place which he now occupies in 1851, together with 44 acres, paying cash, $1,500. Previous to this purchase, he bought the 160 acres east of here for $1,600 cash, but had to borrow $400; his father-in-law went his security. Mr. Bricker is considered one of the most successful business men in the county; has given work to a great many men; has always lent his aid in all public improvements, and is considered one of the largest land-owners in this part of the county. He has, by good management, and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home, having given his children over $50,000. Mr. Bricker well remembers when he would go through with horses, porters would say along the

road that dealt in stock, as also in Philadelphia they would often make the remark: "There comes Bricker; and what he tells you about his horses, you can rest assured is correct." Mr. Bricker made, net, over $1,600 in two trips with horses over the mountains. Mr. Bricker had by his first wife ten children, nine of whom are living. By his second wife three, all of whom are living. Mr. Tobias Coffman, of Lancaster, Penn., claims that Mr. Bricker can beat any man in America on the "jig dance;" he says he will bet his last dollar on him as regards time.

BURGOYNE, GEORGE, was born in Dolphin Co., Penn., on the 28th of June, 1802, where he resided until the year 1833, when he removed to this township, and where he has since resided. Mr. Burgoyne is a tanner by profession, and followed that as his vocation until the year 1840, since when he has paid his attention to farming. In the year 1830, on the 25th of March, he was married to Miss Anna Bell; they have a family of five children, all of whom are living, named Alfred, Hannah Jane, John P., George A, and Elizabeth Ann. Mr. Burgoyne is one of the oldest surviving settlers of this county, and he, together with his brother associates, can recall many hardships and privations that he had to contend with, that the present, as well as the future generations, will never know nor experience.

BURGOYNE, JOHN P., was born in this township on the 13th of June, 1836, where he has since resided. Mr. Burgoyne has always paid his attention to farming. He has never paid much attention to political matters. In the year 1862, on the 5th of March, he was married to Miss Elisabeth Cline; they have one son—George F.

BURNS, JAMES A., was born in this township Jan. 24, 1841, and has always resided here, with the exception of three years he was in the late war; he enlisted Sept. 7, 1861; was a member of Co. E, 3d O. V. I.; he was discharged Oct. 3, 1864. Mr. Burns is a blacksmith by trade, having learned the trade at the age of 18 years, and has since followed that as his vocation; he now carries on the blacksmithing business at this place (Rome), where he does all kinds of work pertaining to the business. On the 12th of July, 1865, he was married to Miss Elisabeth Burns, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1838; they have four children, all of whom are living—Charles F., Clinton, Victor L. and Minnie. The health of himself and family is good. Mr. Burns has, by strict attention to business, built up for himself a good trade.

BURNS, WILLIAM F., was born in this county and township April 1, 1843; his principal vocation has been that of farming; he engaged himself at the carpenter trade for about three years. He is the eighth child of William and Mary Burns, of whom mention is made in another part of this work, as their lives are connected with the early part of the county. In the year 1870, Jan. 25, he was married to Miss Lovina Zeigler. They have raised a family of five children, named Curtis A., Flora E., Scott A., Carrie L. and the baby. Mr. Burns was a member of Co. F, 82d O. V. I., and was enrolled on the 5th of November, 1862, and was discharged from the service the 24th of July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; he participated in all the different battles and marches that his regiment was called upon to participate and engage in, having, during his time of service, marched a distance of over three thousand miles, as the records will show; he entered the service as private, and was discharged with the rank of corporal.

CARROTHERS, JAMES, was born in Washington Township, this county, April 6, 1830, where he resided until the age of 15 years, when he went to Williams Co., where he learned the carpenter trade; remained there until he finished his trade, when he went to Michigan, where he stayed two years; then to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to the State of Minnesota; stayed there one summer, then started for the frontier, in Upper Minnesota, where he remained until he was compelled to leave on account of Indian troubles in 1862; his wife and two children were captured; he then volunteered to fight the Indians, which service he served about two weeks; in the mean time his wife and children made their escape; he then enrolled himself as member of the 1st Wisconsin Battery, where he remained until the war closed, when he returned to the frontier and commenced work at his trade again; worked about five years, disposed of his land, then went to Iowa, where he stayed about two years, and at the expiration of that time he came back to his native county and located in this township, where he has since resided and worked at his trade until now, with the exception of what time he spent in inventing a sawing machine, which is considered by all a very valuable improvement in sawing timber of all kinds—can work it by hand or steam power; it is so constructed that two men can saw twenty cords of wood in one day, with perfect ease, by hand-power, without the use of steam or horse power; they can saw large timber as well as small; the inventor has taken in with him a partner, and if they take the pains to show the merits of this machine, it will soon be in use all over our land, as it is conceded by all who have seen it work to have no equal of anything of its kind yet invented. He was first married to Miss Helen Marr-Paddock; they had two children, who are still living, named Althir and Thomas W. He married his second wife, Miss Mary Jane Ferguson, Jan. 18, 1876; they have two children—Albert A. and Elisabeth Jane, who are still living. Himself and family enjoy good health, and have the regards of all around them.

CHEW, EZEKIEL, Sr. (deceased), was born May 13, 1805, near Winchester, Va.; while he was the infant of the family, his father, the late William Chew, came to Ohio and settled in Harrison Co., and at the age of 17 he came to Richland Co., with his uncle Thomas Dickerson, learning from his uncle the trade of a blacksmith, which business he followed for sixteen years. In the mean time, May 27, 1827, at the age of 22, he and Elizabeth Hackett were married, and settled on the land which is now a part of his "homestead farm." His wife died February, 1847, leaving six children in his care. He again married, on June 24, 1850, Amanda M. Phelps; two children were born, Ezekiel Martin and Laroka Phelps. Our subject was time and again chosen as the Magistrate of his township, and, in the charge of his official duties, so wisely counseled, that but little litigation was carried on. In

1848, he was elected by the General Assembly an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, occupying the bench with Judges Steward, McCullough and Barr, and remained there until the office of Associate Judge was discontinued by the new constitution. In the discharge of his judicial duties, he was prompt, able and honest. The older members of the bar of Richland Co., without exception, bear cheerful testimony that the judicial robes were by him unsullied. His political convictions were strong, always acting with the Democratic party. He was one of the charter members of the Rome Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 158. He was for many years a member of the Masonic Order, and of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36. By his brethren of Mansfield and other lodges, his mortal remains were consigned to the tomb.

CHEW, EZEKIEL M., was born July 2, 1851, on the farm on which he now resides and owns. July 4, 1876, he was married to Alverda E. Ferrell, by whom he has one son, Oro Lotis. Mr. Chew is a member in good standing in four secret orders. He joined the I. O. O. F. in 1878, and the Moriah Encampment in 1874, and the Patrons of Husbandry in 1875, and the Royal Arcanum in 1879. His political convictions are strong, and very zealous, always acting with the Democratic party.

CHEW, WILLIAM M., was born in Jefferson Co., this State, on the 2d day of July, 1829, where he resided until the age of 15, when his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided; Mr. Chew has paid the most of his attention to farming. In the year 1853, he was married to Miss Chew, who died in 1867; they reared a family of four children, who are still living, and named Franklin P., George W., Thomas J. and Rubie A.; in 1872, he was again married, to Miss Matilda Whisler; they have a family of five children, four of whom are living—Viola, Maud, Alpheus and Pere; the one deceased died in infancy.

CHEW, AMIE, MRS., is the widow of the late Joseph Chew, who died on the 5th of October, 1877, and who was born in Jefferson Co., this State, in the year 1831; when 10 years old (in 1841), his parents removed to this county, where he lived until his death; he was a teacher by profession; he was married to Miss Amie Charles on the 23d of March, 1864; they reared a family of six children, all of whom are still living, and named Lettie A., Mary E., Silas S., Clement V., Clara C. and Emily W. The health of Mrs. Chew's family is generally good; she is able to attend to the management of her place and keep four of her children at school. They all enjoy the regards of all in the community in which they reside.

CHEW, AMON S.; he is the son of William and Leddie Chew. William Chew was born in October, 1770, in the State of Maryland, and Mrs. Chew was born in old Virginia about the year 1787. Our subject, Mr. Amon Chew, was born in Harrison Co., this State, Oct. 15, 1811, and, about the year 1822, his parents removed to this county, Monroe Township, where they resided until their death; Mr. Chew lived there about twelve years, and then removed to this township, and has resided here ever since; his mother died in the year 1855, and his father, William Chew, died in the fall of 1866; this subject is the thirteenth child of his parents, who raised a family of seventeen children; he has resided in this township since the year 1834. In the following year after he located here, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gutherie; they raised a family of two children; his wife died Dec. 18, 1837; in the year 1839, on April 2, he was again married, to Miss Mary Hackett; they raised a family of six children, only one of whom, Elizabeth (the wife of J. G. Hackett) is now living; Mr. Chew's second wife died Sept. 30, 1878. He has been from time to time elected to offices of trust, such as Assessor and Treasurer for several years of his township. He has, by strict economy and good management, made for himself a good home. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him; his oldest son, William, died while serving his country during the war in the capacity of Sergeant.

CHEW, E. J., was born Dec. 18, 1853, in this township, and is the second and youngest child of George H. and Sarah P. Chew, who was also born in this county; his father died twenty-one years ago, his mother the following year; after the death of his parents, his uncle, Amon Chew, took him to raise when but a mere boy; he remained with his uncle until the age of 16 years, when he went out into the world for himself, and has from time to time followed different vocations; he is a blacksmith by trade, and a railroader; he has also paid some attention to farming; in 1875, he took a trip to California, but, not liking the country, and the climate not agreeing with him as well as his native place, he only remained there about nine months, when he returned home.

CLELAND, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shiloh: he was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 18, 1816; his parents, John and Margaret Cleland, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 23, Range 18, in 1824; his father drove a four-horse team from the East, when they emigrated, and his mother rode on horseback, carrying one child; the parents were natives of Washington Co.; the father was of Irish parentage, the mother of German; about two years after settling in this county, the father died, leaving the mother and a family of six small children; the eldest child left home to learn a trade, and to the next, the subject of this sketch, fell the burden of aiding his mother in a struggle for existence; he was then about ten years of age; by industry and hard labor the farm was cleared and made remunerative. The nearest mill was on the Huron River, seven or eight miles away; he took the grist there for grinding, sometimes using the oxen and the sled, sometimes the corn was put in one end of a sack, a stone in the other, and thrown over a horse on which he was mounted. Plymouth was the post office; no school or church was in the neighborhood; when the schoolhouse was built, greased paper served for window lights, slabs answered for seats, and, on Sabbaths, divine service supplanted the educational routine of the week days. Mr. C. was married to Charlotte Cline Jan. 8, 1844; they have seven children—Elisabeth, Celesta, Margaret, Jairus, Hattie, Ida and Henry. After Mr. C.'s marriage, he remained on his father's farm, which he finally purchased, adding to it till he now owns 320 acres of

well-improved land, with good buildings. He has held the office of Township Trustee several years, and has all his life been an active and useful citizen.

CLELAND, AMAZIAH, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 11, 1822. At the age of 2 years, his parents removed to this township, where Mr. Cleland has since lived, with the exception of about eighteen years he spent in Huron Co. (New Haven). He is the youngest of six children of John and Margaret Cleland. He was married, April 1, 1849, to Ellen L. Stewart, who was born in Steuben Co., Penn., in 1829. They have seven children, of whom five are living, named Ezra S., William, Emline B., Herman W. and Edna; the ones that died are named Wilson and Phebe. Mr. Cleland is by profession a blacksmith, and followed that vocation, from time to time, for a period of five years; he has also been in the mercantile business about seven years, and the balance of his life has been spent on the farm; his eldest son, Ezra S., is married.

CLINESMITH, WM. H., was born in this county on the 11th of December, 1846, where he has always lived; he has always paid the most of his attention to farming, although he is by profession a carpenter and also a millwright; he has worked at both of these vocations from time to time. Dec. 11, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah Wood; they have had three children, all living—Jessie, Charles K., and Elswood.

COBBAN, CHARLES I., is the youngest child of James and Sarah Cobban. His father was born in Scotland in 1811; he came to this country in 1835, and came to this county in 1854; he was married twice—first to Helen Webster; by this marriage he became the father of seven children—named John, James, James (2d), Isabel, William A., Francis M. and Mary Ellen; only two are living, William A. and Isabel. His second wife's name was Sarah Beattie, who bore him four children—named James A. and Charles I., who are still living; the ones that died were Mary C. and Maggie. Both his wives were born in Scotland. Charles I. Cobban was born Nov. 25, 1857, in this township, and has always lived here; he was married Feb. 6, 1878, to Alwilda Robbins, who was born in Wakeman, Huron Co., Nov. 29, 1859, and has resided in this county six years. Mr. Cobban has always been a farmer.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1808, where he resided until the age of 15 years, when he removed to this State, Columbia Co., where he resided until the age of 28 years, when he came to this township on the 6th of March, 1833; he remembers the time well; the ground was covered with snow; he can recall the many hardships of himself and family in the days that are past and gone; at the age of 15 years, Mr. Crawford commenced to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed until he was able to buy a house of his own, since which time—about fifteen years—he purchased a farm, and has paid most of his attention to farming; he has also been Trustee of his township; in the year 1839, Feb. 23, he was married to Miss Nancy Quinn. Mr. Crawford has, by hard work, good management and strict attention to business, made for himself and wife a good home.

CREVELING, A. W., was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1841, where he resided until the age of 7 years, when his parents removed to this county and located in Cass Township, where they remained about seven years, when they removed to this township, where he has since resided. Mr. Creveling is the fifth child of Jacob and Martha M. Creveling, who raised a family of seven children, all of whom are dead, with the exception of this subject. Mr. Creveling's father died Oct. 2, 1878; his mother is still living, and resides with him. Mr. Creveling has paid the most of his attention to farming, buying and feeding stock. In 1868, July 4, he was married to Miss Zoradah Burns; they have raised a family of three children—Verda, Dora and Boyd, all of whom are still living. He has held the office of Justice for three years; he was elected on the Republican ticket.

CROSIER, WILLIAM, was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1826; at the age of 8 years, his parents removed to this county; in the spring of 1855, he went to California, where he remained about three years, when he came back to this county, where he has since resided. He was married, July 10, 1854, to Eveline Shamp, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1836; when a babe, her parents removed to Huron Co.; resided there until the age of 10 years, when her parents came to this county, where she has since lived. They have had eleven children, five of whom are still living—Nora J., Mary Ida, Emma, Albert and Charles B.; those that died are named Annie, Bell, Ruby, Bertha, Thomas and Hattie. Mr. Crosier has always farmed as his vocation, which business he still follows.

DAVIS, SAMUEL, was born in Columbiana Co. Jan. 29, 1831; when 2½ years old, his parents removed to Clear Creek Township, Ashland Co.; he lived there until the age of 19, when he removed to Butler Township, and has since lived in different townships in this county, with the exception of about two years he resided in Ashland Co.; he has always farmed from boyhood; has part of the time traveled on the road, selling different articles of merchandise. He was married April 24, 1851, to Louisa J. Barns, who was born in Huron Co., where she lived until the age of 8 years, when she came to this county, and has always lived here since; they have had four children, three of whom are still living—Almira Cordelia, Mary L. and Minnie Maud; Elisabeth Jane departed this life Jan. 4, 1878, aged 26 years, 8 months and 11 days. She was married to Mr. George Wolfersberger; Almira C. is married to Sylvanus Hodges.

DE LANCY, JOHN, was born in Cass Township Oct. 22, 1848, where he resided until 28 years of age, when he removed to this township, and has since resided here. He was married, Sept. 4, 1873, to Louisa Huston, who was born on the place Mr. DeLancy now owns, she was born Sept. 16, 1854; they have had two children, both are living and named Sarah Ann and Lizzie. Mr. De Lancy has followed farming, although for the past two years, he has been engaged in selling the combined Hubbard reaper and mower, manufactured at Fremont, Ohio, in which capacity he has met with decided success, as the machine he represents is first class in every respect, and is conceded by all who are acquainted with the machine, to be as good

for all purposes as any others manufactured. Mr. De Lancy is agent for a part of Huron and Richland Counties.

DEVORE, PHILIP C., was born in this county and township and on the farm which he now owns and resides; but about twelve years ago he removed with his family to Kansas, where he resided about eight years, when he moved back to this county, and located on the farm aboye mentioned; Mr. Devore was born Dec. 18, 1842, and has paid the most of his attention to the livery business, has also been in the merchandise business; but of late his business has been that of farming. In the year 1866, April 2, he was married to Margaret Sutch; they have raised a family of four children, three of whom are still living, named Allen, Elipphlet, Dora and a babe, aged 8 months, named Harry; the one that is dead was an infant; this subject is the third child of Soxley and Cathrine Devore. Mr. Devore has by strict attentign to business accumulated for himself and family a good home, he now owning the undivided half of the old homestead.

DICKERSON, THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shiloh. Mr. D. was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 11, 1822; his parents brought him to Blooming Grove in October of the same year. His earliest recollections are those concerning wolves and Indians. He often hid himself under the bed when they would come to the cabin. He enjoyed the meager facilities of the day for getting an education. He remained with his parents till 21 years of age. Nov. 30, 1843, he was married to Susannah Miller, by whom he had nine children, six boys and three girls—William, Manuel, Angeline, George, Ambrose, Irena, Ellis, Ellsworth and Amon. He and his wife and two daughters remain on the farm, which he entered at the land office at Wooster in 1819. Mr. D.'s father was a native of Fayette Co., Penn.; he came to Harrison Co., and was married to Mary Chew in 1819. In this county he lived until 1822, when he came to this county, entered a quarter-section and on it built his cabin. He had learned the blacksmith trade, which, in his condition, was a great advantage; as such, he was of great value to the Indians, who frequently came to his shop for the repairs of their rude tools. In the history of the township, several incidents are narrated concerning his life here. He lived on the farm until his death, Sept. 10, 1845.

DICKERSON, GEORGE O., was born in this county Aug. 22, 1852, where he has since resided. He has always followed farming as his vocation; he has also followed saw-milling for about three years. He was married, Dec. 17, 1876, to Annie Mary Adams; they have one child—Almeda.

EHRET, CHRISTIAN H., was born in Germany May 4, 1798, where he resided until the age of 19 years, when he removed to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where he resided a few years, when he removed to this State and located in this county and township, and has resided here ever since. He married Miss Elizabeth Phiper while in Pennsylvania, but, soon after he removed to this State, she died, and about the year 1836, he was again married to Miss Cathrine Pifer, who was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 19, 1813; she, at the age of 14 years, removed with her parents to this county, where she has since resided, and is, together with Mr. Ehret, considered one of the oldest surviving settlers of the county; they have raised a family of eight children, five of whom are still living and married—Elisabeth, Cathrine, Susannah, Jacob P. and Frank, who is the youngest of the family; the children are all married, with the exception of Miss Cathrine. Mr. Ehret had by his first wife three children, two of whom are living—Charlotte and Salley, who are also married; death has taken from the family four children. Mr. Ehret is strict in his religious principles, having united with the German Reformed Church at an early day, and has adhered to that denomination ever since. Mrs. Ehret has been a member of the same church for the last few years. Mr. Ehret's eyes have been afflicted somewhat, as also his health in general, but he is still able to be about. He, with his family, enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them. He has, by hard work and good management, made for himself and family a good home.

ELLIS, SIDNEY, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1824, where he resided until the age of 25 years, when he removed to Huron Co., this State, where he remained eight years, then went back to New York; he stayed there four years, then went back to Huron Co. again, where he stayed eleven years; then he removed to this county, and has since resided here. He was married, Aug. 22, 1846, to Miss Hannah Benedict, who was also born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have had four children, all living, and named Polly M., Ella S., Louisa C. and Stephen E. Mr. Ellis has always paid his attention to farming and raising stock, and still carries on that business on the farm he now owns.

FERGUSON, HARRISON, was born in this county on the 15th of April, 1827; he has since resided in the county, with the exception of about sixteen years he lived in Ashland Co., since which Blooming Grove Township has been his home. Although Mr. Ferguson was raised a farmer and followed that as his vocation until the last few years, he has been in the employ of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company; every one knows the machine cannot be excelled by any of its competitors for its simplicity of construction, its lightness in running, its lasting powers; and is considered by many who claim to be judges, to be far superior to any other machine in every respect, as the increasing demand shows throughout the country; Mr. Ferguson intends to keep constantly on hand a full supply of these machines, together with a full supply of attachments to accommodate all, and hopes by its merits to obtain his share of public patronage. In the year 1850, on the 11th of June, he was married to Miss Mary Shoemaker; they have a family of three children—Hannah M., Martin M. and Harriet Alice; Hannah M. and Martin M. are married, while Harriet A. resides with her parents.

FERGUSON, MARTIN M., was born in Ashland Co. on the 13th of November, 1852, where he resided until the age of 13, when his parents removed to this township, where he has since remained; has always paid his attention to farming. Feb. 4, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary C. Hesig; they had one child named

Leonard S., who died at the age of 1 year and 8 months and 7 days.

FERRELL, GEORGE W., was born in Ashland Co., then Richland, in Milton Township, Jan. 10, 1828, where he resided until the year 1864, when he removed to this township, and where he has since resided; Mr. Ferrell is a cooper by trade, and he followed that as his vocation together with that of farming, until the last eight years; since then he pays all his attention to farming and dealing in stock. In the year 1850, April 18, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin; they have had six children, all of whom are still living, and named Irvin S., Austin M., Arthur W., Alberda E., Adolphus S. and Adella R., four of whom are now married. Mr. Ferrell has from time to time held offices of trust in his township, and is now Treasurer of the township; Mr. Ferrell has, by good management and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home, while himself and family have the regards of all where they reside.

FINKBINER, ANDREW W., was born in this county on the 16th of September, 1859; he has since resided here, and has paid his attention to farming until within the past few years he has learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which occupation he intends to make his vocation.

FLOOK, CASPER, was born in Hopeful Township, Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 20, 1815, where he resided until the age of 18 years, when he came to this county, where he has since resided; he has lived in this township thirty-five years. He was married in December, 1835, to Melinda Edwards; they have five children, all of whom are living—Mary Jane, Leander T., Amberson A., Margaret Ann and Sanford S. Mr. Flook has always farmed; when he first came here, he cleared land for two crops; a few years after, he bought the 80 acres he now occupies, and cleared it all himself. He is among the surviving settlers of his township.

GATES, MARTIN, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1821, where he resided until 1823, when his parents removed to this county, where he has since resided; although he has lived a part of his time in different townships, he now lives in this township, where he has been about fifteen years; he has always paid his attention to farming and handling stock. In the year 1843, on the 9th of May, he was married to Miss Frances Urquhart; they have reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living—John, Margaret E., Samuel C., Mary C., Jacob, Cass H., Rosman E., Sallie and Martin; George W. died April 15, 1870, at the age of 4 years 1 month and 22 days. The health of Mr. Gates' family is generally good, with the exception of three of the children, whose health is somewhat impaired. Mr. Gates is among the surviving pioneers of the county, as well as his wife, who was born in the county, and who is still living, aged 56 years almost; they can recall many hardships and privations that they, together with their associates, had to contend with, that the present as well as the future generations will never know nor experience.

GATES, JACOB H., was born in this county March 15, 1852; he has since resided here, and has always paid his attention to farming and handling stock. In the year 1873, on the 4th of July, he was married to Miss Alice Bly; they have a family of four children, all of whom are living, named Dolly, Cloyd, Nellie and Dotty.

GATES, HENRY, was born in this county on the 2d of July, 1854; he has since resided here, with the exception of about eighteen months, when he was in some of the Western States; Mr. Gates is a carpenter by profession, and followed that as his vocation until he was married, since which time he has paid his attention to farming. He was married to a Miss Eunice Bly on the 10th of May, 1874; they have a family of four children, all of whom are living—Walter, Bert, Molesky and the baby.

GEARY, ELIZABETH, MRS., is the widow of the late Joseph Geary, who was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., April 8, 1806; when a small boy, his parents removed to Harrison Co., Ohio; he remained there over thirty years, then went to Tuscarawas Co., where he stayed five years, when he came to this county, where he remained until his death, which took place July 7, 1879; he was an affectionate husband and father. Mrs. Geary was married to Mr. Geary in the fall of 1844; they reared a family of thirteen children, six of whom are living—Alexander, Isaac C., Isabel, Emma, Sherman and Joseph F.; the ones deceased were named William W., John N., Emeline, Nancy and Jane. Mrs. Geary was born in Jefferson Co., this State, March 13, 1826; when a little girl, her parents moved to Tuscarawas Co., where she remained until she was married to Mr. Geary, and lived and removed with him from place to place until his death.

GROVE, LAWRENCE A., was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 31, 1852, where he resided until the age of 18 years, when he went to Illinois and stayed there one year; thence he returned to Ohio and went to Stark Co., and remained there one year; he then went to Dauphin Co., Penn., where he stayed two years, and from there he went to Cumberland Co., where he stayed one year; thence to Baltimore, Md., where he remained one year, and then came to this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of eight months which he spent in Illinois; Mr. Grove is by profession a carpenter, and while he was not attending school he followed that as his vocation until he came to this county, since which time he has paid his attention to farming.

GUTHRIE, NATHANIEL, is the child of John E. and Elizabeth Guthrie, who was born in this county and township, on the old homestead farm on which he now resides, on the 6th day of October, 1843; until the late war broke out he followed farming, when, in 1862, he entered the army, was a member of Co. K, 120th O. V. I., and was enlisted on the 15th of October, 1862, and discharged Oct. 12, 1863, by reason of disability by disease contracted while performing his duty as a soldier; he has never as yet made an application for a pension, although he is certainly entitled to it; after his return from the army, he was unable to perform any labor; he turned his attention to the carpenter business, which he followed about nine years, but for the past four years he has again gone to farming; in the year 1866, on the 14th of August, he was married to Miss Almeda Purcher; they have raised a family of nine children, six of whom are still living,

named John, Luther, James, Harvey, Myron, Taylor, Elona, Beulerd W. and a baby named Orville, who claims to be captain of the house; those that are dead are named Cellestia A., Ruthford B. and one born dead. Mr. Guthrie's parents are considered among the old settlers of the county; his father departed this life May 4, 1865. Mrs. Guthrie is still living, and enjoys very good health for a lady of her age. Our subject's health is very good, considering the shock he received while in the army; his family's health is generally good; he has never turned his attention to politics. He has been School Director.

HACKETT, WILLIAM, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1809, where resided until the age of 6 years, when his parents removed to this county and township, where he has since resided, where he has paid the most of his attention to that of farming; he is the fifth child of George and Nancy Hackett, who departed this life quite a number of years ago. His first wife died about two years after marriage; he has been married to his second wife about forty years; her maiden name was Margaret E. Shuster; they have raised a family of six children—two of them were born dead, four are still living, whose names are Margaret Ann, Robert, Ella and Almealia; one by the first, named George, who was living in California at last accounts. Mr. Hackett has never turned his attention to politics; he was one of the first settlers of the county. Mr. Hackett says that he remembers the time when they had no school here; he often went to play with the Indians for pastime.

HACKETT, HENRY P., was born in Cass Township, March 7, 1827, where he resided until the age of 12 years, when his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided and has lived on the farm he now owns since 1855. He was married, June 27, 1854, to Mary Ann Zeigler; they have had nine children—eight are still living, and are named George B., Sarah Alice, Clara B., Frank L., Mary E., Addie V., Perrie F. and Minnie L.; the one deceased, Elmer L., died Oct. 6, 1874, aged 19 years 5 months and 29 days; five of these children were by his first wife, four by his second wife, whose name was Catharine Fickes, who died June 9, 1871; his first wife died Aug. 2, 1864. George B., the oldest one living, is married. Mr. Hackett has never paid much of his attention to political matters, although he has been Trustee of his township for two terms; he has always paid his attention to farming, and has, by good management and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home.

HACKETT, JAMES L., was born in Cass Township, this county, July 22, 1830; when about 8 years of age, his parents removed to this township, where Mr. Hackett has always lived. He was married in November, 1856, to Elizabeth Zigler, who bore him seven children, all living—Nancy Jane, Margaret Ann, Irena E., Harriet L., Ida Bell, Ruby R. and Estella; his first wife died in April, 1876; he married his second wife May 28, 1878, whose name was Maggie J. Caskey, and is still living. Mr. Hackett has always paid his attention to farming, and now controls and manages the farm he now owns. He has on his farm one of the strongest sulphur springs in this part of the State, and those wishing to be benefited thereby will find it to their advantage to call at his farm, which is located on Sec. 5, Blooming Grove Township, on the Huron Co. line.

HACKETT, WILLIAM A., was born in Cass Township, this county, Sept. 14, 1832; when a small boy, his father removed to this township, where he remained until the age of 22 years, when he went to Williams Co., this State, where he remained two years; thence he went to Branch Co., Mich., and located in the town of Bronson, where he stayed a few months, and then went to La Grange, Ind., where he remained seven years; from there he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he remained fourteen years, with the exception of about eight months that he resided in Lincoln, Neb., and about six months he spent in St. Louis, Mo.; the latter-named place was directly after the great fire in Chicago; he witnessed both of the great fires at that place, and did a great deal in regard to mechanical skill to build the city up on both occasions; from Chicago he came back to his native county, where he has since resided. He was married, March 28, 1856, to Catharine Gibbens; they have three children, all of whom are living—George W., Frank J. and Ira G. Mr. Hackett is by profession a carpenter, and is considered by all who know him to be very proficient, having, while at Chicago and other places, charge of large establishments, employing a great many men; although he owns and has the control of a good farm, he intends in the future to pay his attention to building and contracting.

HACKETT, IRA G., was born in Cass Township Nov. 7, 1836, where he resided until the age of 3 years, when his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided. He was married, Sept. 6, 1870, to a Miss Elizabeth Chew; they have had five children, four of whom are still living, and named, Mary E., Dora L., Dasie P. and Asher C., one died in infancy. Mr. Hackett has always paid his attention to farming, although he has worked at the carpenter trade; he lives on the old homestead farm which he owns.

HACKETT, MARGARET, MRS., is the fourth child of George and Nancy Hackett, who came to this county in 1815, and located in this township, and resided here until their death; her father died in 1845, aged 68 years; her mother died in 1855 or 1856, aged 78 years. Mrs. Margaret Hackett is the widow of the late George Hackett, who was born in Juniata, Penn., Aug. 19, 1800; he departed this life Aug. 11, 1876, aged 76 years. Mrs. Hackett was born Nov. 18, 1807, in Washington Co., Penn.; at the age of 8 years, her parents removed to this township, and this has since been her home, having lived in the township for a period of sixty-five years. She was married, June 11, 1840, to her late husband, George Hackett, who always paid his attention to farming. Mrs. Hackett has sold her place and is now living a retired life.

HACKETT, GEORGE B., was born in this county and township July 2, 1856, and has resided here ever since, and is by occupation a carpenter and joiner, and has from time to time contracted and intends to make that his business after this season. In the year 1877, Oct. 14, he was married to Miss Celena A. Samen; they had two children who died in infancy.

HACKETT, FRANK J., was born in La Grange Co., Ind., Feb. 18, 1859; when 3 years of age, his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided. He has always paid his attention to farming; he is the second son of William A. and Mary C. Hackett, who are considered to be among the best citizens of the the township which they represent. He took a trip West, to Chicago and Nebraska, where he was gone about one year.

HAFER, DANIEL, was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 7, 1837; when at the age of 1½ years, his parents came to Ashland Co., near Savannah, where they resided about six years, when his father died. His mother dying some four years afterward, he went to live with his sister in Seneca Co., Ohio, who resided near Bellevue, where he resided until the age of 15 years, when he went back to Ashland Co., where he resided until the age of 21 years, when he made his home in Butler Township, this county, near the county line, when he turned his attention to farming until the late war broke out, when he entered the service; he was a member of the 3d O. V. C. of Co. E; was enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, and was discharged March 30 the following year, 1863, by reason of disability from disease; after his discharge, he returned to this county, where he has since resided. He follows different vocations, generally farming, but for the last four years he has not been able to perform any manual labor at all by reason of his physical disability, caused by his disease while in the army. At the present date, he is Postmaster of Rives, and in connection with his official duty he has a notion-store. In the year 1859, he was married to Charity Devore; they had a family of four children, three of whom are now deceased, together with his wife, who died in 1878.

HAMMAN, JOSIAH, is the youngest son of Peter and Susan Hamman, who came to this township forty-eight years ago (1832); he was born in this township on the 18th of December, 1845, and has since resided on the farm where he was born, which he now owns. His father departed this life on the 11th of September, 1862, aged 61 years 10 months and 6 days; his mother is still living; she was born Aug. 20, 1805. Our subject was married, May 5, 1864, to Miss Louisa L. Crouse, who is the youngest daughter of William and Eliza Crouse, who came to this county and located in this township about forty years ago; they are still living. Mr. Hamman has had five children; four are still living—Cameron Delbert, Charles A., Florence J. and Boyd C.; the one deceased—Ulila May, departed this life Feb. 11, 1875, aged 6 years 3 months and 9 days. Mr. Hamman has always paid his attention to farming and stock raising, and has, by strict attention to his business, made for himself and family a good home.

HARVEY, JOHN, was born in Jefferson Co. March 8, 1819, where he resided until the age of 7 years, when his parents came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married, Oct. 5, 1844, to Mary Bricker, who was born, Feb. 7, 1822, in Pennsylvania; at the age of 15, her parents brought her to this county, where she has always lived; they have had ten children, seven of whom are still living—Sarah Ann, Mary C., William S., Hannah L., Martha A., George F. and Tobias R.; John E. died at the age of 1 year and 6 months; the other two died in infancy. Mr. Harvey has four children married—Sarah Ann, Mary C., William S. and Hannah L. He has always farmed from boyhood; he has cleared over four hundred acres of land, and has helped to clear over a a thousand acres in this county; it is conceded by all that he has chopped and cleared more land than any man in this vicinity; Mr. Harvey has been a resident of this county a period of fifty-three years, and has always worked hard to maintain himself and family.

HISEY, JOHN, was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Jan. 22, 1824, where he resided with his parents until the age of 3 years, when they moved to Columbia Co., this State, where they remained about eight years, when they removed to this township, and where he has since resided and has always paid his attention to farming, with the exception he has, from time to time, been making brick on his farm. Mr. Hisey is the fourth child of Joseph and Elizabeth Hisey, of whom both are dead, and who will be mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hisey has held offices of trust in his township. In 1852, March 25, he was married to Miss Precilla Griese; they have had ten children, seven of whom are still living, and named Mary C., Sarah E., John H., George W., Jacob H., Precilla R. and Isaac K.; three children died while in infancy and were never named. Mr. Hisey has by hard work, good management and strict attention to business, made for himself a good home. The oldest daughter is married to Mr. Martin Ferguson, of this township.

HUNTER, BENJAMIN, was born in Columbia Co., this State, Dec. 12, 1815, where he resided with his parents until the age of 19 years, when he removed to this county and township, where he has since resided. Mr. Hunter is the second child of Samuel and Jane Hunter, who are both dead, his father having died in 1844 and his mother in 1870. This subject was married to Margaret Irvin in November, 1836, who died May 3, 1842; in the year 1843, June 6, he was married to Sarah M. Jump; they have raised a family of nine children, six of whom are still living, named Mary, Priscilla, Thomas E., Susan Jane, Robert and Rebecca A.; three children are dead, one of whom, William J., the oldest, died while in the army; he was a member of Co. C, 120th O. V. I., in Capt. McKinley's company; he enlisted in the service in August, 1862, and died of typhoid fever, contracted while at Arkansas Post, Jan. 12, 1863, at the place above named. Mr. Hunter has never taken a very active part in political matters of his township; he has been School Director for years. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are both members of the Presbyterian Church, having united with the church about the year 1838; Mr. Hunter has always taken an active part in all church matters, and has always been a hard worker in the interest of Sabbath schools; he, together with his brother and Pastor, had a great many privations and hardships to contend with when they first removed here, but he has by good management and strict attention to business made for himself and family a good home.

HUNTER, JOSEPH P., was born in Columbia Co., this State, Feb. 24, 1820, where he resided with his parents until the age of 14 years, when he removed

with his parents to this county and township, where he has since resided; he is the fourth child of Samuel and Jane Hunter, who are both dead, his father having died in 1844, and his mother died in 1870, in the month of October. He was married to Angeline Clark March 26, 1846; they have reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living—Mary Jane, Margaret Ann, Calvin C., Samuel P., James J., Minnie P., Allie E., Angeline and Ida J.; the one deceased was named Sarah K. Mr. Hunter has served his township as Clerk, Justice and Treasurer for a number of years. Mr. Hunter has always taken an active part in church matters, having united with the Presbyterian Church at an early date (about the year 1840); Dec. 1, 1823, the church was organized in this township, being the first public house of worship in this township; the father of John A. Lee was one of the first members that officiated at the church, and Mr. Hunter states that the Rev. Robert Lee was very instrumental in its organization; Mrs. Hunter is also a member of the same church and has been for forty years. While Mr. Hunter has held offices of trust, he has been School Director for twenty years. Mr. Hunter's health is not very good at this present time; Mrs. Hunter has been for the last few years afflicted with the rheumatism, but is able to be about. Mr. Hunter can recall the time when, at an early day, himself and father had to blaze the trees to go from their house to mill; the west line of his farm is the old Huron trail, and is nearly on a direct line with West Diamond street, Mansfield, south. Mr. Hunter's father served in the war of 1812; also his uncle and grandfather were in the same war. He has, by strict integrity and economy, made for himself and family a good home.

HUNTER, C. S., was born in this township April 26, 1841, where he has since resided.

HUNTER, ANDREW, was born in Columbia Co. Oct. 17, 1824; at the age of 8 years, his parents came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married in August, 1853, to Margaret J. McGaw, who was born in this township, where she has always lived; they have five children—Martin M., Ezra, Ernest, Clement L. and Loys. Mr. Hunter has always paid his attention to farming and dealing in stock; at present, he makes sheep a specialty. He has, by industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home.

HUNTER, MARTIN M., is the oldest child of Andrew and Margaret Hunter; he was born in Blooming Grove Township Aug. 6, 1853; he is, by profession, a school teacher, but is now the senior partner of the firm of M. M. Hunter & Co., general dealers in all kinds of furniture, as well as undertaking in all its departments, at Shiloh, Ohio. They always sell goods with prices to suit the times.

HUNTER, JOSEPH M., was born in this county and this township, on the farm he now occupies, on the 29th day of April, 1844, where he has since resided, and has paid his attention to farming. In the year 1874, on the 12th of March, he was married to Miss Alice E. Miller; they have a family of four children, all of whom are still living, named Claude, Annie, Fenella and Allen G. Thurman.

HUNTER, SAMUEL P., was born in this township March 7, 1855; he has since resided here, with the exception of three years he lived in Butler Township. He was married Sept. 6, 1876, to Mary E. Clayberg, who was born in Butler Township Sept. 16, 1856, and has always lived in the county; they have one child—Edith May. Mr. Hunter is, by profession, a school teacher, and has followed that several terms in the winter season. For the past few years, he has turned all his attention to farming and raising stock, and intends, in the future, to make sheep-raising a specialty.

HUSTON, ALEX., was born in Middleton Township, Columbiana Co., in November, 1823, where he resided until the year 1850, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1843, to Nancy Rodgers, who bore him three children, who, with their mother, are all dead. He married his second wife, Miss Mary Parks, in April, 1851; she was born in Richland Co.; she died June 8, 1875; the fruits of this marriage were four children; three are still living—Mathew, Louisa and Rebecca A.; the one deceased—Harriett, died in April, 1871, aged 1 year 5 months and 9 days.

HUSTON, MARGARET, MRS., was born in this township and on the same farm she now owns, Feb 6, 1825, and has always lived in this township and on the same farm. She has never been absent from the township six weeks at one time. She is the oldest child of Thomas and Mary Thompson. Her father was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1800; he came to this county Nov. 15, 1823, and lived here until his death, which occurred July 13, 1868; her mother died June 26, 1863; she was born May 22, 1799, in York Co., Penn.; her maiden name was Mary Beaird; she was married, March, 1823, in Washington Co., Penn.; the same year, they removed to this county. Our subject's sister, Miss Kezia Thompson, who owns the farm jointly with her, is the fourth child of Thomas and Mary Thompson; she was born May 22, 1831, on this farm also, and has always lived in the county and on the same farm.

HUSTON, JAMES, was born in Franklin Township Feb. 18, 1841, and has always lived in this county; he has lived in this township since 1861. He was married, Jan. 9, 1868, to Dorcus Zeigler, who was born in Butler Township Jan. 25, 1842, and has always lived in the county; they have six children—Carrie, Charles, Rufus, Ransom, Razela and Jessie. Mr. Huston has always followed farming as his vocation. He has, by economy, honesty and industry, accumulated a good home. His father cut the first tree down after the town of Rome was laid out as a town; he was born in Columbiana Co.; he came to this county when he was about 20 years old, and resided here until his death, which occurred in the latter part of April, 1879; he was 73 years old.

HUSTON, MATHEW, was born in this township, Aug. 15, 1852, and has always lived in the township. He was married, July 26, 1877, to Lucy E. Willis, who was born in Huron Co. June 14, 1854. Mr. Huston has always followed farming as his vocation, in which he is still engaged.

KELSO, JOHN, was born in Ashland Co., on the 1st day of August, 1855, where he resided until the fall

of 1867, when he removed to this county, where he has resided most of his time, excepting a short time in Williams and Huron Cos. In the year 1877, on the 19th of November, Mr. Kelso was married to Miss Mary A. Weppler; they have one child, Ruby May; Mr. Kelso is by profession a harness-maker, and now carries on that business at Rome, where he has built up for himself quite a good trade, and his future intentions are to make this his business, and claims that his work shall all be first-class, and with prices to suit the times.

KESTER, GEORGE W., M. D., was born in Bronson Township, Huron Co., on the 3d of January, 1846, where he resided until the age of 2 years, when his parents removed to Savannah, Ashland Co., where he remained twenty years; he removed to New London, where he resided about fourteen years, when he removed to Ganges. The Doctor enrolled himself in the late war, first as a member Co. D, 25th O. V. I., enlisted on the 8th of June, 1861, and discharged on the 25th day of June, 1864; second, was a member of Co. I. 2d U. S. V. I., enlisted on the 24th of February, 1865, and discharged on the 24th of February, 1866, at Elmira, N. Y.; the Doctor participated in all the numerous battles the regiment was called upon to engage in; was in the service for a period of four years. In the year 1868, on the 31st of December, he was married to Miss Hester A. Swanger; they have a family of two children, both of whom are living, named Willie W. and Bessie May. The Doctor practiced at this place (Ganges) ten years.

KINSELL, JOHN W., was born in Cass Township Dec. 9, 1840, where he resided until 22 years of age, when he removed to this township and where he has since resided, with the exception of six months which he spent in Rochester, Lorain Co., and Shiloh. He was married, Aug. 30, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth J. Shupe, who was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1842; when a small girl, her parents removed to this county; they have reared a family of five children, four of whom are still living—Jennie E., Walter H., George W. and Sallie E.; the one deceased, Charlie N., departed this life May 22, 1872, aged 1 year 8 months and 12 days. Mr. Kinsell is by profession a school-teacher; having at an early age acquired a good education, he soon had charge of a graded school, and has followed teaching for a period of twenty terms in the winter, and four terms in the summer season; the balance of his time he has been engaged in farming, and this, together with dealing in stock, will be his principal occupation in the future. His daughter, Miss Jennie, now in her 16th year, is teaching school in District No. 6, in this township, and is considered a very competent teacher.

KIRKENDALL, PETER S., was born in Hancock Co. Dec. 15, 1836; when about 2 years old, his parents removed to this county, where he has since resided; he has lived in this township twenty-eight years. He was married, April 2, 1868, to Catherine Lamen, who was born in this township, where she has always lived; they had one child, Wilbert Otis, who departed this life Sept. 4, 1876, aged 1 year 10 months and 1 day. Mr. Kirkendall is by profession a carpenter, although he has paid a great part of his attention to farming. He was a member of Co. I, 15th O. V. I.; he enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, and was discharged Sept. 17, 1864; he was in all the battles his regiment was called upon to engage in, some of which were Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Resaca, Altoona Mountain, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Rocky Face, Mission Ridge and Chickamauga.

LAZELL, FRANCIS M., was born in New York, July 2, 1847; soon after, his parents removed to Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, and when at the age of 8 years, they removed to this county, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of a few months he spent in Iowa. This subject has bought the hotel at this place, Rome, where he intends to keep a first-class house, and also a stable; he understands the business, as he formerly, with his father, kept the same house.

LAMER, ABRAHAM, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 16th of January, 1818, where he resided until March, 1839; then he removed to Venango Co., Penn., where he remained until August, 1844, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided. Mr. Lamer is by occupation a carpenter and joiner; he commenced his trade in 1836, and has always followed that as his vocation, and now has a shop in Rome. In the year 1842, on the 10th of August, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Cassiday; they have had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Sarah, Catherine, Climenia, Franklin P., Cynthia L., Celina A., Nietus Zula Z., Juliet E.; those dead are Bergenetta, aged 9 months, and Francis, aged 4 months; the other two died in infancy. Mr. Lamer is among the surviving pioneers of this county, having lived in this township over thirty-six years.

LAMER, FRANKLIN P., was born Jan. 28, 1853, in this township, where he has since resided, with the exception of about three years and eighteen months, which he spent in Pennsylvania, and eighteen months in the western part of the State. Mr. Lamer is by profession a carpenter and joiner, although for the pas year he has been farming, and intends to follow that vocation in the future, in connection with his trade. He was married, Jan. 10, 1879, to Maggie E. Wilson; they have one child—Zettie Olive.

LATIMER, NANCY, MRS., was born Aug. 13, 1813, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where she resided until the age of 10 years, when her parents removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, where she lived until the 19th of August, 1834, when she was married, and came to this county, where she has since resided. She is the widow of the late William Latimer, who died Feb. 12, 1850, aged 44 years; he was born in Pennsylvania April 25, 1805; they had seven children, six of whom are living, named Elizabeth Jane, George, John, Mary E., Margery Ann and William S.; one named Wilson died March 29, 1868, aged 25 years 11 months and 21 days; George, John, Margery Ann and William S. are married. Her son William S. now carries on the farm for her, but when her children were small she had the management of the place herself after her husband's death. She has been a widow for a period of thirty years, and lived in the county forty-six years.

LINDSEY, WILSON, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 24, 1806. When at the age of 11 years, his parents removed to Columbiana Co., this State, where he resided until the year 1837, when he came to this

county, and where he has since resided, and in this township. He was married, Jan. 8, 1835, to Sarah Gilbert, who was born in Columbiana Co. Nov. 11, 1811; they have had twelve children, nine of whom are living, named William C., George B., Mary Ann, Samuel M., Jacob G., Wilson S., Lizzie, Joanna C., Rosa E.; those deceased are John V., Benjamin F. and Julius C. Mr. Lindsey is by profession a brick manufacturer, as well as a bricklayer, but since his residence in this county he has paid the most of his attention to farming, and at present he is retired.

LINDSEY, WILSON S., was born in this township Oct. 7, 1841, and has principally made this county his home, and his occupation has principally been that of farming. In 1868, Jan. 9, he was married to Miss Ellen Perkins; they have had two children; one of them died, named Neal L., aged 9 months; Maud Bell, is still living, aged 5 years. He has by good mananement and strict attention to business made for himself and family a good home.

LYBARGER, ANTHONY, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., on the 31st day of May, 1800; he resided there until the age of 30 years, when he removed to Knox Co., where he lived until 1865, when he went to Illinois, where he stayed about one year, then went back to Knox Co., where he stayed until 1869, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. He has always paid his attention to farming, although he has owned and run a grist and saw mill. He had six children by his first wife, and none by the second; four of the children are still living; one died at the age of 48 years 1 month and 21 days, the other died in infancy.

LYBARGER, SILAS C., M. D., was born in Knox Co. on the 1st of February, 1830; resided there until the year 1865, when he removed to this county, where he has since lived and followed his profession as physician and surgeon at Ganges; the Doctor practiced in his native county previous to his coming here; in his early days he paid his attention to farming. In the year 1862, on the 17th of July, he was married to Miss Hannah Steffe; they have a family of three children, all of whom are living, named Clement L. V., Silvia May and Curtis F. Mrs. Lybarger departed this life on the 17th of December, 1879, lamented by all who knew her. She was a devoted wife and mother, was a consistent Christian and beloved by all; and the Doctor, together with his family, have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

LYBARGER, JOB, was born in Knox Co. on the 18th of January, 1834; he remained there for thirty years, when he removed to the State of Illinois, where he stayed about eighteen months; from there he removed back to Knox Co., where he resided about three years, and from there he went to Richland Co., where he remained about three years, and then removed back to Knox Co., where he lived about two years, when he removed back to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Lybarger has paid the most of his attention to farming during life. In the year 1853 he was married to Miss Eliza Brown; they have a family of four children, three of whom are still living and named respectively Emma Jane, Edwin B., Mary A. and Clarrie I.; by his second wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Neely, he has nine children, eight of whom still live, named Margaret S., Anthony A., Oliver L., Roderick M., Wilber J., John K., Marcus E., Rollen E. and the baby. Mr. Lybarger during the late war served in the 2d O. N. G. as Second Lieutenant as well as Captain.

LYBARGER, EDWIN B., was born in Knox Co., near Monroe Mills, on the 16th of August, 1855; he resided with his parents until the age of 10 years, when they removed to the State of Illinois, where they remained about eighteen months, when they removed back to Knox Co., where they stayed about three years, when our subject removed to this township and remained about three years; he removed to Knox Co., where they stayed about two years, when he came back to this county, where they stayed about two and a half years; then he went back to Illinois again, where they remained about fourteen months; from there he went to Iowa and located in Wayne Co., where he remained about five months, and from there he came back to this township, where he has since resided. Mr. Lybarger has paid most of his attention to farming, although he has been in the saw-mill business, as also many other vocations; he has from time to time walked the rope from one building to another at quite an elevation. He is at present a student of medicine and expects to become a physician and surgeon. On the 20th of May, 1878, he married Miss Annie Terman, who bore him one child—a little girl named Mabel A.

McCLAIN, JOHN K., wagon and carriage maker, Shenandoah; he was born near Jeromeville, Ashland Co., March 14, 1836. When a child, his parents removed to Canal Fulton, removing again to Ashland when he was 16 years of age. Here he learned carriage-making, and removed to Blooming Grove Township, Richland Co. In 1857, he engaged in the carriage and wagon manufacturing business in Shenandoah, and soon established a good trade. In 1869, he gave his attention to the manufacture of handles of all kinds, and, in 1872, was employed as salesman for machinery and farming implements in general. In 1876, he returned to the manufacture of handles, rakes, etc., and has established a good business, generally employing about ten hands. He was married, in 1857, to Angeline Sonanstine; they have five children—Arabella, Clara, John C., Cora and Albert. Mr. McClain's business qualifications have enabled him, with a good deal of hard labor, to secure for himself and family a good home, where they live in the enjoyment of good health and the respect of the community.

McCORMIC, DAVID, was born in Ashland Co., Mifflin Township, Aug. 2, 1844. At the age of 2 years, his parents removed to Hancock Co., where they stayed one year; from there they returned to this county, where Mr. McCormic has since resided. He has lived in this township about nine years. He was married, Dec. 3, 1868, to Lydia Harlan, who was born in Ashland Co. Dec. 21, 1844, where she lived until she was married; since that time, she has lived in this county; they have five children, four of whom are living—Edwin, born April 2, 1870; Freelove E., Oct. 3, 1872; Margaret E., Jan. 22, 1875, and Birtha M., Jan. 16, 1877; one, who was born Dec. 16, 1878, died at the age of 9 days.

McGAW, JOHN C., was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 13, 1817. At the age of 4 years, his parents removed to this township, where Mr. McGaw has since resided. He was married, about the year 1844, to Elizabeth Bell, who was born in Harrisburg, Penn., about the year 1821; they have had eight children, of whom three are living—Albert C., Harriet R. and Wilson; the ones deceased—Delila A., Robert B. and James, and two died in infancy. Mr. McGaw is among the old settlers of the county; he has always been a farmer by occupation.

McMILLEN, W. W. P., DR., was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1846, where he resided until the year 1878, when he removed to this county and township and followed his profession as physician and surgeon. Previous to his location here, he attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati and also at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and followed his profession as Doctor in his native county, but finding the locality in which he practiced overtaxed his strength, he looked for new fields of labor, and finally located at Rome, where he has, by strict attention to his business, gained for himself a good practice. He was married to Miss Hattie P. Orvis Nov. 26, 1878.

MACOMBER, WILLIAM J., was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 1, 1811; when nearly 2 years old, his parents removed to Cuyahoga Co., where he remained until the year 1838, when he came to this township, where he has since resided, and on the farm he first bought, which he now owns. He was married May 31, 1838, to Elsie Ferguson, who was born in Clyde, N. Y.; they have eight children—Unis, Mary D., Alice L., Phœbe A., Ezrie, Rosiala, Emma J. and Fremont; all are married but three, Rosiala, Ezrie and Fremont. Mr. Macomber has always paid his attention to farming; he has by industry and good management made for himself a good home.

MALLOTT, ELIAS, was born in Fulton Co., Penn., on the 20th of February, 1840, where he resided until the age of 24 years, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Mallott is by profession a miller, and has always followed that as his vocation until the last year, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business with his nephew, R. F. Mallott. In the year 1859, on the 31st of May, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Pittman; they have a family of eight children, five of whom are still living, named Julia, Ann, Denis E., Sarah J., George E. and the baby, Fredrick C.; Mary E. died Oct. 28, 1876, at the age of 10 years 11 months and 9 days; Willard W. died Aug. 30, 1876, aged 1 year 10 months and 17 days, and Emeline F. departed this life on the 17th of August, 1872, aged 9 months and 17 days.

MALLOTT, RILEY F., was born in Fulton Co., Penn., on the 2d of April, 1856, where he resided until the age of 21 years, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Mallott is an Elder of the Dunkard Church; he is a school teacher, which vocation he follows in the winter seasons, while at the other times he is occupied at the store of R. F. Mallott & Co., in which he is a partner; they carry on general merchandising at Ganges; they aim by fair dealing with all to merit their share of public patronage. In the year 1874, on the 4th of May, Mr. Mallott was married to Miss Amanda E. Bard; they have a family of three children—Lewis H., Essie E. and Daniel C.

MARING, PETER, JR., is the youngest child of Peter Maring, Sr., who came to this county (southern part) in 1817, and came to this township in 1818, and settled on the farm Mr. M. now owns. His father died Aug. 5, 1862, aged nearly 79 years. He was born in New Jersey; his mother's maiden name was Anna Finch, who was also born in New Jersey; she died Aug. 1, 1871, aged over 80 years. Mr. Maring was born Oct. 21, 1824, in this township and on the farm he now owns, which has been his home over fifty-five years. He was married, Feb. 21, 1850, to Miss Lydia A. Dickerson, who was born in this township and county, Dec. 25, 1825. The fruits of their marriage are three children—Mary J., Emma A. and Henry Sherman. Mr. Maring is by trade a carpenter, and has spent a great portion of his life working at the trade, although he was raised on the farm. He had for a few years an interest in the saw and grist mill at Shiloh, which called his attention to that place for a few years. At present, he pays all of his attention to his farm.

MARTIN, MOSES B., was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1810, where he resided until the age of 22 years, when he, together with his parents, moved to this State and Ashland County, near Haysville, Vermillion Township, where they resided for about five years, when he settled about one mile west of the old camp ground, near Ashland; after living there about four years, he removed to the neighborhood of Petersburg, near where Hershes' mill was located; lived there about fourteen years; was about seven years on the old Newman place, now owned by Jacob Baum; moved to the adjoining farm, where he lived the other seven years; from there he removed to Olivesburg, this county, where he lived about twenty years, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided, which makes him a resident of this county about twenty-seven years. He was married to Miss Ellen Craig Nov. 19, 1835; they have raised a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living, named Peter, William, Mary Ann, Jacob, John B., Liddie C, Samuel, Rebecca Jane, Sarah A., Francis E. and Elzie; Melissa died at the age of 8 years and 6 months. Mr. Martin is by profession a shoemaker, which he followed while at Haysville, and also while at Petersburg; the balance of the time his attention was principally turned to farming. He carried on shoemaking while at Olivesburg until the late war broke out, when his four sons enrolled themselves to serve their country; and finding the two vocations of shoemaker and farmer overtaxed his physical as well as mental ability, he gave up the boot and shoe trade, and turned all his attention to farming. The first real estate he ever possessed was a house and lot at Haysville; the next, 20 acres near Petersburg; bought a house and lot after removing to Olivesburg, together with forty acres of land; he sold the forty acres and bought 76 acres, the Jefferson Beverstock farm; sold that and bought the 80 acres upon which he now resides.

MILLER, DAVID, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1808, where he resided until the year 1833, when he removed to Franklin Township, where he lived until about the year 1870; from there he

removed to Shelby, where he remained about eighteen months, and from there to this township, where he has since resided. In the year 1830, on Jan. 7, he was married to a Miss Sarah Burgoyne; they reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living, and named, respectively, John J., Eliza H., Sarah A., Eli B., Israel W., Minerva F., Harriet J., Mary Ann and Precilla F.; George W. died in Kansas City Feb. 22, 1880, of hemorrhage of the lungs; he was brought home and buried at Shenandoah. Mr. Miller has never paid much attention to political matters, although he has served, from time to time, as Trustee of his township. His wife departed this life on the 15th of January, 1877; she was a consistent Christian, being a member of the Disciple Church, and was beloved by all who knew her.

MILLER, MICHAEL, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 24, 1815, where he resided until the age of 20 years, when he removed with his parents to this county, and located in this township, where he has since resided. Mr. Miller has followed farming; he has held different offices of trust in his township. He is the fifth child of David and Elizabeth Miller, both of whom are dead. Mr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah Shoop June 27, 1849; they have four children—Alice E., Minerva S., Frank P. and Mary B. Mr. Miller can recall many hardships and privations that himself and family had to endure; he has, by his industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home.

MITCHELL, CORYDON, was born in Springfield Township, this county, Feb. 29, 1848, where he resided until the past four years, since which time he has lived in this township; he has always paid his attention to farming. June 17, 1874, he was married to Miss Lillie Caton; they have a family of three children—Luenna G., Wallace H. and Zona P.

MITCHELL, WM. J., was born in Huron Co., this State, June 5, 1850, where he resided until the age of 14 years, when he came to this county, and where he has since lived, with the exception of eighteen months, which he spent in Michigan. He was married Dec. 27, 1871, to Miss Emma C. Sonanstine, who was born June 24, 1850, in this county; they have four children—Minnie, Olivia, Bessie and Forest. Mr. Mitchell has always followed farming and still is engaged in that vocation.

MOORE, ALBERT, was born in this county on the 23d of July, 1848. He has since resided here, with the exception of one summer, when he was in Michigan and Indiana; he has always paid his attention to farming. In the year 1879, on the 21st of November, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Adam; they have one child, Birdie.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, was born in Wayne Co., on the 8th of May, 1823, where he lived until the age of 27, when he removed to Little Mexico, Wyandot Co.; he stayed there one year, then came to this county, where he has since resided; he has always worked by the day's work and farming. In the year 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. V. I.; he served over four years and was honorably discharged; he received a gunshot wound in the thigh, on account of which he now draws a pension.

MORRIS, ISAAC P., was born in Butler Township, this county, and has since resided in the county. He is the youngest of five children of Benjamin and Jane Morris; his health not being good at the age of 15 years, his parents thought some light employment better suited for him; he engaged himself as clerk in a store, which he followed until the year 1868, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business at this place, where he carries on a general store, keeps on hand what is always found in a first-class store; he is also Postmaster. In the year 1872, Aug. 13, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cline; they have one daughter—Floyd N., 6 years old

MOSER, HENRY SMITH, was born in Monroe Township Jan. 15, 1823; his father, Henry Moser, was born in York Co., Penn., in the year 1787; he emigrated with his parents to Washington Co., Penn., in 1800; his mother, Marie E. Smith, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., at Oldtown, now in the city of Harrisburg; she emigrated to Washington Co., Penn., with her parents in 1804; she was married to Henry Moser in 1806; the fruits of their marriage were ten children. Henry Moser and his family moved to Richland Co., April 17, 1820, to Sec. 6, Monroe Township; Henry Moser served six months in the war of 1812. H. S. Moser was the eighth son of his parents, and was married to Miss Rebecca Marlow in 1843; the fruit of their union was six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are still living, and are all married. H. S. Moser served three years in the late war, with two of his sons; he was severely wounded at Vicksburg, Miss. He has been living in Blooming Grove Township since April, 1851. Mr. Moser was a member of Co. K, 120th O. V. I.; was enrolled Sept. 28, 1862, and discharged Sept. 28, 1865.

MOSER, JAMES H., was born in this county April 18, 1844, and, with the exception of two or three years, he spent in Huron Co. and Indiana, he has always lived in the county. He was married, Dec. 3, 1868, to Debbie Meek; they have two children—Anna L. and Sylva May. Mr. Moser has been in the mercantile business for a period of three years at Shiloh, but, with the exception of this, he has always given his attention to farming, in which he is engaged. He was a member of Co. F, 23d O. V. I.; he enlisted Feb. 15, 1864, and was discharged in the summer of 1865.

MOSER, AUSTIN C., was born in Washington Township, this county, March 7, 1848; when at the age of 13 years, his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided, with the exception of eighteen months he spent in the army, he being in the late war a member of Co. E, 32d O. V. I.; he enlisted March 18, 1864, and was discharged July 20, 1865. He was married, Sept. 16, 1873, to Jennie Martin; they have had two children, both of whom are living, and named Arthur W. and Martin S.

MEYERS, PETER, was born in Adams Co., Penn., about the year 1840, where he resided until the age of 30 years, when he went to the State of Illinois, where he remained about one year and then removed back to this county, and located in Cass Township, where he stayed one year, then came to this township, and has since resided here. He was married, Oct. 20, 1868, to Mary Ann Albert; they have never had any children, but have adopted a little girl, named Ida A.

Mr. Meyers is by profession a carpenter, but at the present he pays all his attention to farming.

MYER, DANIEL A., was born in Ashland Co., near Paradise Hill, Milton Township, March 10, 1856, where he resided with his parents until the age of 6 years, when his parents removed to this county, where they resided about four years, when he, together with his parents moved back to Ashland Co., and located near Petersburg, where they still reside. This subject has the greater part of the time lived in Ashland Co.; a part of the time he was engaged in the saddle and harness business in Wood Co.; paid some attention to farming, but latterly he is engaged in the butchering business. In Rome, this county, in the year 1878, he was married to Elizabeth Burns, Jan. 20; they have one child, named Hattie.

NELLSON, WILLIAM A., was born in Perry Co., Penn., April 4, 1820; when 7 years of age, his parents removed to this county, where Mr. Nellson has since lived; he has resided in this township fifty-two years; he is the third child of John and Elizabeth Nellson; his mother died in Pennsylvania, his father died July 2, 1866, aged 77 years, 9 months and 7 days; his mother died April 29, 1829, aged 42 years 4 months and 4 days; his father was born on the same farm on which the subject of this sketch was born, in Pennsylvania, Sept. 25, 1788; his mother was born Dec. 25, 1787. Mr. Nellson was married, Nov. 2, 1855, to Rebecca Quin, who was born in this township Feb. 20, 1824, and has always lived in the township; the fruits of this marriage are five children—Esther Jane, Margaret Ann, Nancy, John A. and Charles Nellson. Mr. Nellson is by profession a carpenter, and has followed his trade from time to time during life; he has also carried on his farm, which he still manages.

NOBLE, JOHN A., is the fourth child of William and Margaret Noble, who was born in Butler Township, this county, Jan. 15, 1836, where he resided until the year 1853, when he removed to this township, and has always resided here, with the exception of one year he spent in Montana Territory. His father was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., March 30, 1801; he settled in this county about 1832, where he still resides; his mother was born March 31, 1798, in Washington Co., Penn., and died July 9, 1870; they had six children, four of whom are still living—Hannah, Jane, John A. and Margaret E.; those that died were named Mary A. and William W. John A., was married, Jan. 3, 1871, to Adeline M. Howard, who was born in Ripley Township, Huron Co., this State, Oct. 9, 1848; they have four children—Hennie, Sumner, Wade and a babe 10 months old. Mr. Noble has from boyhood followed farming, and still makes that his business.

OMAN, WM. W., was born in Columbia Co., Penn., on the 1st of March, 1850; he resided there until 3 years of age, when his parents removed to Kalamazoo Co., Mich, where he resided about ten years, when he removed to this township, where he has since lived, with the exception of about three years when he returned to Michigan, where he remained for that time; Mr. Oman has always paid his attention to farming, and is said to be proficient at the business. In the year 1872, on the 5th of March, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Tucker; they have a family of three children—Charles C., William W. and Maudie M.

OMAN, CLARK, was born in Kalamazoo Co., Mich., on the 8th of June, 1855, where he resided until the year 1877, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided; Mr. Oman has always been a farmer, and it is claimed by all that he makes a success of it. He has never been married; his sister keeps house for him; Mr. Oman has a brother with him, J. F., who has recently come from Michigan, and should the county suit may make this his future home.

ONEAL, JAMES A., was born in Norwalk, Huron Co.. this State, on the 14th of October, 1852; he resided there until the age of 14, when he engaged himself to the Lake Shore Railroad Co., in which place he remained for four years; from there he went to Greenwich, where he stayed one year, and then went back to the railroad one year; from that, he went into the saw-mill business; from there he went to Wyandot Co., where he remained over two years, and then to Wood Co., where he remained two years; from there he went to Delphi, and from there he came here, where he has since remained, and has charge of, and runs, the saw-mill located at this place. Mr. Oneal is a millwright by profession, and is considered by good judges to be proficient at the business. On the last day of June, 1872, he was married to Miss Margaret Kooken; they have a family of three children—Elmina M., John W. and William.

PARRISH, HUGH L., REV., deceased,* was born in Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1812, and died in Rome, Richland Co., Ohio, June 17, 1879. He was converted Aug. 12, 1827, when 15 years old, at the close of a Methodist class-meeting. His mother belonged to the Baptist Church, but he, feeling drawn toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she, believing he was a Christian, and yet forbidden by her church to commune with her son, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church with him. He always attributed his early conversion and love for the church to the example and prayers of a pious mother. He was licensed to exhort in Mercer Circuit, Pittsburgh Conference, by Cornelius Jones, July 13, 1833. He was licensed to preach, June 3, 1835, at Salem, Penn., Alfred Brunson, Presiding Elder. He commenced the itinerant's life in October, 1836, under the direction of Adam Poe, Presiding Elder of Wooster District, on Richfield Circuit, George Smith in charge. He was admitted to the Michigan Conference, on trial, in the fall of 1837, and sent to Wooster Circuit with George Smith and Thomas H. Dunn. Bishop W. L. Harris entered the traveling connection at the same conference. His remaining appointments were as follows: In 1838, Wellington, James Brewster in charge; 1839, Medina Circuit, John L. Ferris, Assistant, ordained Deacon at Ann Arbor in 1839, by Bishop Soule; 1840–41, Dover Circuit, ordained Elder at Wooster in 1841, by Bishop Roberts; 1842–43, Brunswick Circuit; 1844–45, Amherst Circuit, Joseph Santley, Assistant; 1846–47, Berea; 1848, Medina Circuit, W. C. Pierce in charge; 1849, Medina Circuit, William Spafford, Assistant; 1850, Sullivan Circuit; 1851, Olivesburg

*From his obituary notice.

Circuit, J. Scoles, Assistant; 1852, Olivesburg Circuit, R. H. Chubb, Assistant; 1853, Sullivan Circuit; 1854–55, Jeromeville Circuit, P. R. Roseberry, Assistant; 1856–57, Mansfield; 1858–60, Presiding Elder Mansfield District; 1861, agent Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware; 1862, Chaplain 102d Regt. O. V. I.; 1863–64, Berea; 1865–67, Taylor street, Cleveland; 1868–70, Lorain street, Cleveland; 1871–72, Galena Circuit; 1873–75, Pelton avenue, Cleveland; 1876, Shiloh Circuit; 1877–78, superannuated; 1879, transferred from earth to heaven. He was twice married. His first wife was Jemima Darrow, who left two children—daughters—at her death, both living. His second wife was Abbie A. Ingham, the comfort of his infirm old age. Brother Parrish was one of the old-school preachers, the pioneers of Methodism in the West, whose college was experience; whose teacher, the Holy Spirit; whose study, the saddle.

PARRISH, MRS. ABBIE A., is the widow of the late Rev. Hugh L. Parrish, who departed this life on the 17th of June, 1879, whose portrait and life will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Parrish was born in New London Co., Conn., on the 1st of January, 1828; when at the age of 8 years, her parents removed to this State, where she has since resided; she commenced going to school when quite young and was an attentive pupil; she attained for herself an education sufficient to teach school, which vocation she followed for a few years, when she quit teaching and went to the Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, this State, where she graduated with honor, and from that time until her marriage with the late Rev. Hugh C. Parrish, Feb. 7, 1860, she followed her profession as teacher in the high school; her husband and herself by their united energies had made for themselves a good home, and, at his death, she fell sole heir to all. Her health is somewhat impaired, but she is still able to attend to the management of her farm. She enjoys the respect of every one who knows her.

PAUL, MATILDA, is the widow of the late Mr. Andrew Paul, who departed this life on the 17th of April, 1872. Mrs. Paul was born in Beaver Co., Penn., on the 4th of June, 1817, where she resided until the age of 19, when she paid her uncle a visit in this township, but never returned to her native home, as she married Mr Paul on the 2d of January, 1840, and has since resided here. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are still living and named Margaret Ann, William M., Mary J., Andrew E., Matilda and Nancy C.; those deceased are named Elizabeth, who died after marriage, and Rebecca Ann, who died in infancy. Her son Andrew A. is unmarried, resides at home and carries on the farm, and three daughters, unmarried, are still at home; the rest of her children are married.

PITTENGER, IRA L., was born in Rome, this township, Dec. 16, 1852, where he has since resided, with the exception of about one year, when he resided in Weller Township. He was married Nov. 19, 1876, to Ida V. Backenstо, who was born in this county, where she has always lived; they have two children—Loyd O. and a baby. Mr. Pittenger is by profession a school teacher, which vocation he followed in the winter season; in the summer he pays his attention to farming; he has also followed the business of buying produce through the county for a period of four seasons. He has never missed a winter at school, either as pupil or teacher, since he was 5 years of age; he has taught school eleven terms.

POTTER, GEORGE H., was born in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 21st of October, 1838, where he resided until the year 1866, when he came to this county and has since resided here. Mr. Potter is by profession a miller, although he has paid some attention to farming; for the past ten years, however, he has been in the grocery business at this place, and for the past four years has been Postmaster also of Ganges. In the year 1870, on the 10th of July, he was married to Mrs. McElroy. He enlisted in the late war, first a member of Co. K, 126th Penn. V. I.; he was enrolled Aug. 2, 1862; discharged on the 20th of May, 1863; second, was a member of Co. D, 21st Penn. V. C.; enrolled on the 1st of February, 1864, and discharged on the 8th of July, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va.

POWELL, ELIZABETH, MRS., is the widow of the late William Powell, who was born in Pitt Township, Allegheny Co., Penn., March 7, 1805. At the age of 17, he came to this county, and lived here until his death, which occurred March 7, 1880, at the age of 75 years. Mrs. Powell was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1813; she lived there until the age of 17, when her parents removed to this county, where she has since resided; they have thirteen children, seven of whom are still living—James, William H., Matilda Jane, Priscilla Ann, Sarah, Lydia and George W.; the ones deceased were named Margaret, Mary, John, Nancy, David R. and Elizabeth; James, William H., Matilda Jane, Priscilla Ann and Sarah are married. George W. was born Feb. 22, 1857, on this farm, and has always lived here; he has always paid his attention to farming, and now carries on the farm for his mother, which he has been doing since his father's last and fatal illness.

POWELL, JAMES, was born in this township Aug. 20, 1837, where he has always resided. He was married, June 19, 1866, to Sarah C. Roseberry, who was born in Ashland Co., April 15, 1845; they have a family of five children, all of whom are still living—Sylvester W., Ida May, Otho, Irene S. and Ina E. Mr. Powell has always farmed from boyhood, and of late years has turned his attention to dealing in stock, although he owns and has the management of two farms. He has, by industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home.

POWELL, WILLIAM H., was born in this township June 5, 1840, and has always lived in the township. He was married, Aug. 3, 1868, to Sabra S. Finch; they have five children—Nora B., Della, Nettie, S. W. and Eva. Mr. Powell has always been a farmer.

QUINN, SAMUEL, was born in this State, Feb. 21, 1812, where he resided until the year 1821, when his parents removed to this township and located on the farm our subject now owns; he is the oldest child of seven children, whose parents' names were Daniel and Hester Quinn, both of whom are dead; his father died Jan. 1, 1861; his mother on the 6th of May, 1873, at the ripe old age of 82 years; our subject

well remembers the first night they spent in this township, the 17th of April, the snow fell at the depth of eighteen inches; soon after this his father lost one of his horses, but soon obtained another one in exchange for a yoke of cattle; he remembers how one John Aller used to bring over his team, accompanied by several of his boys, and how hugely they used to enjoy the exercise of their physical powers in logging; his father was considered by all to be a good marksman and says he killed a great many deer, and if just a few miles from home, he would give them away rather than carry them home. Our subject was never married; his housekeeper, Miss Fannie Dugan, is a native of Ireland, has been in the family for over fifteen years, and is a lady who is respected by all. Camp Council of the war of 1812 was almost direct in front of where his house now stands. He has never taken any active part in political matters, but casts his vote for the Democracy; he has by good management made for himself a good home; has always paid his attention to farming.

QUIN, GEORGE, was born in this township on the 16th of February, 1834, and has always lived in the township, making him one of the oldest surviving settlers of the county; has always paid his attention to farming. He was married on the 4th of March, 1861, to Miss Clarrissa Ferrell; they have reared a family of eight children, three of whom are still living, and named Della, Ora and Silva; the ones that are dead died in infancy.

REYNOLDS, FRANKLIN D., was born in this county on the 12th of July, 1854; he has always resided here, and paid his attention to farming. In the year 1877, on the 6th day of December, he was married to Miss Mary E. Zeiters.

RORICK, J. F., was born in this county and township, at the village of Rome, Aug. 22, 1854, and has since resided here, and has followed as his vocation the wagon and carriage business, but for the past three years he has been engaged in the merchandise business with his brother at Rome; his brother sold to his brother-in-law, Martin Collin; in the future it will be under the firm name of Rorick & Collin, general dealers in all kinds of merchandise, dry goods and everything found in a first-class store, it being the only general store in the town. Mr. Rorick's father was one of the old settlers in the township, having resided here for over a generation; he departed this life July 21, 1879, being lamented by all who knewhim; he was born in Germany in 1812, where he resided until the age of 15 years, when he removed to the United States, located in Pennsylvania and resided there sixteen years, when he removed to this county, where he resided until his death. He was married to Margaret Moun in 1847; they raised a family of four children—Jacob, Joseph F., Mary E. and Hannah Amanda. Mr. Rorick served four years in the late war.

RUTH, H. N., was born in this township on the 12th of July, 1850, and has always lived here; he is by profession a carpenter, and follows that as his vocation. In the year 1875, on the 14th of October, he was married to Miss Caroline Emery.

SANKER, JOHN G., was born in Saxon Germany Sept. 20, 1825, where he resided until the age of 7 years, when his parents removed to this country, and located in Columbiana Co., this State, where they remained for about fourteen years, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided; on his coming here he learned the trade of carriage and wagon making, and that has been his vocation ever since; he now carries on that business at Shenandoah. In the year 1847, May 30, he was married to Miss Catharine Sonanstine; they have raised nine children, eight of whom are still living, and named Curtis J., Sylvester, Alphingo, Jennetta C., David A., Jennie May, Della and Leonard J.; the second child, named Joseph W., died at the age of 2 years. Mr. Sanker has, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, built up for himself a good trade, as well as made a good home for his family. Mr. and Mrs. Sanker are both members of the Disciple Church. During the late war, his son, Curtis J., entered the service for his father at the age of 17 years, and while there he contracted a fever, which has injured his health. Four of Mr. Sanker's children are now married—Sylvester, Alphingo, Jennetta C. and Jennie May. Mrs. Sanker has lived in this township forty-seven years.

SANKER, DAVID A., was born in this township Nov. 8, 1858, where he has since resided; he has learned the carriage and wagon making of his father, and has always paid his attention to it; he now runs the blacksmithing department of his father's factory. They manufacture carriages and wagons of all descriptions, and at prices to suit the times; they also manufacture sleighs of all kinds, and do all kinds of repairing.

SHAMBS, GEORGE, was born in Germany on the 24th of June, 1830; he remained there until the year 1852, when he came to this country, locating in this county, where he has since resided; Mr. Shambs has always paid his attention to farming and dealing in stock, and now makes a specialty of breeding and handling short-horn cattle, together with all kinds of stock. In the year 1855, on the 10th of December, he was married to Miss Margaret Zachman; they have had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living—Margaret, John F., Mary Jane, George B. McClellan, Carrie B., Eugene, Philip and Josephine; Ella B. departed this life on the 8th day of December, 1878, aged 18 years 6 months and 15 days; she was a young lady whom every one loved and respected. Mr. Shambs has, by good management and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home, and is considered one of the foremost citizens of the township in any direction that tends to elevate or enlighten the rising generation.

SNAPP, PETER, was born in Virginia March 12, 1808, in Shenandoah Co., where he resided until the year 1836, when he removed to this county and township, where he has since resided, and has paid his attention to farming, principally; he followed shoemaking for the first few years after his location here, but soon purchased a farm; he has owned two or three good farms in the township, aside from the one he now owns. Mr. Snapp has held offices of trust, from time to time, in his county and township; the last office he held was County Commissioner; he served two terms, being six years; his last term expired in the fall of 1879, which record shows for itself how he was held in the estimation of the citizens of this county at large. April

22, 1831, he was married to Miss F. A. Sonanstine; they have raised a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living—Margaret Jane, Mary A., Catherine, George W., Ellen M., Emma C., John L., Franklin P. and William A.; the one that died was the oldest child, named Joseph F., who went to California in 1852, leaving here the 19th day of March; resided there until his death, March 21, 1877. Mr. Snapp is considered amongst the old settlers of his county, and himself, together with his brothers, can recall the many privations and hardships they had to contend with that the present and future generations will never have to cope with. One son, John L., is home on a visit from his home in Nevada, where himself and brother, Frank P., own a large tract of land and carry on the stock and mining business.

SNELL, FRANK, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1849, where he resided with his parents until the age of 18 years, when he removed to Wadsworth, Medina Co., where he remained about four years; from there he went to Berea, Cuyahoga Co., where he remained about two years, when he came to this place, where he has since resided. While at the age of 18 years, he learned the trade of carriage-painting, which has since been his occupation, he now having charge of the painting department in his father-in-law's (Mr. Sanker) carriage factory. In the year 1876, Sept. 7, he was married to Miss Jennette C. Sanker. They have one child, a daughter, named Blanche, 3 years old. By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he has built up for himself a good trade.

STARR, ELIZABETH, MRS., was one of the pioneer settlers of Blooming Grove Township; she was born Sept. 12, 1787, in Huntington Co., Penn., and lived there ten years, and removed to Beaver Falls in the fall of 1797, arriving at the falls Nov. 4, 1797. Married Aug. 23, 1810, lived there until 1818, removed to Richland Co., in 1818, leaving the falls May 1, and arrived at her home in the wilderness of Blooming Grove on May 12, where she has lived until now, March 4, 1880. Her grandfather Colwell, on her mother's side, came from Ireland; her grandmother Colwell was American-born, born in Chester Co., Penn.; her maiden name was Elizabeth McClain. Her grandfather, John Mitchell, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland; his father's name was George; grandfather Mitchell and grandmother Mary Camble, were both born and married in County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated to America, and settled near Chambersburg, Penn. Her father and mother, Robert Mitchell and Anne Colwell, before marriage, were forted from Indians, near Huntington, Penn., on one Litel's farm, part of each year of the seven years of the war of independence, and were married in 1783. Her brother, David Colwell, was a soldier under Washington; was in the battle of Brandywine, helped take the Hessians at Trenton. She has always been on the frontier, never had the advantage of an education, not so much as to read and write, and gave these sketches from memory. She has lived under the administration of every President from Washington down.

STARR, MITCHEL, M. D., Shanandoah, was born in Butler Township, Richland Co., Oct. 27, 1820, and has since resided in the county. Studied medicine in 1847, with Dr. Allen, of Rome, and began practicing in 1851, and by close attention to business has secured a large practice. During the late war the Doctor entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the 174th O. V. I., continuing with the regiment until the close of the war, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and the management of his two farms. He is the fifth child of Robert and Elizabeth Starr, old settlers of the county. In 1852, he was married to Mary M. Cummings; their children are Grattan F., Wilson S., and Judson C. His parents came to the county in 1817, and located the farm upon which his mother (who is still living, at the age of 92) yet resides. The old lady has been blind for fifteen years, but retains her mental faculties in a remarkable degree; her birthday is Sept. 12. The Doctor is not a politician, but has voted the Prohibition and Republican tickets. When Gov. Tod called out the "Squirrel Hunters," Dr. Starr responded, and marched to the defense of Cincinnati, which was then threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith. He relates that while on this expedition, one of his comrades went on a foraging expedition and secured some sweet potatoes, but was followed by the owner of the potatoes, who threatened to shoot the forager; whereupon the man with the gun was arrested, and while surrounded by the soldiers, one Flanders, who probably had previous acquaintance with him, accused him of being a rebel; whereupon he was made to hold up both hands and swear to support the Constitution of the United States, of the State of Ohio, work in the trenches for the Government, and take postage stamps in exchange for sweet potatoes. The Doctor enjoys talking of old times, and says the cradle in which he was rocked was a sugar trough. They ground their corn in a horse-mill, the nearest being located at Olivesburg. The bed occupied by his mother when her fourth child was born was constructed of four forked sticks driven in the ground for bedposts, upon which sticks and straw was laid.

STARR, GRATTAN F., was born in Weller Township, this county, March 19, 1853; he has resided in this township since 1857. He was married, Dec. 18, 1873, to Annie Funk; they have three children, two of whom are still living; Judson died at the age of 6 months. Mr. Starr is the first child of Dr. Mitchell Starr, of whom mention is made elsewhere. He has always paid his attention to farming. Mrs. Starr was born in Franklin Co., Penn., where she resided until the age of 6 years, when her parents came to this county, where she has since lived.

STARR, WILSON S., was born in Olivesburg, this county, Oct. 21, 1855, and has always lived in the county; his grandmother and his father are among the oldest surviving settlers of the county. Mr. Starr has been principally salesman in a store, situated at Shenandoah, although he has farmed some. At present, he is engaged in the manufacture of tile, in partnership with Nathan Whisler. They have the facilities to manufacture all sizes, and expect to keep constantly on hand the best tile made, and to sell at prices to suit the times. He was married, Aug. 31, 1877, to Emma F. Runyon; they have one child—Lottie.

STARR & WHISLER, tile manufacturers, Shenandoah; keep constantly on hand the best tile manufact-

ured of all sizes, and with prices to suit the times. They have the best facilities for making tile, and there is no better clay in the State than they use for the purpose. They warrant their work, and respectfully solicit their share of public patronage.

STEWART, FRANCIS W., was born in Sandusky City, Erie Co., Aug. 30, 1840. At the age of 13 months, he was sent to his grandmother's (Mrs. Susan Jenks) in Huron Co., to live, his mother having died when he was only 9 days old; he lived with his grandmother until the age of 7 years; his father having married again, he went to live with him in Cleveland; lived there two years, then went to live with Lewis Harrington, his uncle, in Greenfield Township, Huron Co.; he lived with him twelve years at that place, when his uncle moved to Fairfield Township, and stayed there six years; then went to Michigan; remained there five years, then returned to Huron County, where they stayed two years, and from there he came to this township and has since resided here. He was married, Jan. 26, 1873, to Phœbe Mann, who was born in Huron Co., April 12, 1839; she lived in Huron Co. thirty-eight years, the balance in this township; they have one child—Elleva. Mr. Stewart has generally farmed during life, which business he still carries on, on the farm he now owns.

STONER, GEORGE, was born in this county and township July 27, 1832, and has remained here and has always paid his attention to farming; he is the fifth son of Henry and Catherine Stoner, who are both dead. He was married to Miss Mary Jane Madden March 8, 1855, the day Buchanan took his seat in the Presidential chair; they have two children—Susanah C. and Emma Jane, who are still living, the oldest being married and now resides in Michigan with her husband, Adam Fike.

STURTS, HENRY, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1823, where he resided until the age of 13 years, when his parents removed to Lancaster Co., where they remained a few years, when they removed to Knox Co., where they stayed about two years; thence Mr. Sturts removed to this county, and located in this township, where he has, the most of the time, resided, during which time he has paid his attention to farming. About the year 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Robewalt; they have two children—John G. and Harriett C. The latter is married to Mr. Joseph Delancy, of Cass Township.

ST. JOHNS, GILES, was born in this county on the 14th of March, 1839, where he has since resided, and has always paid his attention to farming; he has resided in this township fifteen years. In the year 1864, on the 31st of October, he was married to Miss Sarah Bricker; they have a family of three children, Sarah A., Eva R. and Cora May.

TERMAN, HIRAM, was born in this county on the 8th of May, 1842; he has always resided here, with the exception of three years and two months, which time he served in the late war; he enlisted in December, 1861, on the 26th day, and was mustered out on the 4th of January, 1864; he was a member of Co. F, 82d O. V. I.; he participated in all the battles the regiment was called upon to engage in, until the battle of Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, when he was taken prisoner, and remained as such for a period of over seventeen months; was first taken to Belle Island; thence to Andersonville; from there to Savannah, and thence to Uealon Junction, from where he was paroled. Mr. Terman is a farmer by occupation, and has always followed that. In the year 1868, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Boals; they have two children—Walter B. and Harry W.

THOMAS, JOSEPH R., was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., on the 5th of June, 1824; he resided there until the age of 14 years; from there he removed to Dauphin Co., where he resided until the year 1851, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Thomas is, by profession, a shoemaker, and is considered by all who claim to be judges to be proficient at the business; he now carries on the business at Ganges; he manufactures all kinds of boots and shoes, warrants his work and sells at prices to suit the times. In the year 1854, on the 28th of January, he was married to Miss Catharine Cullter; they have a family of four children, two of whom are still living—Annie and Joseph C.; Jacob died in 1855, aged 8 months; William S. died in 1871, aged 6 years; he met his death, nearly in front of his father's residence, by a horse running over him while the little fellow was trying to get his hat, which the wind had taken from his head; Willie was a remarkably smart boy of his age, and was beloved and lamented by all. Mr. Thomas has been married twice; by his first wife he had two children. In the late war, Mr. Thomas was a member of Co. F, 82d O. V. I.; he was enrolled in the month of September, 1862, and discharged in June, 1865; he participated in all the numerous battles the regiment was called upon to engage in.

THOMAS, JACOB, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 6, 1804, where he lived until the age of 30 years, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. He has followed fence-making and manufacturing rakes, which vocations he still follows; he claims his rakes meet with a more ready sale than any produced in the county. His son Franklin James, who resides at home, is a young man who says he is bound to be a scholar.

THOMPSON, JOHN, is the third child of Thomas and Mary Thompson, who settled in this township over fifty years ago; Mr. Thompson was born on the adjoining farm he now owns, Dec. 23, 1828, which place has been his home ever since, with the exception of three years he spent in Wood Co. He was twice married; first to Susan Miller, who bore him one child, named Thomas; he was married to his second wife May 19, 1874; her name was Anna Marvin; she was born in England, and came to this country when 15 years of age, she was born Feb. 16, 1840. Mr. Thompson is a carpenter by trade, but he has generally followed farming as his business, only working at his trade from time to time, as occasion demands.

TOMLINSON, WILLIAM H., was born in this township June 11, 1839, where he has since resided; he is the eldest child of Joseph and Mary Tomlinson; his father came to this township about fifty years ago; his mother was born in the township, near Rome. Mr. T.'s step-grandfather, William Young, resides in La Fayette, Butler Township, and says he is 100 years old; he has

often seen Gen. Washington; he first voted for Thomss Jefferson, third President; he says he saw Hamilton and Burr fight the duel July 11, 1804, and attended Hamilton's funeral, who died from wounds received in the duel. Mr. Tomlinson was married, Feb. 12, 1863, to Irene M. Turbett, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., June 18, 1845, where she resided until the age of 10 years, when her parents removed to this State and located in Crawford Co., about two miles from the county seat, where she resided five years, when her parents removed to this county, where she has since resided; they have two children, one of whom is still living—Norris J.; the other one died in infancy. Mr. Tomlinson has never paid much attention to political matters, although he now represents this township as Trustee. He has followed different vocations; at present he is general real-estate and collecting agent, aside from having the management of his farm.

TRESH, ADAM, was born in Germany Oct. 10, 1841; when at the age of 13 years, his parents removed to this county, and located at Newburg, where he resided until 1870, when our subject came to this county, where he worked getting out staves, dividing his time between this and Huron Co. for three years, when he bought the farm he now owns, and has since occupied it seven years. He was married, March 17, 1870, to Phœbe A. Kinsell, who was born in Greenwich Township, Huron Co., Aug. 21, 1849; they have two children —Charles A. and Margaret J. Mr. Tresh is a cooper by trade, but since he bought this farm, he has given his attention exclusively to farming.

VALENTINE, ANDREW, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 12, 1830, where he resided until the age of 7 years, when his parents came to this State, Coshocton Co., where he remained four years, when he came to this county and township, where he has resided the most of his time; his vocation has been that of farming. In 1874, Nov. 5, Mr. Valentine was married to Miss Susan Amanda McCormick; they have two children, one of whom died Sept. 26, 1878, the other a little boy, named Henry M., is still living; the little girl, Rebecca Ann, died at the age of 3 years and 19 days. Mr. Valentine entered the service in the late war Oct. 1, 1862, was a member of Co. F, 20th O. V. I., was discharged July, 1863; his time had expired, but during service he was seriously afflicted with the fever, besides he received a severe wound in the right leg, just below the knee, while performing his duty, and carried the bullet for over eighteen months after his discharge; after he received the wound, Mr. Valentine tells that he escaped to an old cedar-tree, where he remained for four days, being unable to move, and that the snow was ten inches deep a good part of the time; during the short time Mr. Valentine served, he met with a great many hardships, and was called upon to perform many acts; at one time while the Confederate Gen. Morgan made his famous raid into Ohio, he was called upon while at Camp Denison, together with what troops were there, to go after him, and as there were but few officers in charge, although he was suffering from the wound, he did not flinch when duty called, he officiating as Captain; when in sight of the enemy, they not showing much fight, he took a select body of men and forced a surrender of fifteen men, only losing one man killed; he took his men back and reported to headquarters; owing to his disability they would not allow him to go out again for a few days, soon after he was called upon by the officers in charge to go into Morgan's camp as a spy; he went right through Gen. Morgan's camp, had a talk with the General and his brother, as with many others; by the information he obtained, Morgan and his men were soon put to flight; soon after that Gen. Morgan was killed, and our subject soon came home.

VALENTINE, JACOB, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1804; he resided there until 1839, when he removed to Coshocton Co., where he remained four years, when he removed to this township, where he has since resided; he has always paid his attention to farming. In the year 1825, on the 12th of May, he was married to Miss Rebecca De Vore; they reared a family of nine children, six of whom are still living, and named Andrew, Philip, Henry T., William A., Julia, Ann and Catherine; Charity died the 26th of March, 1863; Martha E. died on the 29th of April, 1873, and one child died in infancy. Mr. Valentine also lost his wife on the 5th of December, 1875, who died at the ripe age of 67 years 5 months and 14 days; she was a devoted wife and mother; was beloved by all who knew her. His son, Henry, who now carries on the farm, was born in Coshocton Co., this State, on the 14th of April, 1840, and removed here with his parents when 2 years of age. He, with his father, are considered amongst the surviving pioneers of the county, and can recall many hardships and privations. They, together with others, had to contend with that the present as well as the future generations will never know.

VANHORN, WILLIAM, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1808; lived there until 5 years of age, when his parents removed to Washington Co., same State, where they lived about four years, when they went back to Beaver Co., and stayed there a few years, when they removed to this State, and settled in Columbiana Co.; they resided there a few years, when they came to this county, where Mr. Vanhorn has since resided. Mr. Vanhorn is a carpenter by trade, which business he followed until about the year 1859, since which time he has been in the mercantile business. In the year 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Frounfeeter; two children were born to them, named Gustavus A. and Mary Hellen; both are married. Of late years, Mr. Vanhorn's health has been somewhat impaired.

VANHORN, BARNARD, was born in Columbiana Co., this State, on the 10th of June, 1817; he resided there until the age of 19, when he removed to this county and has lived in this township for a period of thirty-seven years, where he has principally been carrying on the coopering business. In April, 1843, he was married to Miss Sophia Clinesmith; they have a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living—Elizabeth, Ann, William F., Mary A., Almira, Andrew, George, Franklin, Charles and Susanah; the one deceased is Eli, who died at the age of 5 years. Mr. Vanhorn can recall many privations and hardships that himself with many others had to contend with incident to pioneer life.

WALKER, JOSEPH, was born in this township and on the farm he now owns Sept. 30, 1824. He has always lived in the township. He was married, Sept. 28, 1852, to Liza M. Warner, who was born in New York May 1, 1831; she has lived in this county since she was married; they have two children, one of whom is living—Mary J.; she is married to William D. Norton; Albert died at the age of 16. Mr. Walker has always farmed and still follows that as his vocation. His father was born in Ireland, and came to this country about the year 1812, and located in Harrison Co., where he stayed a few years, then came to this county and resided here until his death, which occurred in 1845 or 1846.

WALTON, GEORGE, was born in England, six miles from Seige, April 6, 1820; he resided there until the age of 20 years, when he came to the United States and located near Painesville, where he remained and worked at his trade four years; then he removed to Mt. Vernon; stayed there one year; from there he removed to this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years he was in Ashland Co. Mr. Walton by trade is a cloth manufacturer; he served his apprenticeship in England seven years; he worked at his trade in this State seventeen years, but of late years he has been farming, now owning the farm he occupies. He was married, Jan. 7, 1856, to Margaret Haman, who was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 11, 1833; they have three children—Anna Mary, Alice M. and Rosa May.

WEAVER, GEORGE (deceased). Maj. Weaver was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 8, 1801. He was married to Christina Shafer Dec. 4, 1823; he came to this county in 1839, remaining till 1860, when he removed to Hardin Co., where he died Jan. 22, 1872. Through all his life he was a military man—first in the Mexican war, and last in the rebellion; he removed to Hardin Co. at the beginning of the war, where he raised a company, and was in Columbus by the 19th of April, 1861; he was commissioned Major of the 4th O. V. I., in which were a few Richland soldiers; he continued to serve with the regiment until 1863, when he was compelled to resign, owing to his advanced age and impaired health. While a resident of this county, he held many offices of trust, and was much respected by all. He lost one eye in the Mexican war, and a few years before his death the remaining one; this very much depressed him, as it deprived him of his accustomed activity, and caused him to pass his declining days in comparative quiet.

WEAVER, SHANNON, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1838; when 1½ years old, his parents removed to this township, where he has since resided; he lives on the farm his father first located; his father died March 16, 1873, aged 73 years 9 months and 26 days; his mother died about five years previous to his father's death. He was married, Feb. 22, 1865, to Elizabeth Huston, who was born in Franklin Township, May 2, 1842; they have one child, James Wilson. Mr. Weaver has followed farming from boyhood, and has, by industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home.

WELLING, GEORGE, was born in Harrison Co. Nov. 25, 1843, where he resided until the year 1868, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. He enlisted in the late war as a member of Co. L, 13th O. V. I., in the three-months service; was also a member of Co. G, 74th O. V. I., then re-enlisted in the 4th U. S. Cav., where he served three years, making a period of four years; he participated in all the numerous battles the regiment was engaged in; the following are some of the principal battles: Stone River, Middleton, Snow Hill, Franklin, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Okalona, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, Lovejoy's, Jonesboro, Rome; Nashville, Tenn., 16th and 17th of December, 1864; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, where he was wounded; Columbus, Ga., April 15, 1865. He was married, Oct. 23, 1868, to Margaret Ann Cleland; they have had five children, three are living—Leanorea, Ada and Lulu; one died in infancy; one named Grizela J., died Feb. 9, 1870, aged 15 days. Mr. Welling has always farmed from boyhood, and still carries on that business.

WHISLER, ISRAEL, was born in Franklin Township; he has resided in the county, with the exception of about three and one-half years, which time he spent in different States in the West. He was married Nov. 14, 1869, to Silvina Kendall, who was born in this county Oct. 29, 1852, and has always lived in the county; they have a family of five children—Richard, John, Mary, Jacob H. and Francis. Mr. Whisler has been a farmer from boyhood, and intends to make that his business in the future.

WHITE, ELIZABETH, MRS., is the widow of the late Philip White, who was born in Sandusky Co. September 8, 1835; he departed this life May 1, 1870, aged 35 years 8 months and 7 days. Mrs. White was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 19, 1835; at the age of 10 years, her parents removed to this county, where she has since lived.

WIDDERS, ABRAM E. H., was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 29, 1855, where he lived until the age of 3 years, when his parents removed to Carlisle, and stayed there two years; thence they went to Middleton, Dauphin Co., where they remained nine years; his mother died, and our subject hired himself out to a farmer in Lancaster Co. for one year; after his time expired, he went to Lebanon Co., where he remained three years; thence he went to Franklin Co., where he remained four years; from there he went back to Dauphin Co., where he remained one year, when he came to this county, where he has since resided; his business has always been that of a farmer, which he now follows; he has just purchased a part of the farm he now occupies. He was married, Feb. 10, 1878, to Verona Hettler; they have one child—Artemus O.

WILSON, JOHN, was born in Huntington Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1819, where he lived until the age of 3 years, when his parents removed to this county; his father landed in Mansfield in October, 1823, and located in Franklin Township; he remained there one winter, then bought 50 acres of land near Shenandoah, in the edge of Franklin Township, where he remained about six years; he then bought 80 acres in Blooming Grove Township, and resided in the township until his death, July 28, 1863, aged about 80 years. His wife died

about 1840; she was born October 21, 1794 John Wilson was married June 2, 1864, to Susan Hubley, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July, 1830; they have one child—Matilda J., who was born April 8, 1865, in this township. Mr. Wilson has, from boyhood, farmed, and still follows it as his vocation.

WITT, HORATIO, was born in Somerset Co., Penn., on the 16th of March, 1815; he resided there until 20 years of age, when he removed to Wayne Co. and stayed about eighteen months, when he returned to his native State; he remained there six months, and from there went to Fort Cumberland, Md., where he remained about two years; from there he removed back to Somerset Co., stayed about six months and removed back to this State and located in Knox Co., where he lived about two and one-half years, when he came to this county, where he has since resided, although he has taken two trips West to Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. He is by profession a carpenter, although he has not done much at it for the past few years. He was a member of Co. E, 3d O. V. C.; enlisted the 27th of August, 1862, and was discharged about the 5th of June, 1865; he participated in all the battles which his regiment was called upon to engage in. In the year 1840, on the 12th of February, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Devore) Baker; they had two children, both of whom are dead; the oldest died at the age of 10 months, and the youngest at the age of about 18 years.

WOLFORD, OZIAS F., was born in Franklin Co., Penn., July 1, 1843. At the age of 6 years, his parents removed to Wyandot Co., Ohio, where they remained three years, when they moved back to Pennsylvania and stayed there one year, and then removed to this county, where Mr. Wolford has since resided. He was married, July 24, 1873, to Emma Wolf, who was born in this county and has always lived here; they have one child—Alvin L. Mr. Wolford is by profession a carpenter as well as a carriage and wagon maker, and followed that as his vocation until he married, since which time he has farmed and paid his attention to stock and grain raising.

WOOLLEY, GEORGE W., was born on the line of Athens Co. Jan. 19, 1829; lived there till the age of 10 years, when he went to Muskingum Co.; he stayed there four years, then lived several years in different parts of this State and Indiana, finally settling in Franklin Co., where he remained twenty-seven years, when he came to this county, and has since resided here. He was married to his first wife in Franklin Co. in 1851; she died July 31, 1876; the fruits of this marriage were ten children, all living but one, a daughter, named Lola, who died Jan. 19, 1871, aged 17 years; the ones living are named Lovina A., Jacob F., Wilber, John T., George P., Charles, Clarrie A., Lula and Guy. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Susan Lattimore, May 3, 1877, who was born on this farm Jan. 27, 1835, and has always lived in the county; she is the second child of Simeon and Rebecca Rodgers; her father died April 24, 1845; her mother is still living, and came to this township April 11, 1823. Mrs. Woolley's first husband's name was William Lattimore; he died May 20, 1870; she had four children by him; three are living, and named Huldah, Laura E. and Norris; the one deceased was named Elmer. Mr. Woolley is a contractor and stonemason, although he has spent a great portion of his time at farming.

YOUNG, WILLIAM S., is one of the oldest surviving pioneers of Blooming Grove Township, in fact of Richland Co.; he was born in this township May 14, 1821, and has always lived here, with the exception of one year he lived in Shiloh; he remembers the time the Indians were here, how they used to play with him. At that time, it was a wilderness, no wagon roads; they blazed trees as their guide. Beall's trail was the only noted highway they had in the township. He can recall many hardships and privations he had to contend with, that the present as well as the future generations will never experience. He was married, Feb. 14, 1849, to Margaret Jane Dunlap, who was born in Wayne Co. July 2, 1825, where she resided until the age of 9 years, when her parents came to this township, where she has always lived. They have three children, named James Henry, John Benton and Matt; the two first-named are married. Mr. Young has by strict economy made for himself and family a good home.

YOUNG, JOHN B., was born in this county and township April 18, 1855; he has always lived in the county, and followed farming as his business. He was married, Oct. 9, 1878, to Annie Mary Walton; they have one child.

ZEIGLER, SAMUEL, was born in this township, and on the farm he now owns and occupies, Oct. 6, 1833; he has always resided here; he is the oldest of ten children, of Benjamin and Sarah Zeigler. His father departed this life Feb. 8, 1875, aged 73 years and 24 days; he was born in the old country, came to the United States at the age of 3 years, and located in this township about 1820, and lived here until his death. Mr. Zeigler's mother is still living, aged 68 years. Mr. Zeigler was married, Nov. 25, 1863, to Elizabeth Ehret; they have one child still living, named Jarius B.; one died in infancy. He has always paid his attention to farming, with the exception of about three years, when he moved to town, and followed different vocations.

ZEIGLER, LIDDIE, MRS., was born in this county, in the southeastern part, April 19, 1822, and has since resided in the county and township for the last twenty-three years. She is the wife of the late John Zeigler, who departed this life Sept. 1, 1874. They raised one child—Mary Alice, who is still living. Mr. Zeigler had by his former wife five children, four of whom are still living, named Solomon, Martin, Lovina and Catherine E.; the one dead was named Samuel O. The mother of the last-named children was about 39 years old when she died in 1856. Mr. Zeigler, the father of these children, was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1808; about 1820, he removed to this county, where he resided till his death. Was one of the old settlers of this county. He and his family had many hardships. He had by his integrity and strict attention to business made for himself and family a good home.

ZEIGLER, MARTIN, was born in this county and township Oct. 21, 1844, where he has since resided, and has paid his attention principally to farming; he is the third child of John and Eliza Zeigler, who are

both deceased. In the year 1876, on the 28th of June, he was married to Miss Irene L. Ferrell; they have one child, named Orville Judson. Mr. Zeigler has by good management and strict attention to business made for himself and family a good home, he now owning a little farm situated both north and south of the village of Rome, where he now resides.

ZEIGLER, EMANUEL, was born in this township Aug. 19, 1848, where he has always lived. He was married Nov. 13, 1878, to Miss Wealthy Ann Starkey; she was born in Huron Co., New Haven Township, where she lived until their marriage; they have one child—Lloyd Sherman. Mr. Zeigler has always paid his attention to farming and dealing in stock, which occupations he still follows.

ZEIGLER, ALLEN G., was born in this township Nov. 16, 1851, where he has since lived; he is the youngest child of Jacob and Jane Zeigler, who came to this county at an early day. His father was born in Germany; his mother was born in this county Feb. 6, 1822, and has always lived here. Mr. Zeigler was married July 3, 1876, to Sarah C. Ellis, who was born in Huron Co., and has resided in this county four years; they have one child—Etta May; she was born April, 1878. Mr. Zeigler has always farmed from boyhood, and still follows that as his vocation. His father died July 6, 1853, aged about 40 years.

ZEIGLER, E. J., was born in Butler Township March 9, 1848, where he resided until the age of 19 years, when he removed to this township, where he has since lived, with the exception of about three years, when he was at Savannah, attending school. He was married April 12, 1877, to Miss Josephine Moore, of Delaware Co.; they have two children—Harry A. and Willie A. Mr. Zeigler is by profession a school teacher, and has generally followed that vocation in the winter season, and farming, together with dealing in stock, in the summer.

ZEIGLER, BENJ. F., is the seventh child of Henry and Margaret Zeigler, and was born July 10, 1855, in Butler Township, and has always lived in the county, and followed farming and raising stock as his occupation; having recently sold his farm in Butler Township, he now carries on the farm for his mother. His father was born in Perry Co., Ohio, and came to this county at an early day and lived here until his death, which occurred in March, 1874, aged about 69 years; his mother was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., and came to this county also at an early day; they had eight children, of whom five are still living, named John M., Dorcas, Eli, Minerva E. and Benj. F.; those that are dead are William H., Ransom and Eliza Ann. Mr. Zeigler's family are among the surviving pioneers of the county.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

ARNETT, HIRAM, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, March 10, 1810; he is a son of Samuel and Nancy Arnett, who moved to Muskingum Co., near Dresden, when the subject of this sketch was about 9 years of age; they afterward moved about ten miles northwest of Zanesville in the same county; they then moved to Granville, Licking Co., staying in the latter place about eighteen months, then moving to Richland Co. in 1822, they settled near Bellville. Mr. Arnett resided with his parents until he was about 22 years of age, when he was married in the fall of 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Kemp, daughter of John and Mary Kemp, who emigrated from Virginia and settled in Stark Co., afterward moving to Richland Co., they settled in Sharon Township in 1827 or 1828. After his marriage, Mr. Arnett settled about three miles south of Mansfield, where he lived until the year 1841, when he moved to the town, now city of Mansfield, where he resided until 1861, when he removed to the country, going on his present farm about one mile east of the village of Shenandoah, in the spring of 1862. His wife died Feb. 14, 1864; there were seven children born to them, four sons and three daughters; the two oldest, a son and daughter, are now dead; John H., the oldest son living, served during the rebellion in the 1st (independent) Ohio Battery, enlisting in 1861, and re-enlisting as a veteran, he served until mustered out at the close of the war, having been in the following engagements: Gauley Bridge, Dec. 31, 1861; Frederick City, Sept. 12, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fayetteville, May 17 and 18, 1863; Lewisburg, Dec. 12, 1863; Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, May 10, 1864; Newport, May 12, 1864; Lexington, June 11, 1864; Lynchburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Salem, June 21, 1864; Bunker Hill, July 19, 1864; Stevenson's Point, July 20, 1864; Winchester, July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, July 25, 1864.

BARNES, G. B., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in April 12, 1846; he is a son of Joshua and Sarah Barnes, who came to Richland Co. in 1835, and lived here about one year, then moved back to Jefferson Co. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of a family of ten children; he remained at home until he was 18 years old, when he went to Harrison Co., to clerk in a store, where he remained eighteen months; he then entered a Commercial College at Cincinnati, but had to leave on account of his health; he traveled in the West a short time, and in the spring of 1870, came to Richland Co., and settled on a farm about one mile southeast of Adario, where he lived four years; he then bought and moved about one-half mile north of Adario, where he still lives. He was married in 1872, to Margaret Crawford, of Ashland Co. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one child, Charlie R.; Mr. Barnes is making a specialty in fine sheep and cattle.

BEATTIE, RACHEL, MRS., P. O. Greenwich; she was born in Chester Co., Penn., April 1, 1828, and is a

daughter of Isaac and Jane Harcourt, who came to Richland Co. (in what is now Ashland Co.) in an early day; she is the seventh of a family of eight children. She was married in the spring of 1845, to William Beattie (who died in 1878), who was born in Scotland, and came to this country about 1835 or 1836; after their marriage, they settled on the present farm; Mrs. Beattie has three children—Olivia, Isaac C. and James A.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, farmer, P. O. Adario; he was born in Scotland May 18, 1838; he is a son of James and Sarah Beveridge, who came to this country and State in 1843. They first settled in the north part of Butler Township, where they lived about six months, and then bought where the subject of this sketch lives, where they spent the rest of their days. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of eight children; he lived at home until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the 20th O. V. I., in the war of the rebellion; he served about ten months, and then came home and settled on the old homestead, where he still resides.

BROKAW, RUNYAN, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Essex Co., N. J., March 27, 1829; he is a son of Christian and Margaret Brokaw, and is the eighth of a family of eleven children. He remained at home until he was married, in 1853, to Mary McCan, who died in 1861. He lived on the old homestead about three years after his marriage, and then sold out and went to Illinois, where he stayed about two years; he then went back to Pennsylvania, and took charge of a gang of men on the broad-gauge railroad that was in the course of construction, and worked at that until December, 1863, when he went to Nashville, Tenn., and worked on the Government works there about twelve months. In 1865, he was married to Martha Osburn, who died in 1867. After he came back from Tennessee, he lived in different parts of the county until 1870, when he bought where he now resides. He has been married eleven years to Jenny Hawt; he has five children, whose names are Lilly, William, Georgiana, George R. and Mary J.

BROWN, GIFFORD, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1854, and is a son of Norwell and Nancy Brown, who were formerly of Virginia. He is the fifth of a family of six children. He remained at home until he was married in the spring of 1878, to Mattie Cox, of Columbiana Co., Ohio. After his marriage he settled in Harrison Co., Ohio, where he lived one year, and in the summer of 1879 he moved to Richland Co., and is at present living three-quarters of a mile west of Adario. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one child, Pearl May.

CHURCH, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Olivesburg; he was born in Virginia, in 1793; when he was about 7 years old, his parents moved to Wetzel Co., W. Va.; his father, Henry Church, was an English soldier under Lord Cornwallis in the Revolutionary struggle, and was taken prisoner by the Light Horse Cavalry while he and some others were out on a foraging expedition; he took the oath of allegiance and joined the American cause; he lived to be 109 years old. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was married, Oct. 3, 1813, to Susanna Helms, of Pennsylvania; after his marriage, he settled in Virginia, where he lived about five years, and then moved, with his wife and two children, to the present site of Windsor, in Mifflin Township, where he lived about one year; he then bought a tract of land of Ebenezer Williams, which he improved seven years, and then sold out and bought where he now resides, in 1831; he cleared the land, which was very heavily timbered; Mr. Church can recall many of the hardships and privations of early pioneer life. Mr. and Mrs. Church have raised eight children, five of whom are dead; he has one daughter at home yet—Sarah A., who is in her 52d year, and one Mrs. A. J. McCloy, a resident of Mansfield.

CLABERG, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in this county May 12, 1822; his parents came to this county from Fairfield Co., in 1816, and bought the tract of land where Mr. Claberg now resides; they moved into the woods and put up a shanty to live in until they could build themselves a cabin, after which they went to clearing off the timber, which consisted principally of oak, beech and sugar. The subject of this sketch lived at home until he was 37 years old, when he married Harriett Porter, of Butler Township; her parents came to this county from Pennsylvania about 1835; Mr. and Mrs. Claberg have two boys, who are 15 and 17 years old. Mr. Claberg has done a good deal of hard work in his time, and has helped to clear a good many acres of land; he is an industrious and thriving farmer, who believes in living up to the times. He has been honored with the office of Township Treasurer, and other minor offices in the township; he is in his 58th year, and bids fair to live many years yet.

CLABERG, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born March 11, 1814, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and is a son of Abraham and Mary Claberg, who came to this county in the spring of 1816; they were the second family that settled in the present boundaries of Butler Township; Abraham entered the first land that was entered in the township, but did not move until some time after. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a a family of seven children; he remained at home until he was married, in the fall of 1839, to Elizabeth Urich, of Ashland Co.; she died in 1840, and in the spring of 1845, he married Susanna Sneer, who was born Oct. 14, 1819, in what is now Butler Township; after his marriage, he settled on the present farm, which his father had entered some time before. Mr. Claberg has held some of the minor offices in the township, and is at present one of the Commissioners of the county; his chances for an education were very limited, as schools were scarce in his day; he can remember many incidents and privations of pioneer life, and is respected and honored by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Claberg have five children—William L., Isaac N., E. M., T. J. and Mary E.; E. M. is yet at home.

CLINE, CURTIS, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Richland Co. Dec. 24, 1847; he is a son of Alfred and Julia E. Cline, of this county; he lived at home until he was 12 years old, when, his mother dying, he left home and followed farming a few years, and then he went to work in a saw-mill, where he stayed about nine years. He was married in February, 1868, to Elizabeth Smith, of this county, who died July 4, 1872; he afterward married Margaret Stober, of this

county, and at present lives about one mile east of Shenandoah. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have four children, whose names are Roderick, Catherine, Gracie M. and Rollen S.

COLMAN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Adarie; he was born in Columbia Co., Penn., June 8, 1831; he is a son of Joseph and Diadem Colman, who moved to Richland Co. (into what is now Ashland Co.) in 1839. The subject of this sketch is the second of a family of four children. He lived at home until he was married, Nov. 18, 1852, to Magdeline Cassall, of Ashland Co., who was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1830. After his marriage, he went to Williams Co., Ohio, where he lived about seventeen years, and then sold out and bought where he now resides in Butler Township, about one and a quarter miles northeast of Adario. Mr. Coleman has held several of the minor offices in the township. Mr. and Mrs. C. have nine children, whose names are Alice S., John D., Orin S., Diadem H., Samantha M., George E., Theodore L., Arthur K. and Mary E.

DANCER, D. S., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Richland Co. Feb. 28, 1837, and is a son of J. B. Dancer, of Butler Township, and is the eldest of the family now living; he remained at home until he was 17 years old, when he went to Indiana, where he remained one year, when he came home, and, in a few years, he went to Illinois, where he lived about five years, when he came back to Richland Co., and, in 1861, enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., Co. M; in June, 1864, he, with the rest of his company, was taken prisoners; he was in many rebel prisons and was finally released on the 28th of April, 1865. He reached home on the 7th of June, 1865, where he stayed about five years, when he married Margaret Tucker in February, 1870, daughter of Thomas Tucker, of Butler Township. After his marriage, he moved to the present farm, about one and a half miles northeast of Shenandoah. Mr. Dancer has held some of the minor offices in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Dancer have four children—J. B., G. K., Thomas H. and Martha H.

DANCER, J. B., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Jefferson Co. in 1815; his parents came some time before the above date from Washington Co., Penn., to Jefferson, and, in 1831, with their family of five children, moved to Richland Co., where they lived about twenty-three years; they then emigrated to De Kalb Co., Ind., where they spent the rest of their days. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was married in 1838 to Sarah A. Stratton, of Butler Township, whose parents came to Richland in 1820 from Pennsylvania. After Mr. D.'s marriage, he settled on the farm where James Beveridge now lives, where he resided about six years, when he sold out and lived on his father's place about three years, and then bought and moved on a farm adjoining the Beveridge place, where he resided about twelve years; he then sold out and moved on the present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Dancer have three children, all of whom are married. His only son was in the war of the rebellion three years and nine months, ten months of which time he was in rebel prisons. Mr. Dancer can recall many incidents and privations of pioneer life and has done a great deal of hard work in his time.

DAVIDSON, PETER, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Scotland May 10, 1810; he is a son of John and Margaret Davidson; he emigrated to this State from Scotland by the way of New York, Buffalo and Cleveland, and settled in Huron (in what is now Ashland) Co. in the fall of 1836, where he lived until the spring of 1858, when he bought and moved to his present farm. Mr. Davidson has always followed farming, and is respected by all who know him. He was married in 1837 to Margaret Beattie, who came from Scotland in 1836; Mr. and Mrs. B. have five children—John, who served in the war of the rebellion; Sarah M., Catharine J., William and James L. Mr. Davidson has held some of the minor offices in the township and is a man who believes in living up to the times.

DOBBIN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Brook Co., Va., March 31, 1805, and is a son of James and Jane Dobbin; he is the eldest of a family of three children; he remained at home until he was married, in 1839, to Ann Nicholls; after his marriage, he moved to Allegheny Co., Penn., where he lived until after the death of his wife, who died in 1854. He was married, in the spring of 1857, to Sarah K. McCoy, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and, in the same spring, moved to Richland Co., to a tract of land in Butler Township, which is a part of the present farm. Mrs. Dobbin's father, A. McCoy, served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin have one son—John William.

EAKIN, R. J., merchant, Adario; he was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1840, and is a son of James and Hannah Eakin; he remained at home until he was 21 years old, when he entered school at Coolville, Athens Co., Ohio, and was in different parts of the State until 1871, when he went to Savannah, where he acted as steward in the boarding halls until 1876, when he went into the mercantile trade in Adario; he is now doing a thriving business. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin have one child—John.

FACKLER, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., July 8, 1805, and is a son of Abram and Elizabeth Fackler; he is the eighth of a family of twelve children; he remained at home until he was 23 years old, when he went to learn the tanner's trade, and, in 1829, came to Ohio and traveled back, by the way of York State, to Dauphin Co., Penn.; in 1831, he came to Richland Co., Ohio, and bought a tract of land in Weller Township. In the fall of 1831, he married Catherine Crall, who was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., and moved, with her parents, Mathias and Elizabeth Crall, to Richland Co. in 1819, and settled in Franklin Township. Mr. Fackler lives on a highly improved farm about one mile west of Adario, in Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fackler have ten children, all of whom, but one, are married; their names are Abram, Hiram, Mary, Joshua, Mathias C., Catherine, Henry, Elizabeth, Louisa A. and Alice E. Mathias and Henry were in the war of the rebellion; Mathias served in the 1st Ohio Battery; he went out in the summer of 1862, and was mustered out the 26th of June, 1865.

FORD, G. W., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Richland Co. Sept. 24, 1836, and is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth Ford, who came to this county in the

winter of 1827 and settled in Butler Township, on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. Joshua lived there until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Ashland Co., where he still lives. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was married, in 1858, to Jennie Griece, of this county; she died in 1873; after his marriage, he settled on a farm adjoining the old homestead, where he lived about eight years, and then bought and moved on a farm at Shiloh; about eight years after, he moved on the old homestead, where he still resides. He has been married about three years to Sarah J. Deilh, of Blooming Grove Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have five children—H. H., Catherine E., Sarah S., Carrie A. and Charles L.

FUNK, JACOB M., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 22, 1812, and is a son of Tobias and Mary Funk; he is the third of a family of twelve children. He remained at home until 1833, when he was married to Susan Wheeler; after his marriage, he went to a place near Nashville, Tenn., where he followed his trade, millwrighting. At the commencement of the Mexican war, he entered Gen. Taylor's army as scout, where he did some very valuable service, and was with Gen. Scott when he entered the City of Mexico; at the close of the war, he moved to New Orleans; when the cholera broke out, he took boat for Pittsburgh, and, his wife and two children dying on the way, he remained at Pittsburgh until 1854, when he married Catherine E. Canly, of Franklin Co., Penn., when he moved to Ohio, and, at the beginning of the rebellion, entered as Provost Marshal and scouting service, and served during the whole conflict; he was always doing valuable service, and ran some very narrow escapes in penetrating the rebel lines; he was at Gen. Lee's headquarters while at Chambersburg; he was wounded several times, having had his left arm and right leg broken by minie balls; he has lived in different parts of the State since the close of the war, and has been living on the present farm since the spring of 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Funk have three children—Upton T., Anna E. and David H.; of these, Anna is married.

HANNA, T. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Savannah; he was born in this county June 26, 1826, and is a son of William and Rachel C. Hanna. William Hanna came to this county about 1824 or 1825, from Harrison Co., Ohio, and settled on a tract of land in Blooming Grove Township, that his father had entered some time before. He was married in 1835, and in 1851 he moved to the farm that T. W. Hanna now owns and lives on, in the northeast part of Butler Township, where he lived until 1874. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of three children. He remained at home until the fall of 1857, when he married Amanda M. Gault, of Washington Co., Penn., whose father, Samuel Gault, came to this county in an early day. After Mr. Hanna's marriage he settled on his present farm. Mr. Hanna has held the office of Justice of the Peace five years, and other various offices in the township. He is at present engaged quite extensively in raising fine-wooled sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have two children; Dwight C., who is a member of the Freshman Class, at Wooster University, and J. C., who is attending the academy at Savannah, Ashland Co.

HETLER, CHRISTOPHER, farmer; P. O. Greenwich; he was born in this county July 6, 1842, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Hetler, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in the south part of Weller Township. He is the fourth of a family of seven children. He remained at home until he was married, Jan. 17, 1863, to Margaret J. Keller, of Franklin Township. After his marriage he settled on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained two years, when he emigrated to Southern Illinois, where he remained one year; he then removed to Franklin Township, where he remained six years, and then to Weller Township, and in the spring of 1878, bought and moved on his present farm in the north part of Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hetler have three children, Amos M., Mary E. and Sadie M.

HETLER, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in this county Oct. 19, 1839, and is a son of Philip and Catherine Hetler, who were of German descent, and who removed from Pennsylvania in 1832 or 1833, and settled in the south part of Weller Township. Mr. H. is the eldest of a family of seven children. He remained at home until he was married, in the fall of 1860, to Sarah A. Wolf, of Franklin Township, daughter of John C. and Hettie Wolf. After his marriage he settled on his father-in-law's farm, where he lived a few years. In 1869, he bought and moved to his present farm, in the west part of Butler Township. He is an industrious and thriving farmer, and works at his trade in winter, making grain cradles. Mr. and Mrs. Hetler have eight children—Verona E., Ann E., Sarah J., William E., Oliver J., Rosella M., Verona E., is married.

HUNTER, C. C., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Richland Co. Aug. 3, 1852; he is a son of Joseph P. and Angeline Hunter, of Blooming Grove Township; he is the fourth of a family of ten children; he remained at home until he was married, in 1874, to Linda Kirk, daughter of M. Kirk, of Butler Township; in the spring of 1875, he settled on the present farm. Mr. Hunter is a thorough farmer and a gentleman, and believes that it is to the interest of all farmers to be a member of the grange. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have two children—Lucinda and Lena A.

KIRK, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Brook, Va., Nov. 30, 1814; he removed with his parents, when he was about 2 years of age, to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they spent the rest of their days. Michael remained at home until he was 30 years old, when he moved to Richland Co., in what is now Clear Creek Township, Ashland Co., where he lived about eighteen years; he then bought where he now resides, in Butler Township, about one-half mile west of Adario. He was married on the first day of the year 1845, to Lucinda Hickman, of Columbiana Co., whose parents were formerly of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Kirk is a daughter of Jeremiah Hickman, one of the old pioneer Methodists, and a sister of Judge Hickman, of Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have a family of seven children, some of whom are graduates of the Berea University. Mr. Kirk has been honored with a great many offices of the township, and is also a good, faithful granger. He is a pleasant gentleman to meet, and has a fine family.

KIRK, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in 1842; he is a son of the late Edward and Mary Kirk, of Butler Township, who came to Richland Co. in 1841, from Jefferson Co., Ohio, and settled where Mr. Kirk now resides, about half a mile southeast of Adario. The subject of this sketch remained at home until his marriage, in 1864, to Miss Sarah Ford, of Butler Township; previous to his marriage, he had enlisted in the 16th N. Y. V. C., and served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability; after his marriage, he settled on the old homestead until 1871, when his wife died, after which he went to Kansas, where he married his second wife, and where he lived until 1876, when he returned to Richland Co. and settled where he now resides, with his mother, on the largest farm in this part of the county, which is under a good state of cultivation.

McKIBBEN, W. C., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1827; he is the son of Hugh B. and Isabella McKibben, who moved to this county in the spring of 1828, and settled in what is now Ashland Co., where they spent the rest of their days. The subject of this sketch lived at home until the spring of 1853, when his father bought a tract of land about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Adario, in Butler Township, and where he partly made his home until March 31, 1863, when he married Cordelia Smith, of Huron Co. In the fall of 1863, after his marriage, he settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. McKibben tried hard to get an education, when a young man. He was an ardent admirer of Gen. Fremont, and has taken a very active part in politics. Mr. and Mrs. McKibben have eight children—Albert A., William, Francis, Amanda M., Ernest D., Mary E., John H., Nettie J. and Perry.

McWILLIAMS, J., farmer; P. O. Savannah; he was born in Richland Co. Jan. 17, 1848; he is a son of Charles and Agnes McWilliams, who came from Scotland in 1843, and settled in Butler Township, where they lived about three years; they then moved to Ashland Co., where they still live. The subject of this sketch lived at home until the spring of 1875, when he married Nettie Farquahonson, of Ashland Co.; after his marriage, he settled on the farm where he now resides, in Butler Township, about two miles northeast of Adario. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have two children —James B. and Agnes Irene.

MORRIS, B. F., lumber dealer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1841; he is a son of Benjamin Morris, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. The subject of this sketch remained at home until the call was made for men by President Lincoln. He enlisted in McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry in Mansfield, and held the office of Sergeant Dispatcher in the brigade; while serving in that capacity he was wounded by a ball entering at the elbow, and coming out at the wrist; the shot was supposed to have been fired at Gen. Stoneman, while forming in line of battle; the wounded were taken prisoners by the rebels at that battle, and when the rebel doctors were examining them to send all that were able to travel to Richmond, he called the Union doctor, and told him to save him if he could. Mr. Morris crawled in an old house that stood near, and pulled some old clothes over him, and when they came to him the rebel doctor asked the Union doctor what was the matter with this fellow. He said he was almost dead. "I expect he'll die this blessed minute." They passed, and thus he saved himself from going into a rebel prison; he finally reached home, and got his discharge in the summer of 1865. He was married on the 27th of November, 1865, to Miss Mary Oberlin, of Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have four children, whose names are William A., Della W., Chester and Orphia R. Mr. Morris is an energetic business man, and is at present living about one-half mile east of Shenandoah. He partly owns and operates a steam saw-mill where he lives, and has a half-interest in 218 acres of coal land in Columbiana Co.

MORRIS, G. B., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1845; he removed with his parents, Benjamin and Jane K. Morris, to Richland Co. in 1847. He remained at home until he was 24 years old, when he married Eliza J. Urich, of Weller Township, Jan. 21, 1869. After his marriage, he bought and settled on a farm adjoining the old homestead, where he has since lived. Mr. Morris believes that the best in the way of stock and farming implements is the cheapest, and has a pleasant home. They have one child—Charley E., who was born Oct. 26, 1869.

MORRIS, BENJAMIN, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1811. He is a son of Jonathan and Sophia Morris, who moved, about 1831, to Beaver Co., where they lived about twenty-five years, and then sold out there and moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they lived about seven years, and moved to Mahoning Co., where they lived twelve years. Getting too old to work on a farm, Mr. Morris divided his property among his children, intending to come to Richland Co. to live with his son; Benjamin, but died at his daughter's, in Mahoning Co., at the age of 84 years. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was 29 years of age, when he married Jane R. Black, of Chester Co., Penn. After his marriage, he settled in Beaver Co., where he lived about six years, when he moved with his wife and four children to Butler Township, in the spring of 1846, and settled on the farm where he now resides. They have raised five boys, whose names are Barcella F., Jonathan T., Gideon B., William H. and Isaac P.—all of whom are married. Mrs. Morris died Feb. 22, 1871, and in 1876 he married Cynthia Spohnhour, of Shelby. This has been a remarkable family for longevity; Jonathan and Sophia Morris, at the age of 80 years, had a family gathering of their eleven children, who were all living: aggregate time of life in the family, 668 years 3 months and 18 days. They have been a very patriotic family; five of the family fought in the rebellion, and also five in the Revolutionary struggle, some of whom lost their lives in both wars. William H. Morris lives with his father on the old farm; he has been in California twice, and can recall many stirring scenes; he was born March 22, 1847. When he was 26 years old, he married Neotia Cline, Feb. 20, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three children, whose names are Ada J., Effie C. and Hattie P.

MURRAY, EDWARD, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in what is now Ashland Co. Nov. 7, 1824; he is a son of Edward and Rebecca C. Murray, and is the fifth of a family of six children. He remained at home until he was married, Dec. 23, 1847, to Mary E. Colman, of Ashland Co. After his marriage, he settled on his father's farm, where he lived six years, and then bought and moved where he now resides, in Butler Township, about two and a half miles northeast of Adario. He is a thriving farmer, who believes that the best in the way of stock and farming implements is the cheapest, and has his farm under a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have four children —John, Diadem, Joseph and William.

NELSON, ELMORE, farmer; P. O. Olivesburg; he was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, April 3, 1839; he is a son of Andrew and Rachel Nelson, who came to this county in 1853, from Wayne Co.; he remained at home until he was married, Jan. 26, 1860, to Angeline Ward, of Richland Co.; after his marriage, he settled on the old homestead, where his wife died June 15, 1861, and on Aug. 24, of the same year, his little boy, Charles, died. On the 9th of September, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th O. V. I., Company G, and was taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1863; he was in the Richmond and Andersonville prisons, and experienced all of the horrors of those pens until the 10th of November, 1864, when he and four of his comrades made their escape by giving the guard $100 and a silver watch; while in prison, he helped many of his comrades in distress, so that many will bless him as long as they live; he finally reached home on the 10th of December, 1864, and on the 28th of March, 1865, he married Mary A. Rutt, of Ashland Co.; after his marriage, he settled on his father-in-law's place, where he lived about three years, and then bought the farm where he now resides, of M. Kirk, in Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have six children, whose names are Henry S., Cora, Alice, Myrtie, William A. and Edward T.

RICHARDSON, JAMES M., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Vermont in 1819, June 29, and is a son of Josiah and Anna Richardson, who came to this State in the spring of 1834, and settled in Lorain Co. The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of six children; he remained at home until he was married, in the summer of 1849, to Maria Grimes, of Ashland Co.; after his marriage, he moved to Litchfield Co., where he lived three years, and in 1853, he moved to this county, Butler Township, and has lived on the present farm about twenty-six years. Mr. Richardson's father, Josiah Richardson, served under Brown about three years in the war of 1812. Mr. Richardson has four children—Vianna C., A. Clark, Emma and Charles A.; of these, Emma is married.

ROBISON, G. W., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Oct. 4, 1832; he is a son of James and Rebecca Robison, who came to this State in 1835 and settled in Ashland Co., where they lived about two years, and then moved into Richland Co. and settled on the farm where Jackson White now lives, in Butler Township, where they resided until the fall of 1868, and then they moved to Indiana. The subject of this sketch is the tenth of a family of thirteen children; he lived at home until the spring of 1861, when he settled on a farm in Butler Township, where he lived about three and a half years, and then moved on the old homestead, where he resided until the spring of 1872, when he emigrated to Virginia; he lived there ten months, and not liking the society, he came back to Butler Township, and still resides here. Mr. Robison was married in 1855, to Mary E. Stratton, whose mother is still living, at the advanced age of 85 years; Mr. and Mrs. Robison have one child—Thomas R.

SAMSEL, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Olivesburg Aug. 6, 1836, and is a son of Peter and Mary Samsel, who came from Germany in 1836; he remained at home until he was 16 years old, when he went to learn the cabinet-making trade, which he followed one year, and then had to give it up on account of his health; he then went back on the farm at home, where he remained until he was married, June 7, 1858, to Sarah J. Oberlin, of this township; after his marriage, he bought where he now resides and has since lived. In May, 1872, his wife died, and left him two children, whose names are Franklin B. and Emma J. After several years, he was married to Eliza A. Glenn, of Weller Township; they have one child—Bertha C. Mr. S. has held the office of District Clerk nine years in succession, and other minor offices in the township, and has, by his industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a fine home; he believes that the best, in the way of stock and farming implements, are the cheapest.

SECHRIST, GEORGE B., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., June 10, 1827; he is a son of Peter and Mary Sechrist, who came to Richland Co. in the spring of 1839, and bought a tract of land in what is now Butler Township, where Mrs. Sechrist still resides. The subject of this sketch is the second of a family of six children; he lived at home until he was 22 years old, when he married Anna L. Taylor, of this county; after his marriage, he moved to Blooming Grove Township, along the Huron Co. line, where he lived about one year, when he moved to his present home. Mr. S. has never paid much attention to politics, but has held some of the minor township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Sechrist have two children, whose names are Silas P. and Otto P., both of whom are married; Otto has been married about eighteen months, and lives on the farm with his father; Silas lives in Cleveland. Mr. Sechrist is a breeder of fine Spanish sheep, which he expects to make a specialty in the future.

SHELLER, H. B., farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in this county Feb. 14, 1837; his parents came to this county in 1824, from Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in what is now Ashland Co., where his father died when he was quite small; he was the only child, but, his mother marrying again, he had three half-brothers, one of whom was lost in the war of the rebellion; the other two are living in the West. The subject of this sketch lived at home until he was 20 years old, when he went to learn the mason trade, at which he worked three years; then he followed threshing for seven falls, part of the time in Michigan; in the spring of 1863, he went to Williams Co. and bought a farm, where he lived about three months, and then came back to Butler Township. He was married in the

fall, and moved on his father-in-law's place, where he resided about two years; he then moved back to his farm in Williams Co., where he lived about two years, when he sold his farm and bought where he now resides. He is at present living with his second wife; he has four children, whose names are Charles Oscar, Perry Thomas, Marretta and Addie Eveline. Mr. Sheller is an industrious and hard-working man, and has a nice home and a good and highly improved farm.

STARR, ELIZABETH, MRS. She was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1787; she is a daughter of Robert and Ann Mitchell, and removed with her parents, in 1797, to Beaver Falls, and was married, Aug. 27, 1810, to Robert Starr; in the spring of 1818, she removed to this county, and settled on her present farm in Butler Township. She is of Irish descent, her grandfather coming from Ireland when he was 18 years of age; she comes of a remarkable family, both for their longevity and patriotism, some of her uncles serving in the Revolution under Gen. Washington. Mrs. Starr has lived beyond the allotted time of mankind; she is in her 93d year, and has a remarkable memory for one of her age; she has been blind for the last fifteen years, yet she can tell any one by their voice whom she ever knew before she lost her eyesight.

TUCKER, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Savannah; he was born in Washiugton Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1812; he is a son of John and Catherine Tucker, and removed with his parents to Richland Co., in what is now Ashland Co., Orange Township, in 1815. Mr. Tucker is one of a family of nine children, of whom he is the eighth; he remained at home on the farm until he was married, in December, 1831, to Sarah Vananken, who was born in Pike Co., Penn., in 1810, July 24. After his marriage, he entered 80 acres of the present farm, and moved the May following his marriage into a cabin that was very poorly built. They lived at the mercy of the musquitos about a month, until they could get their cabin finished. Mr. Tucker can recall many incidents of pioneer life, and has cleared a great deal of land in his time. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have raised eight children, seven of whom are living—James L., T. A., Sarah J., J. C., Margaret M., D. V., Martha and Nancy A. D. V. Tucker was born Jan. 7, 1846; was married in December, 1877, to Miss A. C. Fackler, daughter of Henry and Catharine Fackler, of Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one child—F. Tucker. After D. V. Tucker's marriage, he settled on the old homestead, now a highly improved farm.

TUCKER, THOMAS A., farmer; P. O. Savannah; he was born in Richland Co, in 1836, June 26, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Tucker, of Butler Township; he remained at home until he was married in August, 1870, to Elizabeth McMillen, of Butler Township. The next spring he settled on his present farm, in the northeast part of the township. Mr. Tucker has paid the most of his attention to farming, although he has been to the West a few times to buy stock for the market. He has paid some attention to raising heavy draft horses, and has some at present that will rank among the finest in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have two sons—Charles M. and Robert H.

VIERS, Q. D., farmer; P. O. Greenwich; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Nov. 22, 1806; he is a son of Bazil and Anna Viers, and is the fifth of a family of twelve children; he remained at home until he was married, in the spring of 1830, to Jane Parker, of Summit Co., near Akron. After his marriage he settled in Summit Co., where he lived four years. In the summer of 1835, he emigrated to this county and settled on his present farm in the north part of Butler Township. He has had eight children, seven of whom are living—Elizabeth M., Lorain, Martin, Thomas, Nancy, Margaret J. and L. Milton.

VIERS, T. P., farmer; P. O. Greenwich; he was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834, and is a son of L. D. and Jane Viers; he is the third of a family of eight children; he remained at home until he was 24 years of age, when he married Miss Maria Hall, of Huron Co.; after his marriage, he settled in Greenwich Township, Huron Co., where he lived two years, when he moved to Wood Co., where he lived seven years, and then came to Richland Co. and settled on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Viers have two children—Jacob L. and Henry T.

WHISLER, NATHAN, tile and brick manufacturer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Richland Co. June 26, 1846; he is a son of Jacob and Nancy Whisler, who came from Berks Co., Penn., about the year 1835, and settled in Franklin Township, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of fifteen children; he remained at home until he was married, in 1867, to Margaret E. Hammond, of this county; after his marriage, he moved to Hancock Co., Ohio, where he followed farming and lived about three and a half years, when he moved to Allen Co., where he resided two years, when he moved back to Richland Co., and is at present living about three-fourths of a mile east of Shenandoah and engaged in the tile business. Mr. and Mrs. Whisler have five children—Jacob, Cora A., Allen, Elva R. and Willard.

WHITE, MILTON, farmer; P. O. Adario; he was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Feb. 15, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth White, who came to this county in the spring of 1838 and settled in what is now Cass Township, where they lived until 1867, when they moved to Butler Township, where they spent the rest of their days. The subject of this sketch is the fourth of a family of ten children; he remained at home until he was married, in 1857, to Mary A. Miller, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Miller, who came from Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1839, and settled in Blooming Grove Township; after Mr. White's marriage, he settled in Cass Township, where he lived about seven years, and then he moved, with his family, to Michigan, and, in 1866, moved back to Richland Co. and at present live in Adario. Mr. White has followed farming and milling as a general thing. Mr. and Mrs. White have six children—Samuel J., Lily M., Charles Grant, Elnora K., Jennetta and John E. Mr. White served in Co. H, 163d O. N. G.; he enlisted May 2, 1864.

WOOD, NAMAN; farmer, P. O. Adario; he was born in Ashland Co. June 26, 1844, and is a son of the late John and Maria Wood, of Butler Township; he remained at home until June, 1862, when he enlisted in

Co. H, 84th O. V. I., where he served about three months, when he came home, and in April, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. A, McLaughlin's squadron, and returned home in November, 1865. He remained in the county until 1873, when he married Elmira Van Horn, of Rome, Blooming Grove Township; after his marriage, he settled on the present farm, about one and a half miles north of Adario, where he now lives.

WOOD, MARIA, MRS.; P. O. Adario; wife of the late John Wood; she was born in Richland Co. Oct. 2, 1818, and is a sister of Jacob Clayberg, of Butler Township. John Wood was among the first settlers in this township; he came with his parents, in 1817, from Beaver Co., Penn. A short time after John Wood and Maria Clayberg were married, they settled in Ashland Co., where they lived about two years, and then bought and moved to the present farm, about two miles north of Adario. Mrs. Wood has raised seven children —Maman, Mary, Coridan, William, John J., Hulbert H. and Lorian; Hulbert and Lorian are at home yet; the rest of the family are married.

ZEIGLER, JOHN M., was born in Butler Township July 21, 1840; he is the oldest child of Henry and Margaret Zeigler, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. He was married, Feb. 14, 1866, to Elizabeth Jane Cleland, who was born in Blooming Grove Township April 23, 1846; they have had two children; one is still living, named Effie M.; the other one died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler have always lived in the county; Mr. Zeigler has paid the most of his attention to farming, although he is by profession a carpenter, and has worked at it some; he now owns a farm in good repair.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, DANIEL, pioneer, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 10, 1824; his father and mother, with their family of seven children, came to Ohio about 1828, and settled in Wayne Co., where they lived about ten years, and then moved to Blooming Grove Township; they settled in the woods. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was married, and then moved to Huron Co., where he stayed two years; he then came to Cass Township, and moved on a farm near Planktown, where he lived two years; he then moved to Planktown, where he lived one year, and then moved to where they now reside, in the spring of 1855; his parents had nine children, five of whom are living. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Nelson Feb. 21, 1850; she was born in Perry Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1822; her mother died in April, 1829; her father then left Pennsylvania with a family of five small children, and came by wagon to the then new country of Ohio; he came to where Shelby now stands, at which time there was no town there. He married there during the winter, and, in the spring, he moved to Blooming Grove Township, where he died in 1866; his children are all living but one. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have five children, all of whom are living; Catharine J., married to E. B. Rose; Annie Mary, married to George O. Dickinson; Elizabeth, Sarah Alice and Charles Ellsworth are at home.

BACKENSTO, HENRY, pioneer and retired farmer, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1825; his father came to Ohio about the year 1830; brought his family by wagon, and settled in Franklin Township, Richland Co., where he remained until he died in 1851. Henry was the fourth of eight children; he received his education in the subscription schools of the county; at 16 years of age, he took charge of a thrashing machine, which he followed for six years; his father gave him an 80-acre tract of land, which was covered with timber; he built a cabin on it, and moved into it in the fall of 1847; he, in a few years purchased several other tracts; bought a tract of land near Shiloh, and then sold his farm in Blooming Grove Township; in the year 1863, he moved to Shiloh, where he now lives; in 1873, he built a brick block in Shiloh, which he still owns. He came of a thrifty stock of Pennsylvania farmers; when he paid for his dwelling where he now resides, he had $15, which he earned when a boy between 8 and 12 years of age, making broom-handles and whipstocks. He was married to Miss Sarah Clayburg Oct. 28, 1847; they have nine children, four of whom are living.

BEELMAN, CHRISTIAN, retired farmer; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1806; his parents belonged to the class of thrifty people known as the Pennsylvania Germans. He spent his boyhood days on the farm; at 21, he went to learn the trade of carpenter with George Beelman, of Pennsylvania; after learning the trade, he worked at it while he remained in Pennsylvania. Was married to Fannie Beelman in April, 1831; had three children; John A Beelman and Eliza Ann are still living; his wife died in Pennsylvania; he, with a number of his friends and relatives, viz.: John Beelman and his three sons; George Beelman, wife and two children and Joseph, his brother; Andrew Sheely and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Sheely, and two daughters, started in the year 1836 for Ohio; they embarked in wagons for the wilds of the new country, coming via Pittsburgh, and crossing the Ohio River at Steubenville: the journey was by way of Massillon, Canton, Wooster and Mansfield, thence to Bucyrus; stayed three weeks, but not liking the county, they left, John Beelman purchasing a tract of land in Huron Co., north of Plymouth, where they settled; he still follows his trade; worked in Plymouth, where he lived about eleven years; in the year 1846, he purchased the farm he now lives on, and, in 1848, moved to it; he had the usual experience of those who purchase in a new country; he built the present buildings, and otherwise improved the farm, until now it is under a high state of cultivation, and a comfortable place to enjoy the remaining days of his declining

years. He was married a second time, to Sarah Sheely, in June, 1837, who had six children, viz.: Rebecca J. Beelman, living at home; Henry A. Beelman, now in Michigan; Ann A., married to William Douglas, lives in Shiloh; Emma A., married to La Fayette Davis, lives at home; Charles and Edward, in Michigan. Mrs. Rebecca Sheely, mother of Mrs. Beelman, now lives with her daughter; she was 85 years old Nov. 18, 1879.

BEVIER, LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1825; his father, Andries Bevier, came from Cayuga Co., N. Y., town of Owasco, in the year 1824, and settled on the farm on which his son now lives; the farm at the time was but little improved, having about 10 acres cleared. The subject of this sketch spent his young days on the farm with his father, and, after his father's death, which was in February, 1846, he and his brother, Jeremiah E. Bevier, took the farm and kept the family together on the old homestead; he bought out the heirs as they became of age; he came in full possession of the farm in the fall of 1858, and has put the principal part of the buildings on the farm and has it under a good state of cultivation. His father came to Ohio with his family in a two-horse wagon, and endured all the hardships of a new country; had to go many miles to market, but by industry and economy he succeeded in making for himself and family a comfortable home. Lewis was married to Miss Amanda Condon Jan. 18, 1859; they have had four children, three of whom are living and one dead; John P. was born Aug. 24, 1860; Annie Annette, June 21, 1862; Fredric Lewis, Oct. 2, 1864.

BRIGGS, MARIA, widow of William Briggs, was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 2, 1829, and emigrated to America in 1849. Was married to William Briggs March 23, 1854. William Briggs was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 31, 1823, and emigrated to America with his father, he coming while William was young; settled in Richland Co., Plymouth, now Cass Township, and was one of the pioneers. William Briggs died May 22, 1868; had one child—William R. Briggs, born June 2, 1863. The subject of this sketch deserves much praise, as she has taken care of the farm and raised her boy almost to manhood and has been successful to a marked degree.

BUSHEY, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1824, and came to Ohio with his father, who emigrated with his family in 1835; he remained with his father helping him to clear up the farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the carpenter trade with his father and worked at it most of the time for nineteen years, and then worked at the saw-mill business some nine years; he sold out to his partner, S. Wentz; he bought the farm he now lives on in 1860; moved to it the following year; remained nine years, then moved to London; lived there eight years, following his trade, and again, in 1878, he moved on the farm where he now lives. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Fireoved Nov. 25, 1845; they have nine children, all of whom are living, showing that they have inherited the sound constitution of their parents; in fact, it is remarkable to see a family of so many and all living and enjoying excellent health.

CRAWFORD, T. &. J. & CO. (Taylor Crawford, John Crawford and Porter Crawford), millers and proprietors of Shiloh Steam Flouring, Saw and Planing Mills, were born in Huron Co., Ohio; they moved to Richland Co., Ohio, when they were boys; they were all raised on a farm and received their education in the common schools of the county. Taylor Crawford was born Nov. 28, 1846; John Crawford, Sept. 19, 1848; Porter Crawford, Dec. 20, 1853. Taylor and his brother John, seeing an opening for a flouring-mill in Shiloh, purchased the ground and built the present mill in the fall of 1872; they carried it on for ten years; they then traded it for land in Huron Co.; they purchased the saw-mill at Shiloh and removed it to the flouring-mill furnishing power for the mill; in the mean time they took in their brother Porter as partner; in the fall of 1878, they purchased the flouring-mill, since which time they have been doing business under the firm name of T. & J. Crawford & Co.

CLOWES, JOHN Q. A., M. D.; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., May 18, 1845. His mother was of Irish and his father of French extraction. He spent his boyhood days with his father in the cabinet-shop, going to school in the winter, and reading medicine and phrenology at intervals, and often gave lectures to his school companions on the science of the mind; his father and mother dying when he was about 17 years old, he then devoted his entire time to the study of the "healing art," first with B. F. Reynolds, M. D., of Harmarville, Penn., then with Dr. G. F. Jacoby, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn., attending the St. Franciscus Hospital, and did all the dispensing of the hospital and Dr. Jacoby's private practice, and often, as the Doctor said, won laurels for himself in dispensing physic; in the fall of 1867, he attended his first course of lectures at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; the following spring of 1868, he returned from Philadelphia to the city of Pittsburgh, and resumed the study of medicine with Dr. Jacoby, and again, in the following fall, he returned to Philadelphia and attended his second course of lectures, and graduated on the 23d of February, 1869; he also, while attending lectures, was a constant attendant at the Blockley Hospital, of West Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Hospital Clinics; after graduating, he returned to his former home at Harmarville, and remained until June, 1869; got the Western emigration fever, and went West as far as Bloomington, Ill., and stopped a few days at Normal, Ill.; but not being impressed with the idea of success, considering the climate of Illinois, he returned East to Ohio, landing in the city of Mansfield on the morning of the 3d of July, 1869; started on foot for the north part of the county, stopping frequently at farmers' houses, making inquiries what the prospect would be for a harvest hand, but, taking his dimensions and his general appearance, the farmer's reply would invariably be, "We don't want hands at the present;" that evening found him at the hotel at Olivesburg, supper ordered and lodging for the night; next morning, walked to Rome, Ohio, and located there for six months, and became discouraged at not making more than a living practice; he sought a new field in the eastern part of this State; dissatisfied with the prospects, returned to Rome, and thence to Dunkirk, Ohio; worse

than dissatisfied, returned again to Rome, Ohio. He finally took the advice of Mr. Amon Chew, Sr., after the fashion of the old legend—

"Stick to your farm and you'll suffer no loss;
For a stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss."

This advice was taken as from one whom he respected as a man and a father, and from 1870 to 1874 he had a successful career as a country practitioner of medicine. In the mean time, Feb. 22, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Helen Van Horn, of Rome, Ohio, to whom were born twins, Estella and Rosella, Aug. 3, 1872, and on Jan. 9, 1874, another daughter, Nellie Florence Clowes, was born. Dr. Clowes' biography would be incomplete without mentioning, in connection with his medical career, the organization of the Clear Grits, in Rome, Ohio, a society whose object was the promotion of the temperance cause; he being one of eight in number who first organized that society, he received the appellation of one of the "eight bummers," "John, the Doctor," etc., and only through a written prescription on parchment from him was any member allowed to drink intoxicating liquors; in this connection, a joint-stock company was organized, and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper at Rome, Ohio, called the *Ohio Clear Grit;* the publication of this newspaper was removed to Shiloh, Ohio, and in 1874, the Doctor also removed to Shiloh and started the Shiloh *Review*, with W. H. Gilmore and H. R. Clowes, his brother, as senior editors. He sold out his interest in the newspaper business, and is giving his undivided attention to the practice of medicine, making a specialty of chronic diseases.

DELANEY, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Perry Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1821; his father came to Ohio about 1828; the subject of this sketch attended the schools of the county, but, as the county was new, his advantages for education were limited; he was put to work while young, learning the carpenter's trade with James Crawford, working at this business for nineteen years; he purchased his present farm in 1848, where he has since resided; he started in the world without a dollar, and, by economy and industry, has a beautiful home, with the comforts of life. Mr. Delaney was married to Miss Sarah Crawford Jan. 4, 1843; they have had seven children, six living. Mrs. Delaney died March 18, 1876; his son Merit died June 6, 1878; he was a bright and promising young man. Mr. Delaney is now married to Mrs. Ellen Jane Douglass.

DELANCY, MARY, MRS., widow of Francis Delancy and pioneer, was born in Chester Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1793; when she was about one year old, her parents moved to Perry Co., Penn. She was married in 1810, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1828, when she with her husband and family came to Ohio; they were two years in Jackson Township; they then removed to where she now lives; this was about 1831. She lives with her son, Peter Delancy; she is active, for such an old lady; she is one of the oldest residents of the township; she has had nine children, seven of whom are living, the youngest being 51 years of age.

DICK, JOSIAH, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in October, 1822; his father, George Dick, Sr., emigrated from Pennsylvania when Josiah was about 5 years old; his father belonged to that class known as Pennsylvania Germans, who are thrifty and economical, and his son has inherited that characteristic to a large degree; he lived at home, helping his father, until he was 31 years of age. In the mean time he married Miss Elizabeth Swartz, April 29, 1847. He left his father's farm and rented one for himself, clearing it up for the wood; lived on this farm seven years and made some money, with which he purchased the farm he lives on, and set to work to clear up and ditch it and extensively improve it; being successful, he, after a few years, purchased a portion of the adjoining farm, known as the Forbot farm, and, some years after, purchased the balance of the same farm; he improved it and put it under good cultivation, and raised excellent crops of grain on it; he was soon enabled to purchase another tract, and now he has some 649 acres of improved land in Richland Co., beside a one-half interest in a farm in Minnesota; he still carries on farming quite extensively in Cass Township. Thus starting in life poor, having for his capital perseverance and industry, he has acquired a handsome fortune and is one of the solid men of the county; his family of seven children are all living.

DICK, GEORGE, SR., farmer; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1796. On the 20th day of March, 1820, he was married to Miss Sarah Nichols, of Bedford Co., Penn., who was born in June, 1797; in the fall of 1827, they immigrated to Stark Co., Ohio, where they remained eighteen months, from which place they moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they lived three years, and from there they came to their present home, where they have lived forty-eight years; on the 20th day of March, 1880, their offspring celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedded life; there were born to these parents eleven children, seven sons and four daughters; there are living six sons and one daughter; the living are—Josiah (Cass Township), farmer; Harman, Superintendent of Construction on the C., C., C. & I. Railroad; Lew, a farmer (Cass Township); George, a farmer, in Jackson Township; David, a farmer, in Hancock Co., Ohio, and Hiram, at home; Jacob is dead; the daughters, Eliza is the wife of William Boyd, and lives in Seneca Co., Ohio; Sarah, Mary and Susan are dead; there were present at the anniversary, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, including sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Dick commenced poor in the world, but, by honest industry, they succeeded in life; they implanted the same principles of honesty and industry in the lives of their children, so that they have all succeeded, and of whom it is often said: "They are a remarkable family."

DICK, LEVI, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born July 3, 1826, in Bedford Co., Penn.; he came of that industrious class of people known as Pennsylvania Germans; his father moved to Ohio when the subject of this notice was young; he remained at home, working on the farm, until he was 21 years of age; he then began the carpenter trade, at which he worked about four years; he then again went to farming, and in October, 1852, purchased the farm on which he now resides, depending entirely on his own exertions to pay

for it; he has acquired a handsome competence, and has a pleasant home; he has the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and exerts a large influence in the affairs of the community; he is unassuming in his manners, and is kind and affable to all with whom he comes in contact. He was married to Miss Catharine Ann Swartz Sept. 27, 1849; they had six children, three of whom are living—Mary Jane (living at home), Sarah Ellen (married to D. Malone), and Belle (lives at home). There is now on the farm of Mr. Dick an apple-tree planted by "Johnny Appleseed." It is now seven feet and eight inches in circumference.

FICKES, WESLEY, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, May 4, 1834; his father, Samuel Fickes, moved from Wayne Co. and settled in Weller Township, Richland Co., where he now lives. The subject of this sketch is the second of five children, his sister, the oldest, being dead; the others are living; being the oldest boy, it naturally fell upon him to help his father on the farm and such work as is usual in a new country; he moved to the farm on which he now lives in 1858, his father then owning it; he purchased it in 1867; the present buildings were erected in 1861, and are beautifully located near the township road; his farm is well improved, and bears the marks of care and good cultivation; the farm was entered in 1816 by Joseph Holmes, who sold it to Samuel Carothers, who sold it to Lewis Lybarger, and he to Samuel Fickes. His parents were of German descent, and he has the characteristics of that class of industrious people; honorable in his dealings with his fellow-man, he has the respect of his neighbors and acquaintances, exerting a large influence in his vicinity; he received a common-school education, and is intelligent, having quite a library. He married Miss Sarah Miller; they have two children—Boyd W., born Oct. 13, 1859; Austin I. J., born Oct. 29, 1862; they are both bright, intelligent boys, and promise to be useful and influential men.

FIREOVED, SOLOMON, pioneer and retired farmer; he was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., March 16, 1791; his father came from Prussia; his mother was an American; when he was about 3 years old, his father left Lebanon and moved to Cumberland Co., Penn., settling near Carlisle; at 16 years of age, he went to Carlisle to learn the trade of harness-making with Joseph Egolf; he stayed two years and a half, and returned to the farm; he remained about a year and a half. In the year 1811, he was married to Miss Catharine Swartz; they had two children—George and Isaac. His wife dying, he enlisted, March, 1814, in Carlisle, Penn., in Capt. George Hendel's company, 86th Rifles; soon after, he left Carlisle and marched to Pittsburgh, Penn., via the old stage route, across the Alleghanies; the snow was quite deep on the mountain, and the march was very tedious; from Pittsburgh, they marched by way of Erie, Penn.; crossed the Niagara River at "Black Rock," July 5, 1814, and was in the battle of Chippewa the same day; he was in the battle of Lundy's Lane July 25, 1814; he was wounded at the close of the fight by a buckshot, and, on the following day, was taken to Buffalo, to the hospital, where he remained until Aug. 26, 1814, when he was discharged. After returning from the army, he followed his trade for several years, and then went to farming. His second wife was Elizabeth Haak, of Cumberland Co., Penn.; they had nine children, five of whom are dead. In 1837, he left his native State for Ohio, and settled in Cass Township, Richland Co., where he farmed for a number of years, on the farm on which his son John now lives. In 1846, he went to London, Cass Township, where his wife died Oct. 4, 1860. He is a remarkable man for his age; has had an excellent constitution and has always been temperate in his habits, so that he is now hale and hearty, and can walk to Shelby, a distance of three miles, and return, with apparent ease; he is the oldest man in the township; he is spending his days with his son-in-law, Jacob Bushey.

FIREOVED, ELIZA ANN, MRS., widow of Levi Fireoved; her maiden name was Eliza Ann Bucher; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March 8, 1828; her father, Peter Bucher, moved from Pennsylvania in 1829, and settled in Richland Co., where Eliza spent her childhood, with her parents, until she was married to Levi Fireoved, Dec. 21, 1848; they had seven children—Solomon P. Fireoved, born Sept. 15, 1850; John Albert, June 7, 1853; William Henry, March 6, 1856; Amos Franklin, Dec. 16, 1858; Levi Orin, July 14, 1860; two infants, born and died shortly afterward; Solomon P. Fireoved, died Aug. 5, 1852. Her husband, Levi Fireoved, died June 18, 1863; Amos Franklin Fireoved, died June 27, 1863; she has thus tasted her cup of sorrow, but has the consolation of the remaining children; her son Levi Orrin is the only son at home.

FIREOVED, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 26, 1824; his father, Solomon Fireoved, removed from Pennsylvania in the year 1838, to Richland Co., Ohio; he came with him; he remained at home on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He was married, Dec. 24, 1845, to Miss Mary Wentz, a daughter of Henry Wentz; they have seven children, all living—Levi Fireoved, born Sept. 5, 1840 (is an engineer and resides at Crestline, Ohio); Hannah C., born March 6, 1849 (is married to Daniel Sanders, and resides in Ft. Wayne, Ind.); Solomon H., born May 1, 1852 (lives in Cass Township); Mary E., born Aug 14, 1854; Sarah A., born July 31, 1856, and Samantha J., born May 22, 1858.

GILMORE, W. H., cider manufacturer; he was born in Juniata Co., Penn., June 7, 1841; his parents removed from Pennsylvania in April, 1844, and arrived in Planktown May 1 of the same year, then to Blooming Grove, where they lived until the fall of the same year; moved to Butler Township and purchased a farm in the woods. They cleared it up and lived there some six years, then sold and moved to Blooming Grove Township, where they remained six months. In the mean time, they purchased the farm in Butler known as the "Chapman farm," and moved on it April 21, 1851. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until December, 1869; he took charge of the farm at an early age, and in connection with the farm he commenced the manufacture of cider in 1861. He removed to Shiloh in 1869, and in connection with his other business he dealt in hay for two seasons, after which he attended exclusively to the cider business. About

the 1st February, 1875, he bought the Shiloh *Times*, then published in Shelby, from Hon. S. S. Bloom, and took in as partners Dr. Clowes and Bro., at which time the *Clear Grit* and *Times* were consolidated, and out of which grew the Shiloh *Review*. They ran together under the firm name of W. H. Gilmore & Co., about one year and a half. He then purchased the interest of the Clowes Bros., and published it, as editor, until April, 1878. He then sold one-half interest. He repurchased it Dec. 1, and was editor and proprietor until March, 1879, when he sold the paper to J. C. Higgins, and gave his attention to his other business. He controls the stock yards of Shiloh, and is also land and excursion agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He is what might be called a self-made man. Starting in the world without material help, he has by industry and strict adherence to business principles acquired for himself a good business. He is a man of keen business tact. He is liberal in his views, and takes hold of any enterprise which will add to the interest of the community in which he lives. He was married to Miss Margaret E. Hammond May 11, 1869. They have one child, a bright, promising boy, who was born Jan. 9, 1873.

GUTHRIE, N. S., retired farmer and pioneer; was born March 3, 1816, in Harrison Co., Ohio. His father, William Guthrie, came to Richland Co., Sept. 25, 1816, with his family of eight children. He settled in Blooming Grove Township when there were five families there, where he had entered two quarter-sections of land. He built a cabin, and his wife and three oldest boys then helped him to clear one acre of land, and put it in wheat, which they did. They had no fodder for the cattle. They subsisted on browse. His family was compelled to live on corn that had been frosted, which the cattle refused to eat. The meat they had was game. The first thing that he (N. S. Guthrie) recollects of doing was to gather some basswood-leaves for his mother to make a Dutch oven lid. During the winter of 1825–26, he went to school barefooted. His first book was made out of a shingle, with the alphabet on one side and words of two letters on the other. He was engaged in farming until he moved to Shiloh, Dec. 15, 1875, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Sarah Turbett April 30, 1840. They had twelve children, nine living, viz.: Oliver T., born Aug. 10, 1844; Ransom F., Oct. 22, 1845; Artimissa, March 27, 1847; Arkinson B., Aug. 14, 1848; Aberson, Dec. 27, 1849; Lucilia, June 23, 1851; Rebecca A., April 16, 1856; Emma I., April 23, 1858; Frank D., Jan. 23, 1863.

GUTHRIE, JAMES, grape and small-fruit grower, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, May 31, 1842; he spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the common schools of the district. He enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, in Co. I, 15th O. V. I., and served with the Army of the Cumberland, being in twenty-seven battles, besides a number of minor engagements; he was taken prisoner by John Morgan, at Stone River, Tenn., and was paroled on the field; he came home, but returned again about the 1st of April, although he need not have done so, as there was no exchange of prisoners, but wished rather to be in active service than be subject to a camp life at Camp Chase; returned to Murfreesboro, but was sent back on account of not being exchanged; he remained at home about one month, and again returned to his regiment at Murfreesboro and participated in all the engagements, never missing duty; he was discharged at the expiration of enlistment; returned and rented his father's farm; farmed eight years and then bought a tract of land near Shiloh, where he now resides; he put on improvements, building a comfortable dwelling; planted a vineyard of 1,350 vines, which are now in fine bearing condition, besides some 600 vines of recent planting; his farm bears marks of good cultivation and careful attention. His neighbors, irrespective of party, have kept him in offices of trust for the township for eleven years, thus showing that he is a man who has the confidence of the people; he is now one of the Trustees of Shiloh Select School. He was married Dec. 14, 1866, to Miss Susan Ehret; had three children—Amanda Ann; Carrie A., born July 4, 1871; her twin brother, John, died Oct. 4, 1871.

HENCH, SAMUEL, merchant, was born in Perry Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1813; his father died when Samuel was but a few years old, and the raising of the family devolved upon his mother, who was compelled to put the children out; his mother bound him to John Bull, of Perry Co., Penn., for five years, to work on a farm; he had but limited advantages to attend school; he was indentured to Jacob Iches, of Perry Co., three years, to learn the milling trade; he followed milling at different places for twenty-five years; he was appointed Postmaster at Roseburg, Perry Co., Penn., by W. T. Barry, Postmaster General, May 24, 1834; he served three years; he came to Ohio in the fall of 1849 and settled in Richland Co., Ohio; he moved to Shiloh in the spring of 1861; he was appointed Postmaster March 22, 1864, by Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, and served very acceptably for thirteen years and six months. He was married to Miss Eliza Delancy, of Perry Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1833; they had one son—Peter, born Sept. 26, 1834.

HENRY, CYRUS, pioneer, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born Dec. 18, 1812, in Stark Co., Ohio; he is of German extraction; his parents came to Richland Co., about 1828, and settled near where the subject of this sketch now resides. When about 19 years of age, he went to learn the shoemaking trade at Mansfield, where he remained about four years; he again returned to where he now lives, and has been farming and working at his trade ever since. His parents being poor, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources; he started in the world without a dollar, but by dint of hard labor and economy, he was enabled to buy the farm on which he lives; at the time he purchased it, it was covered with timber; he has succeeded in making for himself a pleasant and comfortable home. He was married to Miss Adaline Ensign, March 14, 1833; they had ten children, seven now living; his wife died March 21, 1874. He was again married, to Mrs. Abbie Gregg, Feb. 24, 1876; they had one child. He has the esteem of his neighbors, and is looked upon as a man of strict integrity.

HERSHISER, JOHN, pioneer; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1791, and is the second oldest man in Cass Township. He came to Ohio in 1829, and

settled on the farm where he now lives; his farm at that time was almost entirely covered with forest, but, bringing with him the sturdy industry of his native State, he soon had considerable cleared, and under cultivation. He is one of those quiet men who exert an influence in the community in which they live. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and served for twelve years; he was solicited to serve longer but declined to do so, as the interest of his farm required his attention. During the time he was Justice of the Peace, he married forty-two couples. He was married to Miss Elizabeth May, Sept. 14, 1813; they had eight children, seven of whom are living. His children are well to do; his sons being farmers, except John, who is a carpenter. He has survived his wife many years; she died in September, 1855; he lives with his son, Leonard May Hershiser, on the old farm, and is passing the closing days of his life with that serenity which follows a well-spent youth.

HIGGINS, JOHN C., editor of the Shiloh *Review;* was born in Wayne Co., July 28, 1854. He learned printing in Orrville, Ohio, and worked as a journeyman on many of the leading papers of the State. Since his taking charge of the *Review*, he has increased its circulation, and made it a welcome visitor to the households of the patrons; he has brought up the paper in tone, and made it one of the leading weeklies of the county.

HUNTER, ELIZA, MRS., widow of John B. Hunter, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1812; her maiden name was Ellis; she spent her youth on her father's farm; she was married Oct. 9, 1831; they have three children, all living; her husband died in August, 1836; she was therefore left alone with three small children, for whom she had to provide, but being a woman of excellent health, she managed to provide plentifully for them; she remained in New York after her husband's death, until 1844, when she came to Ohio, being accompanied by her brother, Sydney Ellis, and settled in Greenwich Township, Huron Co., where she shortly afterward purchased 10 acres of land; not getting possession of the little land for several months, she in the mean time worked for her neighbors at whatever she could find to do; after she moved into her home, she followed weaving for many years, and as there was plenty of work, she wove during the day, and in the evening did her housework; she thus succeeded in making a comfortable living for herself and children. She, with her family, went to Kansas, in 1857, and preempted land and returned to Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in hotel-keeping for two years; thence to Leavenworth, Kan., where she kept hotel one year. She returned to Ohio about 1860, and moved to Shiloh in 1869, where she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Thorp, enjoying good health.

HUNTER, S. S., foreman and manager of Breneman's dry-goods and clothing store, Shiloh. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1834; about the age of 16 years, he went to work at the carpenter trade and remained at that about six years; he then went to Kansas City, Mo., and was engaged in a hotel about two years and a half; he then resumed his trade for a short time in Missouri; he went to New Orleans and worked at his trade for about six months; thence to Copiah Co., Miss., where he stayed about two years, engaged in contracting and building; he left Mississippi for Ohio, March 4, 1861; after arriving in Ohio he followed his trade up to the close of the war; he then farmed for three years, after which he removed to Shiloh, and took charge of the grocery and provision store of John Breneman; he was out of business for one year, after which time he took charge of the present business. He was married to Miss Julana C. Breneman Dec. 29, 1864; they have six children, five boys and one girl, all living.

HUSTON, TRACY, MRS., widow of Jesse Huston; she was born in Adams Co., Penn., March 4, 1811; her maiden name was Tracy Miller; she came of Pennsylvania German parentage, and inherits the characteristics of that people; she came to Ohio with her first husband, Adam Louck, about 1839; they lived one year in Stark Co.; they then came to Richland Co., where Mr. Louck died, in 1848; she was again married to John Clay, and removed to Ashland Co., where she remained five years; Mr. Clay dying, she was again married to Jesse Huston, with whom she lived until he was killed by a horse running away with him in Shiloh in April, 1879; having no children, she took Isaac Hollenback (who now lives on her farm), when he was about two months old. He taught school for twelve terms, and is highly respected by the community, thus showing he was instructed well in his youth.

LONG, DAVID, an early pioneer and retired farmer; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1811. When he was 4 years old, his father, John Long, came to Richland Co. and settled where Richland (better known as Planktown) is now, about 1815; at that time there were no neighbors nearer than three miles, and the next nearest were five miles; he entered the land and built the first log cabin in the upper end of the township; he formerly came from York Co., Penn.; the first school taught in the township was in the log cabin which was built by Mr. John Long, when he had settled in the county; he died in 1842, aged about 77 years. David Long, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until he was about 20 years of age, and then went to farming near Richland; farmed for several years, and then moved to where he now resides—this was about the year 1839—where he has since remained; he was the ninth child of a family of ten children; he has seen two generations pass away, and has experienced the hardships of an early pioneer life. He joined the Methodist Church at an early age, and has been a consistent member of that denomination ever since, taking a lively interest in the work. There are six of the family still living—David Long, aged 68; twin sister, 68; W. W. Long, 71; Mrs. Murry, 74; Mary Wooly, 83; Hugh Long, 84. David Long was married to Miss Emily Rose Oct. 13, 1836; they had four children; his wife died Nov. 4, 1870.

LYBARGER, LEWIS, pioneer, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 19, 1819. His father removed from Pennsylvania with his family, which consisted of himself and wife and five children, leaving one in Pennsylvania, who was married; this was in 1830; he went to Knox Co., Ohio, and remained eighteen months, and then came to Richland Co. and settled in Cass Township—then Plymouth—and purchased a quarter-section of land, covered

with timber; he was therefore compelled to commence as an early settler; he lived and died where he first settled. The subject of this sketch lived on his father's farm and worked it until he purchased the farm on which he now resides, January, 1856; he built the buildings which are now on the farm; he is a man of quiet demeanor, and has the respect of the community in which he lives. He was married to Miss Margaret Walkup Feb. 24, 1842; they have ten children—Andrew, born Dec. 10, 1842; Valentine, Jan. 19, 1845; Oliver, Jan. 8, 1847; Barton E., Sept. 8, 1851; Lydia J., Dec. 13, 1853; Esther Belle, March 8, 1856; Harrison, Sept. 7, 1858. Margaret Walkup, wife of Lewis Lybarger, was born Dec. 10, 1818, in Richland Co., Ohio; her father entered the farm on which they now live; at that time the Indians were numerous, and they frequently visited her father's house; they often exchanged game for corn-meal, etc.; Mrs. Lybarger remembers very well when the Indians left Ganges; she was attending school, and remembers seeing them go by on their way West; Mrs. Lybarger relates that one of the Indians expressed a desire to live with her father, Mr. Walkup, and learn farming; he would hold the plow while Mr. Walkup would drive, but when the sun would shine very warm he would soon leave for the woods.

McCARRON, FREDERICK, blacksmith; he was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1841; his parents moved to Knox Co., Ohio, when he was young, and he spent his boyhood on the farm; about the age of 18 years, he went to learn the trade of blacksmith, at Shenandoah, this county; he worked at that about two years and a half, and then returned to Knox Co., where he stayed about one year and a half; he then returned to this county and remained about one year. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Co. K, 126th O. V. I., for three years; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Fairfax Court House and in front of Petersburg, and with the army until the surrender of Lee; he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio; he was hurt on his way home from the army by being knocked off the cars by a bridge; this was at Wheeling, W. Va.; he suffers from this accident very much, occasionally, as it was a contusion of the head. When he returned home, he went to farming; he, after some time, worked at his trade in Morrow Co.; moved thence to Shiloh, in 1871, where he has since remained. He was married to Miss Percilla Hunter Nov. 28, 1865; they have six children, four living—three boys and one girl.

MILLER, SAMUEL, farmer; was born in Blooming Grove Township Dec. 16, 1842; his father, Samuel Miller, immigrated to Ohio from Cumberland Co., Penn., in August, 1839; he settled in Blooming Grove Township, where he remained twenty-one years, and then came to Cass Township in September, 1862. He was born in 1808, and was married to Miss Catharine Shaffer, who was born in 1811; they had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters; those living are John, farmer, lives in Blooming Grove; Mary Ann, married to Milton White, and lives in Butler Township; Samuel Miller, the subject of this notice, was married to Sarah A. Wentz April 22, 1875; Chester C., born July 30, 1876; Harry Blaine, born March 10, 1880; Catherine, married to Charles Moore, farmer, and lives in St. Clair Co., Mo.; Diannah, married Levi S. Wentz, farmer, and lives in Cass Township; Elizabeth J., married Solomon Fireoved, lives in Cass Township; Henry T., farmer, lives in Barry Co., Mich.; Adaline, married to John J. Shoup, farmer, Huron Co., Ohio; James M., Cass Township. Mr. Miller is a reader of good books; he is one of the leading young men of the township.

NEWMAN, JOHN M., farmer; was born in Richland Co.; his father, Henry Newman, was also born in the county; his grandfather, M. Newman, was one of the pioneers of this county. Mr. J. M. Newman was married to Miss Eva Miller, of Jackson Township, Jan. 28, 1880.

NOBLE, HARVEY, retired farmer; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 12, 1806; his father died when Harvey was about 13 years of age, leaving his mother with four children; his older brother having gone to learn his trade just previous to the death of their father, it devolved upon him to maintain his mother, and he was, therefore, compelled to work at anything he could find to do: about the age of 17, he started, with some of his neighbors, for Ohio, of which he had previously heard a good report; he returned home in about three months and remained about one year, when he returned to Ohio and entered 80 acres of land, now owned by N. S. Guthrie, in Blooming Grove Township; he has owned, in different places, 850 acres of land; he has been industrious and economical; was one year without a dollar, but still persisted, until at last he accomplished his object—the possession of property. He was married to Miss Margaret Little, of Washington Co., Penn., March 8, 1827. They had eight children, six living at the present time; his wife died July 2, 1865. He was again married, to Mary J. Hopkins, September, 1867; they had four children, three living at the present time. His mother died while living with him, at the advanced age of 97 years. Mr. Noble has a good mind for a man of his age, but, meeting with an accident some years ago, he is partially disabled from walking.

OPDYKE, C. L., pioneer, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in New Jersey, Hunterdon Co., Sept. 21, 1827. His father, John Opdyke, came to Ohio in the spring of 1836, and settled in Plymouth Township. He remained with his father about two years, and then returned to New Jersey, where he remained until he was about 17 years old; he then returned to Ohio and remained with his father until he was married. After he was married, he moved to his own farm, which he had bought in 1849. He now owns some 329 acres of good land. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors, who look upon him as a straightforward man. He is Township Trustee, and a member of the School Board of Shiloh. He was married to Miss Sarah Moss Nov. 10, 1853; they had nine children, eight living and one dead.

OZIER, NELSON, stock-dealer; was born in Union Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1823. His father, Stephen Ozier, came to Richland Co. about 1824; he came to Mansfield and remained a short time; he then moved to Petersburg, Richland (now Ashland) Co.; he remained there about one year, and then moved to Olivesburg, Rich-

land Co., where he died. After his father's death it devolved upon Nelson and his brother, John Ozier, to provide for their mother, two sisters and younger brother, who were at home. The subject of this sketch worked at anything he could find to do by which he could make a living. Some four years after his father's death, the entire charge of providing for the home fell upon him, as his brother got married and went to work for himself. At a very early age, his natural business tact commenced to develop, and he, therefore, conceived the idea of doing business for himself. He accordingly bought six barrels of eggs for the Mansfield market, and started full of expectation of a handsome profit, but he had the misfortune to upset the wagon and break the eggs, so that his first investment proved a failure. He returned home somewhat disheartened. He shortly after had an opportunity of taking charge of 100 head of cattle to drive to Lancaster, Penn., which he did. After his return to Ohio, he soon found an opportunity to buy stock and wool for D. B. Sexton, of Cleveland. He remained with him until 1850, when he engaged in buying stock on his own account and delivering them to Buffalo and other points East. He followed shipping stock of different kinds until 1856, at which time he commenced to deal exclusively in sheep and wool, buying and selling as many as fifteen thousand in a year. He has been engaged in the business ever since. For a number of years his brother, David Ozier, has also been in the same business with him. In the fall of 1864, he was nominated for the office of Sheriff of Richland Co., by the Republicans, and was elected, although the county gave a Democratic majority on the State ticket. After his term of office, which he filled very acceptably, he still continued his present business. He moved from Rome to Shiloh in 1875, at which place he still resides. He was married to Miss Margaret Snapp, of Rome, Ohio, March, 1852; they have two children.

OZIER, FREDRICK, was born in the town of Rome on the 2d of August, 1858, but has resided the most of his existence at Shiloh. His occupation principally, has been that of a dealer in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; he is considered to be one of Shiloh's best citizens.

PETTIT, MERRIT, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this county Nov. 24, 1835; his father died before he was born; he was with his mother until he was 10 years of age; his mother marrying again, he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, but, being of a determined mind, he overcame all obstacles. In the fall of 1861, he moved to Huron Co., Ohio; he stayed eighteen months, then moved to Planktown, Richland Co., where he stayed about two years, and then went to Huron Co.; he stayed about one year, and sold his farm and returned to Cass Township, Richland Co.; he stayed one year, and then moved to Indiana, bought a farm, stayed two years, and returned to Richland Co., where he now lives. He was married to Miss Mary A. Ruckman Jan. 26, 1861; they had three children—Christina, born Nov. 21, 1862; Amelia, born Oct. 12, 1866, and Nancy, born March 12, 1868. Christina Broach, widow of Peter Broach, a pioneer of Richland Co., was born in Hampshire Co., Va., March 27, 1804; her father, Thomas Pettit, came from Virginia in 1814, and settled near Mansfield, where he died. She was married to Peter Broach Aug. 30, 1826; they moved, a year afterward, to where she now lives; they stayed some time with Ephraim Vail, until they built a cabin, which was located about fifteen feet south of where the dwelling now stands, in which she and M. Pettit reside; she has good health, and remembers well things which happened sixty years ago.

PITTENGER, M. R., Justice, Shiloh.

ROSE, MARY M., MRS., widow of Andrew M. Rose; was born in Cass, then Plymouth Township, June 29, 1819; she is one of the oldest citizens living, who was born in and still lives in the township; her maiden name was Green; she spent her youth on her father's farm. She was married to Andrew M. Rose, July 18, 1839, and has lived in the county ever since, except two years when she resided in Lorain Co., Ohio. Mr. Rose was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1817, and died in Richland Co., Sept. 5, 1872; he came to Richland Co., when a boy, with his parents; they had six children, five of whom are living.

ROSE, ELMORE Y., farmer, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1844; he spent his youth on the farm; he enlisted May 2, 1864, for 100 days, in Co. H, 163d O. N. G. and served with the command; he was discharged with the regiment, and returned home, where he remained until February, 1865, when he again enlisted in Co. A, 187th O. V. I; he served with the regiment and was discharged Jan. 20, 1866; on his return home he learned the trade of shoemaking, and worked at it since, except two years and a half, when he was farming. He was married to Miss Dorcas Backensto March 15, 1868; they have one child, Burtie E. Rose, born March 11, 1869.

ROSE, ENSIGN B., farmer; he was born in this county, March 28, 1843, and was raised on a farm; at the age of 19, he enlisted in the 2d Heavy Artillery, Co. D, July 25, 1863; he was with the Army of the Cumberland; he was in the ordnance department at Knoxville, Tenn., about thirteen months, and the balance of the time was with the regiment; he was discharged with his regiment Aug. 23, 1865. After he returned he worked for two summers at carding and spinning; he then went to farming, at which he has since been engaged. He was married to Miss Catharine J. Adams Jan. 8, 1873. They have three children.

ROSE, HIRAM S., blacksmith; he was born in this county, April 23, 1841; he was raised on the farm; he received a common-school education; he enlisted in the 1st Ohio Independent Battery and served with the army of the Potomac most of the time; he was in fifteen regular engagements with his company; he never was off duty; he was discharged with his company; after he returned home, he went to farming and, in 1873, he moved to Shiloh, where he has since lived, engaged at his trade. He was married to Miss Mary Hunter Nov. 1, 1866.

ROSEBOROUGH, J. E., M. D., was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1834, his father dying when he was 4 years old; he remained at home, attending the common schools until he was 14 years of age; he attended school at Wooster, Ohio, at intervals, for several years;

his means being limited, he taught school, and did anything by which he could obtain means to pursue his studies; he attended school at Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, for a part of two terms; he followed teaching for several years. He went to Iowa in the year 1857, and taught numbers of terms; while in Iowa, he took up medicine, and read about six months; he spent some time in Prof. Hughes' office, at Keokuk; he taught school again one term, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio; he spent some time in Commercial Hospital, for medical information; he then went back to Wayne Co., Ohio, and commenced reading medicine as though he had never read; he read with Dr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, for three years; he attended lectures one term at Ann Arbor, Mich.; while there, he graduated in the chemical department; he went back to Iowa and practiced medicine for about one year; he returned to Burlington, Fulton Co., Ohio, and practiced one year; he went to Congress, Wayne Co., and practiced a short time with Dr. J. Georget; he then went to Charity Hospital Medical College, at Cleveland; he graduated there in the spring of 1864, and came back to Wayne Co., Ohio; he practiced some time with Dr. W. C. Moore, of Wooster. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Shiloh, Richland Co., Ohio, where he now resides, and has been in successful practice ever since, except two years, when his health failed; he went to Henry Co., and engaged in the wood, butter and egg business; he returned to Shiloh to resume his practice. Previous to the war, he taught school in Kentucky one year, then went to Mississippi and sold books for some years. He went into the army at the first call for three months; at the expiration of his time, he returned to Wooster and received a commission as First Lieutenant; he raised a company and joined Co. C, 120th O. V. I.; he remained in the service about one year, and resigned on account of ill health. Before going out with his company, the citizens of Congress Township presented him with a sword and sash, in acknowledgment of his saving the township from the impending draft by raising the company. After he came home, the citizens elected him Captain of militia, and he was afterward elected and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the same. He was married, Oct. 4, 1870, to Miss Celesta Cleland, of Shiloh; they have had five children, four of whom are living. The Doctor is known in the north part of the county as the "Happy Compound man," on account of a medicine known as "Happy Compound," of which he is proprietor.

SHUPE, J. N., proprietor of Exchange Bank and produce dealer, was born in Zoar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1836; spent his boyhood with his parents; he received a common-school education; he lived successively in Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, Sharon Township, Richland Co., and moved with his father to Shelby and remained there for some fifteen years; he clerked in the grocery store of J. May, of Shelby, for some time; about the age of 20 years, he moved with his father to La Fayette, Ohio, and clerked for him in a dry-goods and grocery store; he remained in La Fayette about four years; removed to Rome with his father; he attended store there two years, and then went to Cleveland; opened a commission house under the firm name of Glenn, Burnham & Shupe; was one year in business there; he went from Cleveland to New York; attended grocery store one year on commission, and clerked in the *Western Gleaner* newspaper office for six months; he returned to Shiloh and engaged in the grocery business again under the firm of Shupe & Son; sold out, and went into dry goods and groceries; remained in that about three years, but not being successful in storekeeping, he was compelled to go into bankruptcy. He went into the produce business in the fall of 1867, at which he has since been engaged; seeing an opening for banking in Shiloh, he also engaged in that in the fall of 1874. He is a self-made man, starting in the world without a dollar, he has, by strict adherence to the principles of business, built a paying trade. He was married to Miss Maggie J. Sarett Jan. 5, 1864; they had two children—Minnie May, born Feb. 13, 1867, and Harry, Jan. 23, 1876; his wife died Feb. 12, 1876. He was married again, Feb. 26, 1878, to Miss Emma R. Little, of Pittstown, N. J.

SNYDER, CURTIS S., carpenter, contractor and builder; was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1850; attended common schools until he was 17 years old; commenced his trade in 1868, with his brother; he remained three years; he went to Williamsport, Penn., in the spring of 1871, thence to Titusville and thence to Oil City, Penn., working at his trade a short time in each place; he returned home a short time, and started for the West, arriving in Shiloh Nov. 1, 1871; he went back to Pennsylvania in the following spring, and was married to Miss Nannie E. Orr, of Juniata Co., Penn., April 4, 1872, and on the 8th of the same month returned to Shiloh, where they have since remained; they had four children—Lizzie Irene was born Dec. 31, 1872; Richard Malvern, Feb. 24, 1875, died May 27, 1875; Maggie May, born June 2, 1876; Lathie Maud, May 24, 1878. He has built twenty-three houses in Shiloh, besides numerous jobs in the surrounding country. He can at all times be found ready to contract work.

STINE, HENRY, farmer; he was born in Berks Co., Penn., May 18, 1818; his father, Adam Stine, emigrated from Pennsylvania in the year 1833; he went to Clark Co., Ohio, but did not like the country or the customs of the people, and soon moved his family to Richland Co., where he afterward lived; he died Oct. 4, 1876, aged over 81 years. Henry lived with his parents, during their lifetime caring for them. His mother was confined to her bed eight years, hence there devolved upon him more than usually falls to the lot of one man who struggles to do his duty. He was married to Miss Amanda Bertorf in the year 1857; they had eight children, six of whom are living.

SWARTZ, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., May 2, 1820; his father came to Ohio Oct. 5, 1835; settled in Plymouth, now Cass Township; he remained with his father until he was 30 years of age, assisting to clear and improve the farm. He married Miss Mary Rasey, of Bucyrus, of Crawford Co., Ohio, and then went to farming on the farm he now lives on; farmed nineteen years on it as renter; purchased it in 1869; he has, since purchasing the farm, greatly improved it, putting the buildings on some eight years after he bought. He

came of Pennsylvania German descent; is honest, industrious and economical; his farm is under a good state of cultivation; his wife is an excellent helpmeet, ann they have all life's comforts.

WENTZ, SOLOMON, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Perry Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1821; he spent his boyhood on a farm and in learning the carpenter trade, until he was 19 years of age; he then went to Juniata Co., Penn., and remained there one year; he then went to Schuylkill Co., Penn., and remained one year; returned to Perry Co. and remained one year, and then emigrated to Richland Co., Ohio; walked from Perry Co. to Pittsburgh; took steamboat to Steubenville, Ohio, and thence by foot again; after arriving, he worked at his trade for some five years, and then engaged in the saw-mill business, purchasing one-third interest, and, the second year, one-half interest; worked at that for several years; the mill finally burning, he disposed of the remaining machinery; purchased the farm he now resides on in 1865; moved the house, the same year he bought, from London; he came of German Pennsylvania stock, and is an excellent farmer and a good citizen, honest in all his dealings. He was married to Miss Catherine Fireoved, of Cass Township; they have seven children—Mary Jane Wentz, born July 9, 1851, married Henry J. Sheely; Sarah Catherine Wentz, born Nov. 28, 1853, married to Frank Darling; George F. Wentz, born July 28, 1856, lives in Chicago; Solomon A. Wentz, born Dec. 2, 1857, died March 24, 1862; Annie Laura Wentz, born March 29, 1865; Clara Susan, born Oct. 3, 1867; Charles Delbert, born Sept. 15, 1873. The last three yet live at home.

WHITE, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Feb. 12, 1807; spent his childhood on his father's farm until his mother's death, which was about the year 1830. Was married to Miss Jane Vault Nov. 30, 1830; had two children while in Pennsylvania—Mary Elizabeth White, born Nov. 18, 1831; Sarah Jane White, born July 4, 1834. Having heard of Ohio as a beautiful country, he concluded to emigrate and leave his native State for the wilds of that new country; so, having made all the necessary arrangements, he, with his wife and one child (Mary Elizabeth having died), bade adieu to friends and neighbors and started for Ohio, in a two-horse wagon, via Pittsburgh, and, after sixteen days' journey, they landed in Mansfield, when the town was scarcely as large as Shiloh now is, having only $90 in money; being persuaded to go farther West, he started on foot, leaving his family near Mansfield, and went as far as Indiana, and thence to Michigan; but, not liking the country, the weather being extremely wet, he returned to Richland Co., and, having some acquaintance in Plymouth (now Cass Township), he took his family and started north. Liking the appearance of the country, he purchased an 80-acre tract in the northern part of the township, living there nearly three years; but, being sickly a good part of the time, he concluded to leave that locality and move farther south, which he did, settling on the farm he now owns in the year 1833; he experienced all the hardships of a new country; at that time, everything was very scarce, and wheat was worth $2.50, oats, $1, potatoes, $1.25, and everything in proportion; this was when he first came out. He at first purchased 40 acres, and added from time to time such as he could buy of adjoining land, until now he has a large farm, well fenced and improved. His children are William C., born Oct. 18, 1836; John F., born May 17, 1840; Anna E., born Oct. 1, 1842; Henry N., born Nov. 2, 1847.

WILLET, ABRAHAM, retired farmer and an "old pioneer;" was born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 1, 1801; he lived with his parents until he was married to Esther Aikman, of Columbia Co., Penn.; had two children, one of whom died in infancy; Margaret married in Pennsylvania. He rented a farm and remained on it one year. His wife died in September, 1826; after the death of his wife, he went back to his mother's farm; remained there three years; he then married Catherine Hazlett, of Columbia Co., Penn.; he again rented a farm in Columbia Co., lived one year on it, then removed on a farm near Bloomsburg, Penn., and stayed there three years; hearing favorable reports of the then new country of Ohio, and wishing to obtain for himself a farm and to gain a competence for his declining years, he sold his farming implements, and, bidding adieu to friends and neighbors of his native county, he started with his little family in a two-horse wagon, coming via Pittsburgh, settling in Richland Co., Ohio; he bought an improvement right of a 50-acre tract in Plymouth, now Cass; he paid all the money he had except $28; the improvements were of the kind usually in a new country, consisting of a log house and stable; he went to work with the characteristic energy of the most of his class of pioneers, to carve for himself a home and competence; he soon felt able to buy another tract of 58 acres adjoining him, and continued from time to time to buy until now his farm is one of the best in the township, if not in the county; the improvements are good and the land under good cultivation; his family are all living near him. His second wife died in the year 1843, leaving a family of small children. He, after some time, married Miss Leah Bevier, of Richland Co.; had one child—Ransom Willet, who grew to manhood, being 26 years and 10 months old when he died. This was a hard blow, as it fell unexpectedly, when the "boy" was in the vigor of his youth and had the promise of long life. Mr. W. is enjoying good health and spending the closing days of his life in happiness and plenty.

WILLET, HANNAH, MRS., widow of William Willet. She was born in Columbia Co., Penn., May 5, 1797, her maiden name was Webb; she is of English extraction; her father was one of the party of surveyors who ran the first State line between Pennsylvania and New York State. Her youth was spent upon a farm. She was married to William Willet Jan. 29, 1818, and lived with her husband until the fall of 1834, when she emigrated to Ohio, bringing their family of five children with them, who are all living; Mr. Willet had, however, been to Ohio and purchased the tract of land, on which they settled after coming out, and on which she still resides; William Willet was born May 24, 1793, and died in 1858; he learned the trade of tanning in Bloomsburg, Penn., and while he resided there followed it; after he moved to Ohio, he turned his attention to farming and tanning; in 1836, he built

the tannery now occupied by his son, Abram Willet, probably the first tannery of any pretensions that was in the present limits of Cass Township; the old home stood where the present comfortable dwelling now stands; Mrs. Willet is a pleasant and affable lady; she has suffered much from rheumatism, but, notwithstanding this, she is bright in her mental faculties; she enjoys a large circle of friends, and is spending her days in a pleasant home with her son and two daughters.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

BAKER, JOSHUA, farmer; P. O. Ganges. He was born in Virginia, Rockingham Co., July 10, 1814. Married in 1836 to Drusilla Lybarger, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1817; they have the following family: Esther A., born March 24, 1837; John L., born Nov. 23, 1839; Daniel, born Nov. 2, 1841; Josiah, born June 7, 1843; Joshua, born June 1, 1846; Ann E., born Dec. 25, 1847; twins, born Jan. 16, 1850; Sarah J., born July 16, 1852; Louis U., born April 16, 1854; Hattie, born Aug. 25, 1856; Silas, born Aug. 14, 1858; Ida Belle, born Oct. 22, 1862. The following members are deceased: John, died July 1, 1842; Esther, died Jan. 29, 1867; Mary Annetta, died Feb. 24, 1858. Esther Baker was married to David Kissler; they had two children—Minnie Jane, and Esther, who resides with her grandfather, Joshua Baker; Joshua Baker's father, John Baker, came to Richland Co. in 1817; married to Sarah Turner, they had four children—John Baker, died in 1858; Sarah Baker, died April 17, 1876; they both died in Adams Co., Ind. Mr. Joshua Baker was a citizen of this county when it was in its state of nature, infested with Indians, wolves, deer, etc., in abundance; his father had several encounters with the Indians; Mr. John Baker was a soldier of the war of 1812.

BROWNELLER, JOHN, engaged with steam thrashing-machine; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Virginia, July 8, 1836. Married to Anna E. Small, who was born June 16, 1840; they have seven children—Mary Jane, born Oct. 19, 1859; Allie, May 21, 1861; Charlie, May 11, 1864; Samuel, Aug. 10, 1866; Dora A. and Carrie E., born June 6, 1870; John W., Nov. 24, 1872. Mary Jane married Frank Taylor Aug 20, 1876; they had one son, Fenton E., who died at the age of 2 years and 3 months. Mr. Browneller has a saw-mill, and is also engaged in that business. He is one of the leading men of Franklin Township.

BELL, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in the State of Maryland Feb. 20, 1824; came to Ohio in 1841. He married in 1848, Martha M. Gates, who was born in New Jersey Dec. 2, 1825, and who emigrated with her parents to Ohio in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have the following family: Harriet, born Aug. 2, 1850; Arminta, Jan. 27, 1852; Emma, June 6, 1854; Hubbard, June 30, 1857; Charles, June 24, 1859; Byron, Jan. 8, 1861; Eudora, June 6, 1862; Maud, Aug. 6, 1868. Arminta died Aug. 29, 1852, and Emma, Jan. 6, 1861. Harriet is married to J. D. Lewis. Jacob Bell, father of Samuel Bell, was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1773. He emigrated to Richland Co., in 1841. He was married to Barbara Emerick, who was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., 1780; they had the following family: Mary B., born in February, 1807; Anthony, in March, 1808; Jacob, July 4, 1809; Susannah, June 26, 1811; John, in February, 1813; David, April 14, 1815; Peter, Feb. 9, 1821; Samuel, Feb. 20, 1824. Jacob Bell died in Richland Co. Nov. 17, 1847. Mrs. Bell died Feb. 29, 1848. Mary married David Leiter. Anthony died Feb. 16, 1859; Jacob died in 1837. Susannah married John Shutt. John Bell died in 1859, and Peter Bell in 1875.

BELL, A. T., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., June 18, 1821. He was married in 1845, to Dorcas Young, who was born in this county Dec. 17, 1824; they have the following children—John H., born June 24, 1846; Mary J., Oct. 13, 1849; Hulda, Nov. 14, 1851; George W., Dec. 25, 1855; Eliza A., Sept. 29, 1859; Albert E., July 28, 1862; Viola May 24, 1867; Wesley, born July 30, 1869. Joseph H. Bell died April 12, 1864, and Hulda, Jan. 4, 1873. Mr. Bell owns a well-improved farm in this township.

BRADLEY, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mercer Co., Penn., May 31, 1809; came to Ohio Feb. 14, 1826; married in 1837 to Sarah Ann McKnabb, who was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio; they have five children—Margaret J. (deceased), born May 24, 1838; George, March 24, 1840; Mary, Jan. 15, 1842; Sarah, May 29, 1844; Eliza, March 7, 1849. Mr. Bradley was married the second time to Elenor Winton, who was born in Richland Co.; she died April 13, 1879. Mr. Bradley has been engaged in farming since he first located in this county; he has always been one of the prominent citizens of this township.

BRICKER, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Franklin Township Oct. 23, 1839. Married, Dec. 15, 1860, to Susannah Urich, who was born in Franklin Township March 24, 1841; they have the following family: Catharine E., born Feb. 15, 1862; George, Sept. 6, 1863; Harriet, Dec. 4, 1865; Jennie, April 10, 1868; Carrie, Feb. 23, 1870; Addie, Sept. 25, 1873; Mary, Nov. 17, 1875; Charlie Ross, Feb. 22, 1878. Mr. Bricker owns a well-improved farm with good buildings and owns 311 acres. George Bricker, brother of David, enlisted in the 20th O. V. I.; was engaged in a number of battles and was honorably discharged.

CLINE, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Franklin Township, this county, Sept. 4, 1826. He was married in 1856 to Miss H. J. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830; they have five children—Neosho, was born in 1857; George F. (deceased); Carrie, born in 1862; Frank, in 1864, and Judson, in

1870. Mr. Cline owns two good farms in this township; he has been elected Commissioner in this county two terms, filled the office with credit and is one of the enterprising men of the county.

COOK, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 11, 1818; came to Ohio with his parents in 1825, and located in Franklin Township. He was married in 1847 to Matilda Jacobs, who was born in York Co., Penn., April 7, 1824; they had the following children: William W., born Jan. 9, 1850; Mary E., Feb. 6, 1852; David I., June 14, 1854; Emma, Nov. 7, 1858; John G., Jan. 2, 1861. His father, George Cook, Sr., was born in Germany in 1787; came to America in 1800; Mrs. Cook was born in 1794; Mr. George Cook, Sr., died Sept. 12, 1868, at the age of 81 years 9 months and 17 days; Mrs. Cook died June 22, 1868, at the age of 74 years 10 months 29 days. William Cook is married to Martha Ralston; they have three children—Emma E., born in November, 1875; Etta Jane, March 4, 1877; George, Sept. 23, 1878.

COOK, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in this township, and has always been engaged in farming.

CRALL, JOHN, deceased; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1798. He was married, Aug. 31, 1824, to Mary Buck, who was born Nov. 30, 1804; they had one son—Amos Crall, born Dec. 19, 1827, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; he was married, June 22, 1853, to Catherine Urich, who was born June 22, 1835; they have two children—Fremont, born July 6, 1856, and Sherman, born Nov. 21, 1860. John Crall died March 8, 1877; Mrs. Mary Crall died Sept. 17, 1867. They were members of the United Brethren Church for twenty-seven years.

CRUM, HENRY W., Clerk's office, Richland Co., Ohio. Was born in Franklin Township, Richland Co., Ohio, April 9, 1847; Isaac Crum, the father of H. W., was an old resident of Franklin Township, and came to Ohio when a child; his parents settled in Franklin Township, Richland Co., where part of the descendants yet reside; Mr. Isaac Crum, during his long residence in Franklin Township, held the office of Township Clerk a number of years, and was frequently honored by the people to positions of honor and trust; in the year 1857, Mr. Isaac Crum was elected as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Richland Co., and re-elected in 1860; he died March 8, 1861, while serving his second term, aged 43 years. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are living and three dead; the first son, Henry W., is now engaged in the Clerk's office in Mansfield.

CRUM, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born, near the site of the big gate on the farm where he now resides, March 1, 1820. He was married, Nov. 2, 1848, to Catherine Clay, who was born Nov. 25, 1828, in Franklin Township; they have the following family: Jacob, born Oct. 18, 1849; Elizabeth, born June 12, 1851; Margaret, born Feb. 15, 1853; Bartley, born April 29, 1854; Mary, born Nov. 25, 1856; J. Franklin, born Aug. 2, 1859; Lucinda, born Oct. 2, 1863; Ida C., born Sept. 30, 1866. Jacob died Nov. 2, 1851; Margaret, February, 1853, and Franklin, June 3, 1879. Jacob Crum, John Crum's father, was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1789: he was married to Elizabeth Keith, who was born Feb. 17, 1794; they had the following family: Michael, born Oct. 24, 1814; Isaac, born Oct. 20, 1817; John, born March 1, 1820; Henry, born Aug. 12, 1822; Silas, born Aug. 11, 1825; Jacob, born Nov. 6, 1827; Mary, born June 6, 1830; Washington, born April 29, 1833. Silas, Jacob and John are yet living.

DUNNAN, SAMUEL (deceased). He was born in Scotland in 1800; he came to America when he was a young man. He was married, in 1833, to Margaret Linn, who was born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1810; they have the following family: John, born in 1835; William, born Aug. 20, 1838; Anna, born in 1839. Samuel Dunnan died Dec. 24, 1856. John Dunnan was married to Eliza Walters. William Dunnan is engaged in farming at the home place, and is residing with his family.

FACKLER, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in 1845, in this township. He was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Jackson Township, this county; they have three children—Jennie, born Oct. 17, 1873; Joseph, born Aug. 30, 1875, and Eva, born Oct. 9, 1876. Joseph Fackler, his father, was born May 3, 1820; he was married to Mary Bear, who was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1816. Joseph Fackler died in 1849, and Mrs. Mary Fackler in 1877.

FIDLER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Ganges; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1794. Married Elizabeth Shull; they had ten children; after Mrs. E. Fidler died, he married in 1855, Elizabeth Small, who was born in Franklin Township, Penn., in 1807. John Stoner, grandson of John Fidler, was born Feb. 9, 1860; he was raised by his grandparents. Mr. Stoner is now engaged in study and preparing himself for a useful position; he is destined to make his mark in the future.

FIGHTER, HENRY F., grocerman; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 29, 1847. Married, in 1872, Mary C. Spade, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 6, 1847; they have three children—Alice E., born Feb. 23, 1873; John W., Nov. 16, 1874; Charles F., Sept. 16, 1878. Mr. Fighter's father, Frederick Fighter, was born in Germany, in November, 1804; married to Catherine Hoff, who was born in 1805, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they had three children—John, born in 1840; Hattie, in 1843; Henry, in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Fighter are both living; they reside with their son in Franklin Township. Henry Fighter has been engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes for some years; he is a first-class mechanic, and has also connected with his mechanical business a grocery supplying the community with the necessaries in this line; he is obliging and always ready to meet the demand in this class of trade.

FORBES, LIBEUS, farmer; P. O. Ganges; he was born in Springfield Township Aug. 20, 1825. Married Jan. 10, 1854, to Hannah Morthland, who was born in Cumberland Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1834; they have the following family: Theodore, born Nov. 14, 1855; Allison, Sept. 24, 1857, died Aug. 2, 1858; William, born Nov. 14, 1859; Elmer, Jan. 14, 1861; Laura, Oct. 20, 1871. Theodore married Mary A. Brook; they have

one child—Cora, born Oct. 25, 1879. He is engaged in running a saw-mill on a portion of the farm where his father resides; he owns the mill and has been engaged about six years. Mr. Forbes' mother, Elizabeth Higgins, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 12, 1790; in 1808, she married William Stevens; they had three daughters; in 1814, they removed to Ohio, intending to settle in Licking Co.; when within one days' travel of their destination, a terrific storm overtook them; a tree was blown across the wagon, killing the husband and father, and leaving the mother with three helpless children; the mother made her home with her father-in-law, who resided in Mount Vernon; here she remained until she was married to Mr. Libeus Forbes, with whom she removed to Springfield Township, where she lived until 1867, raising a family of one son and eight daughters; her last removal was with her son, Libeus Forbes, near Ganges. She united with the M. E. Church in 1820, and lived a consistent Christian forty years; she died Nov. 30, 1875.

FOULKS, WILLIAM, deceased; he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., June 27, 1800. He was married, Jan. 1, 1835, to Mary Grimes, who was born in Alleghany Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1813; they had six children, viz.: Benton, born Dec. 4, 1836; Elizabeth, March 21, 1838; William M., Nov. 13, 1839; John C., Aug. 5, 1842; Lavina Jane, Jan. 23, 1847; Sarah M., Dec. 5, 1850; William Foulks died June 3, 1879; Lavina Jane, died Dec. 4, 1860. Mr. Foulks, after marriage, located on a farm which he purchased, in this township, and remained there till his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and left full assurance of a blessed immortality. The family still remain on the farm; John and Benton are engaged in farming the place.

GIPE, BENJAMIN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 30, 1813; came to Ohio in 1851. Married to Elizabeth Conley, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 16, 1813; they have the following family: Anna, born, Oct. 19, 1837; Catherine, Dec. 27, 1838; Lydia, Nov. 11, 1840; Elizabeth, Sept. 16, 1842; Jacob, Nov. 9, 1844; Samuel, Aug. 21, 1846; Sarah, July 19, 1848; Barbara, May 30, 1851; John, April 5, 1854; Polly, Sept. 18, 1857; Catherine, died in 1849, and Lydia, in 1843. Mr. Gipe owns a well-improved farm in this township.

HARNLY, JOSEPH G., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah. He was born, Aug. 27, 1838, in Franklin Township; he was married to Margaret Jane Ralston, who was born Sept. 10, 1835, in Lancaster Co., Penn; they have the following family: Flora, born Feb. 14, 1870; Manda, Dec. 29, 1872; Anna, Jan. 27, 1874; Carrie, Dec. 4, 1876. Mr. J. Harnly enlisted in the 15th O. V. I., Co. G, under Col. Dickey; he was in the engagement at Stone River, where he was taken prisoner. John Harnly, his father, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 21, 1806; he came to Ohio in May, 1825; located in Franklin Township. He was married, May 10, 1836, to Catherine A. Gilbert, who was born Oct. 27, 1814, in Wayne Co. They had the following children: Solomon, born Feb. 2, 1837; Joseph, Aug. 27, 1838; Martha, Nov. 22, 1841; Manuel, Oct. 1, 1843; Eliza, May 7, 1846; Jacob, Oct. 9, 1848; George, Sept. 18, 1850; Mary, Jan. 3, 1853; Maria, Dec. 12, 1859. Solomon was married to Margaret Hughes; they have one son, Omar, born in 1872. Maria married John Ralston; they have two children—Carrie and May Bertie. Maria died in December, 1879, in California. Manuel volunteered in the late war, in the 112th O. V. I.; he was drowned, April 27, 1865, during an explosion of the boat. Eliza married Dr. Stoner; they have one child, Loulie Frances. George Harnly married Bettie Berks; they have one child, Wilbert. Mary married Amos Boice; they have one daughter, Ernie.

HOFFMAN, JOHN G., blacksmith; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Jackson Township Sept. 6, 1833. Married, Oct. 13, 1855, to Catherine Baughman, who was born Sept. 5, 1837; they have eleven children—Emery, born Aug. 9, 1857; Mary, July 27, 1859; Rebecca, Dec. 24, 1861; Lester, March 14, 1863. The following are all deceased: Charles, born Dec. 8, 1864; Orie C., April 15, 1866; Annie, Aug. 27, 1868; Lizzie, 1871; George W., Feb. 22, 1874; Jessie B., June 27, 1876; Gertie, June 27, 1879.

KOHLER, HEZEKIAH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., April 25, 1825; came to Ohio in 1829. Married, in 1854, to Rebecca C. Myers, who was born in Greene Township, Ashland Co., Nov. 19, 1830; they have the following children: Adaline M., born July 15, 1855; Marion M., Sept. 14, 1856; Mary M., Aug. 24, 1858; Perry B., March 5, 1860; Sabina B., March 30, 1862; Sarah M., Aug. 26, 1863; Flora B., Oct. 4, 1869; Myrtle, Jan. 29, 1876; Adaline died Jan. 11, 1867, and Sabina, May 8, 1862. Marion married Lucretia Osburn Jan. 22, 1880. Mr. Kohler has resided in Franklin Township since 1829, and owns a well-improved farm with excellent buildings. He has been an energetic man, always ready to promote every good cause, and has done much to advance the interest of Franklin Township.

KOHLER, JOHN M. (deceased); he was born in Franklin Township July 22, 1830. Married, Dec. 25, 1857, to Sarah Orewiler, who was born in Jackson Township Oct. 11, 1833; they have the following family: Jerome A., born Sept. 27, 1858; Nancy E., Feb. 5, 1860; Laura E., Oct. 6, 1861; Lucinda, Aug. 2, 1863; Ida May, May 16, 1866; Cora Otta, April 30, 1869; Lucinda, died Sept. 13, 1865, aged 2 years 1 month and 10 days; John M., died Feb. 14, 1875, aged 44 years 6 months and 23 days; Nancy E. is married to Michael Keith. Jerome Kohler is engaged in farming the place. He is a young man of energy and activity, and is destined to make one of the leading citizens of this township. He resides with his mother; they own a well-improved farm in this township.

KOHLER, AMOS, farmer; P. O. Spring Mills; he was born in Franklin Township June 27, 1833. Married, Sept. 21, 1858, to Mary A. Cope, who was born July 20, 1840; they have two sons—William W., born April 7, 1861, and Orrin, Dec. 13, 1863. Mr. Kohler owns a well-improved farm with excellent buildings, and is one of the active citizens of this township.

KOHLER, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah, he was born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1835, and was married in 1857, to Louisa Orewiler, who was born in Franklin Township March 16, 1837; they have one child—Sadie, born April 15, 1864. Mr. Kohler came to Ohio Aug. 15, 1853, and has been a citizen of this

township ever since. He is an enterprising and active man.

LANTZ, GEORGE W., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 9, 1809. Married in 1839, to Rebecca Pickings, who was born July 21, 1819; they had the following family—Jacob, born Aug. 21, 1840; Catherine, July 6, 1842; John, March 19, 1844; Susan, Jan. 20, 1846; Henry, Nov. 9, 1847; Leah, April 16, 1849; Margaret, Sept. 8, 1851; William, Oct. 25, 1852; George, Sept. 14, 1855; Samuel, Aug. 2, 1857; James, Sept. 5, 1859. Mr. Lantz came to Ohio in 1844, and has become one of the prominent citizens of this township. Jacob Lantz enlisted in the 102 O. V. I., Co. D; he died in Athens, Ala., Sept. 8, 1864; Margaret died Nov. 10, 1851; Henry Lantz died Nov. 16, 1847; John married Lucinda Morthland; they reside in Jackson Township, this county.

LANTZ, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Jackson Township. He was married to Jennie Small Dec. 17, 1876; they have one daughter—Mertie L., born March 24, 1878. Mr. Lantz is engaged in farming, and is one of the prominent young men of the county.

LIGHT, IRA, farmer; P. O. Ganges; he was born in Franklin Township Sept. 26, 1844. He was married in 1866, to Margaret Jane Bland; she was born Dec. 22, 1839, in this county; they have four children—Elmore, born April 20, 1867; Charlie M., Nov. 6, 1868; Victor N., Feb. 16, 1870; Urith W., Oct. 21, 1877. Mr. Light owns a good farm, under a good state of cultivation, with good buildings and all modern improvements.

McCORMICK, E. H., manufacturer of carriages, etc.; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Township in 1850. He was married, in 1875, to Catherine Harnish, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. McCormick has established a good trade in his line, and is an excellent mechanic; he is prepared to meet the demand in his business.

McMEEKEN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township Jan. 28, 1840. He was married, Feb. 1, 1866, to Martha Hawley, who was born in Franklin Township Nov. 22, 1841; they have the following family: Smith T., born Dec. 9, 1867; Milo S., born July 22, 1868; Emery A., born April 2, 1870; Arthur, born May 9, 1872; Bertha J., born July 14, 1874; Walter W., born Sept. 25, 1876; C. Roscoe, born Oct. 26, 1878; Arthur died Dec. 19, 1875, and Bertha Dec. 30, 1875. Mrs. McMeeken, mother of James McMeeken, was born in Rush Creek Township, Fairfield Co., July 22, 1808; she moved to Richland Co. in 1815; she was married, in 1835, to Hugh T. McMeeken, now deceased. James McMeeken enlisted in Co. G, 15th O. V. I.; he was engaged in the service four months; he kept a memorandum from January to August.

MARSH, CLARK, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 26, 1842; he came to Ohio in 1859, and located in Franklin Township; his mother, Elizabeth Marsh, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1797; her sister, Nancy Cristy, resides with them; she was born Feb. 14, 1794. His sister, Uree Ann Marsh, was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 6, 1843.

MILLER, PETER, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in York Co., Penn., June 5, 1794; came to Ohio in 1828. He was married, in 1818, to Susan Clay, who was born in York Co. Dec. 4, 1796; they have the following family: Jacob (deceased), Henry, Catherine, William, Susan, Mary and Eliza; Susan married Simon Bricker June 15, 1842; they have four children—Wooster B., born April 8, 1845; Isabelle V., born Sept. 14, 1847; Mary E., born Aug. 13, 1849; William H., born Nov. 16, 1854; Simon Bricker died Sept. 23, 1852, in Fostoria, Seneca Co. Wooster Bricker enlisted in the 24th O. V. I., and was killed instantly in battle; Mary Emma died Oct. 24, 1851, at the age of 2 years 3 months. Mr. Miller emigrated from York Co., Penn., in 1828; he bought 100 acres of land in Richland Co., and has lived here ever since.

MONN, JOSEPH C., farmer; P. O. Ganges. He was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 19, 1813. Married in 1838 to Hannah Trueax, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Dec. 15, 1815; they had two sons—Abraham, born May 11, 1848; Joseph, born Jan. 23, 1850; Mr. Monn is a landholder, and has the best improvements and buildings on his farm; Joseph was married to Hattie M. Baker, who was born in Cass Township; they have one son, Levi, born Dec. 14, 1877; he is now engaged in farming the home place.

PIFER, GEORGE H., farmer; P. O. Mansfield. He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 28, 1838; came to Ohio when he was quite young. Married, Feb. 22, 1866, to Anna Dunnan, who was born in Franklin Township Jan. 5, 1839; they have the following family: Alberta J., born March 12, 1868, and Lizzie M., born Aug. 23, 1870.

SMALL, JOHN W., farmer; P. O. Mansfield. He was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1812, and was married in 1835 to Margaret Snyder, who was born June 1, 1815, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they have the following family: Philip, born July 10, 1836; David, born Nov. 30, 1837; Anna, born June 16, 1840; Lydia, born Jan. 8, 1843; Simon, born March 13, 1848; Margaret, born Oct. 9, 1851; Martha, born July, 13, 1854; John, born Jan. 16, 1857; Allie, born May 31, 1860. Martha died at the age of 7 months and 6 days; Philip died in November, 1871; David Small enlisted in the late army, Co. D, 102d O. V. I.; he was engaged in the service about three years; he now resides in Mercer Co., Ohio; Anna married John Browneller, they reside in Franklin Township; Lydia married Thomas Taylor, they reside in Mansfield; Simon married Lizzie Taylor, they reside in Mansfield; John married Lizzie Wareham, they reside in Mansfield.

SIMPSON, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Mansfield. He was born in Mifflin Township Nov. 7, 1842. He was married in 1869, to Sarah Snyder, who was born in Mifflin Township Nov. 19, 1842; they have the following family: Emma Estella, born Jan. 8, 1871; John Steward, born Nov. 1, 1872; Frank Jenner, born Jan. 13, 1879. Mr. Simpson has been a citizen of this county from infancy; came to Franklin Township in 1874, purchased a farm, is now residing on it, and is one of the enterprising men of this township.

TAYLOR, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1807; came to Ohio at the age of 17 years. Married in 1833 to

Elizabeth Bristow; they had five children—William, born July 14, 1834; George, Oct. 18, 1835; Jane, May 12, 1837; Nancy A., Sept. 8, 1838; John (deceased), Oct. 8, 1840; Thomas, Oct. 18, 1842. Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor died July 26, 1843. Mr. Taylor married again, April 30, 1844, to Mary A. Robinson, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1820; they had five children—Elizabeth, born Sept. 20, 1852; Franklin, May 17, 1854; Marion R., May 16, 1856; David A., May 22. 1859; Ida May, Oct. 1, 1865. William Taylor enlisted in the late war in the 3d O. V. I.; he died at Benton Barracks, Mo. Nancy Ann died in January, 1865, at the age of 27 years. Mr. Taylor owns a farm in Franklin and is one of the leading citizens of that township.

TAYLOR, ANDREW F., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Township Jan. 6, 1850; he is engaged in farming the old homestead and is an active, energetic man. His sister, Ellen B. Taylor, was born in Cass Township; T. W. Taylor resides in Madison Township, north of the Water Cure.

THRONE, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Township Aug. 2, 1835. Married, Oct. 20, 1857, to Martha D. Watson, who was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., March 5, 1838; they have the following family: William, born June 15, 1858; Mary A., March 15, 1860; Charles E., Feb. 20, 1862; Nichlas, Nov. 20, 1864; Ella B., Dec. 3, 1865; Dora A., June 28, 1868; Rollie W., Nov. 3, 1870; Oren W., June 23, 1872; Anna B., Nov. 3, 1874; Arthur L., June 12, 1878. Nichlas died Dec. 17, 1864; Martha, March 16, 1861; Dora, Dec. 3, 1870. Jacob Throne's father, Michael Throne, died Aug. 31, 1871, aged 76 years 11 months and 27 days; his mother, Mrs. Throne, died July 22, 1851, aged 61 years and 10 months.

URICH, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1829; he came to Ohio at the age of 3 years with his parents. He married, Oct. 1, 1859, Maria A. Myers, who was born in Richland Co. Oct. 26, 1833; they have the following family: Sadie E., born Sept. 22, 1862; Foster J., Oct 15, 1865; David R., Nov. 1, 1867, and Amanda, Jan. 23, 1873. Mr. Urich has lived in this township since his marriage and owns a well-improved farm.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BARBER, M. M., Justice of the Peace, and farmer; he was born in Union Co., Penn., Nov. 8, 1824. At 14 years of age, he went to learn the trade of printing, in New Berlin, Penn., in the office of the Evangelical Association, which has since been removed to Cleveland, Ohio; he worked at printing some six years, learning the various branches of the trade; the business not agreeing with his health, he left the office, and, with his wife and father-in-law, in 1846, started for Ohio, and settled near where he now resides. He was elected Township Clerk in 1848, which office he has held ever since, except one year; in 1850, he was also elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has since held, being elected ten successive times of three years each; he has also been delegate to numerous political conventions; he enjoys the confidence of the community, and his decisions are rarely reversed; he is a Director of the Buckeye Fire Insurance Company of Shelby. He is a man of quiet demeanor. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was married to Mary Ann Garret Sept. 9, 1845, in Union Co., Penn.; they had ten children, nine of whom are living; Mrs. Barber was born in Union Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1826.

BARNES, PATRICK, farmer; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1814, and spent his early days there; he was put out to work about the age of 10 years with his uncle; his parents being poor, he was thus compelled to go out in the world; he remained with his uncle until he was about 19 years of age, when he went to work at the carpenter trade with William Mackey, of Franklin Co., Penn., and served two years, and then at journeyman's work; he followed his trade until he came to Ohio, about 1844; he had previously come out, however, and worked for several months; he settled in Jackson Township, and followed his trade, contracting and building, until within the last few years. He was married to Miss Catharine Picking, in February, 1843; they had ten children, eight of whom are living; his wife died in May, 1879. He is spending his remaining days on his pleasant farm, about three miles east of Shelby; he built a number of the buildings in his neighborhood, and was considered a reliable workman.

BRICKER, ISAAC, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., July 24, 1823; his father, Capt. Henry Bricker, was known by that name from the fact that he raised a company of men and started for Baltimore, at which place there was a battle going on between the American and British armies; before he arrived, however, the fight was over, and he returned home with his company; he still kept his company organized, ready for any emergency. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., in January, 1790, where he lived until the year 1831, when he, with his wife and five children, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Jackson Township, about three and a half miles southeast of Shelby, where his son Isaac now resides. After he purchased the property, he commenced the erection of a place to live in; there was an unfinished building that had been intended for a schoolhouse, which he completed for a dwelling; this stood near where the present dwelling now stands; he then commenced the arduous task of clearing up the farm and improving. He was active in all the affairs of the county and township, which he adopted as his home, but refused all offers to take any part as an officer in the affairs of the community. He had the esteem of the community in which he lived, being honest, plain and blunt, never fearing to speak his mind freely. He died in 1855, leaving a family of five sons. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Kneesle, survived him some fifteen

years. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, attending such schools as were in the community at that time. In 1849, he was taken with the "gold fever," and he, with five others, started, joining a party at Independence, Mo.; they crossed the overland route. He remained there three years, working in the mines, and was successful in accomplishing his purpose. He returned home by way of the Isthmus; he remained about six months in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He again returned to California by way of the same route he came, and engaged in the same business, that of mining; he remained three years, and was again successful. He returned to Ohio and purchased land; he bought out the heirs of the "old homestead," where he spent his youth, and where every scene was dear to him. He is a man of public spirit, and fills the position of one of the directors of the National Bank, of Shelby; he is also one of the managers of the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Shelby; he superintends quite extensive farming, and is one of the most successful in the county. He speaks his mind fully, and, while he is strong in his opinions, he is open to convictions. He was married to Miss Caroline Sipe in April, 1856. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom are living.

BRINER, JOHN, farmer; he was born in Perry Co., Penn., May 23, 1813; he spent his youth on a farm. His father, John Briner, hearing of Ohio, resolved to settle there, where land was cheap and where he might get each of his children a home; so, having made all necessary arrangements for the trip, he started in his wagon for his new home; he settled on the farm now owned by the widow of Henry Briner, in Jackson Township; this was in 1832; he died at an advanced age, on the farm. The subject of this sketch remained at home until 1835, when he moved on the farm now occupied by him, and built a log house near where the present homestead is now located; he cleared most of the farm and built all the present comfortable buildings; he has been an active worker, a good manager, and, as his children get married, he is enabled to give each of his sons 80 acres of land and his daughters 40. He was married to Miss Sarah Henry Dec. 25, 1834; they had twelve children, nine of whom are living, six of them being in Williams Co., Ohio. Mrs. Briner was born in Perry Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1811; her father emigrated to Harrison Co., Ohio, and, in 1833, moved to Jackson Township; he remained in Ohio for a number of years, but, being desirous of seeing the land of his birth, the home of his childhood, he resolved to take a trip East, and was on that ill-fated train which collided near the village of Thompsontown, Juniata Co., Penn., and where so many met a quick and certain death; after the collision, the wreck took fire, and it is supposed that he was wedged in between some timbers where he could not extricate himself, and he, with many others, fell a victim to the flames; the doors of the cars were also locked, and this may have prevented the escape of some. Mrs. Briner had six sisters and five brothers, all living but one; the oldest is 70 years and the youngest 50 years of age.

CAIRNS, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Spring Mills; he was born in Mansfield in October, 1837. Some time after, his father moved to Jackson, on the farm now occupied by his three sons. The subject of this notice has remained on the farm ever since. He moved to where he now resides in 1864; he takes an active interest in the affairs of the county and township; politically, he is a Democrat, and is an influential member of his party. He has held several offices in the township, and, by advice of his friends, he allowed his name to go before the people for a prominent office, but his father being desirous of receiving the nomination for the same office, he withdrew his name. He was married to Miss Sarah Kuhn, of Plymouth Township, May, 1862; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living.

CAIRNS, JOHN G., farmer; P. O. Spring Mills; he was born in Mansfield Jan. 27, 1840. He spent his youth on a farm. He enlisted in Co. E, 32d O. V. I., July 27, 1861, for three years. The regiment to which he belonged was with the Army of the Tennessee; he participated in all the battles with his regiment, and, while in the siege of Vicksburg, he was with a party of men who were in the trenches in front of the rebel batteries, where, by order, they were compelled to keep up a constant firing; the guns becoming very dirty from constant use during the day, they would rebound at each discharge, and as they were so situated against the side of the ditch, they had no way by which they could protect themselves, but had to stand the rebound against their shoulders. He did the firing of two guns, while the other man did the loading. From this he received a very serious injury in his shoulder, from which he has never fully recovered. He was discharged at Chattanooga in September, 1864. After his return home, he went to farming. He resided about six years in Madison Township. He is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the party. He has held the office of Assessor for two terms. He was married to Helen M. Livensparger March 14, 1865; they have had eight children, five of whom are living.

CLARK, CALVIN, farmer; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 23, 1802; his parents emigrated from Pennsylvania, with their family of six children, in the spring of 1815, and settled two miles south of Mansfield, where they took up 160 acres of land; they remained there about three years, and then sold out and moved three miles north of Mansfield, where they purchased 160 acres; they remained there some seven years, and then went to live with their son, Calvin. When Calvin was about 20 years of age, he left the farm, and he and one of his brothers went to brick-making; he worked at that for some two years, and then took a lease of 30 acres of land which is now embraced between First and Fourth streets, in the western part of Mansfield, and is now covered with residences; he leased this land in 1822 for the term of seven years, getting all he could raise on it during that time for clearing and fencing it; he built a log house, which is yet standing; it has since been weather-boarded and somewhat remodeled; when he first came to Mansfield, there was not a frame building in the village; after leaving the lease, he moved into Sharon Township, about one mile south of where Shelby now stands, where he cleared considerable land; he purchased where he now lives in 1829, and, two years later, moved on it, where he has since resided. His

brothers and sisters are all dead, and he alone is left of a large family. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian; he is most agreeable and courteous in manners, and his character is unimpeachable; he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him; he is a man of great mental strength for one who has been so active in the arduous work of pioneer farming and clearing away the forest; he can recollect dates of a few years ago as well as those of his early years; he is passing the evening of his life on his favorite spot, where, forty-nine years ago, he settled. He was married to Miss Mary Fulton, of Richland, in October, 1824; they had seven children, five girls and two sons; his children are all married and living in Richland Co., except Mrs. Ritchie, who resides in Williams Co. His wife died in October, 1874.

CLARK, SAMUEL, farmer; he was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in October, 1825; he has spent his life upon a farm, and takes an active interest in his chosen vocation. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics. He is a man of quiet demeanor, and exerts an influence in the councils of party. He was married to Polly Jane King, of Richland Co.; they had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. He enjoys the respect of his neighbors, and never intrudes his political opinion upon those who differ with him in that respect. Socially, he is like his father, Calvin Clark; he has led a temperate life, and has been a hard worker. Shortly after he was married, he moved to where he now resides; he has his farm under excellent cultivation.

COOPER, DANIEL, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Sharon (now Jackson) Township Oct. 19, 1834; he remained with his father until he was 22 years of age, receiving his education in the district schools. Mr. Cooper married Miss Sarah Briner, who was born about 1828, in Perry Co., Penn., and, as a result of their union, had thirteen children, eight of whom are living—Alvina, Henry, Mary, Franklin, Diana, Daniel, Jane and Burgetta. Mr. Cooper, with his family, moved to Williams Co., Ohio, about 1846, remaining there seven years, when they disposed of their farm and moved to Hillsdale Co., Mich., purchasing 240 acres of land; remaining in Michigan nearly four years, he became discouraged with sickness, and again disposed of his land and returned to his native county, where he still remains, one of the stanch men of old Jackson Township, where he has been elected Township Treasurer for twelve or thirteen consecutive years.

COOPER, WILLIAM A., fruit-grower; was born in Richland Co., in December, 1835; his father, Jacob Cooper, was born in Connecticut, in 1793, and moved to Southern Ohio about 1815; he remained there until about 1820, when he came to Sharon, now Jackson Township, and located on the farm now owned by William Kerr. He was married to Miss Lydia Oakley; they had nine children, six of whom are living. His wife, who was born in 1800, died in 1866; he died in 1876, aged 83 years. Mr. Cooper died where he first settled. His son, William A., the subject of this notice, remained at home until he was about 20 years of age; he resided in Shelby about a year; in the fall of 1863, he moved to where he now resides; he gives his attention to fruit-growing. He was married to Miss Sarah Jane Swartz, July, 1859; they had seven children, five of whom are living; Mrs. Cooper died Feb. 16, 1877, aged about 35 years.

COOVER, ISAAC, farmer; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 1828, and spent his youth on his father's farm; he left his native State and came to Ohio in 1862, and lived near Ganges for some ten years; he then moved to Jackson Township, where he has since been living; he is a pleasant neighbor and an excellent farmer; he has the respect of all with whom he deals, as he is a plain, straightforward man. He was married to Mary Dickson, of Cumberland Co., Penn., 1853.

CRUM, ELIZABETH, widow of Isaac Crum, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, February, 1824, in Mifflin Township; her father, John Gates, emigrated to Ohio from New Jersey, about the year 1823, and settled in Richland Co., where he afterward lived; he died in 1860. Isaac Crum was born in Franklin Township, in October, 1817, and spent his youth on his father's farm; in the fall of 1856, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Richland Co., and served three years; he was re-elected in 1859, and served a part of the second term, when he died of consumption, in March, 1861, in Mansfield, aged about 43 years. He was politically a Democrat. Isaac Crum and Elizabeth Gates were married in October, 1844; they had seven children, four of whom are living.

DRAKE, JOHN, farmer. He was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in June, 1806; his mother came to Ohio in 1825, and remained about one year in Stark Co., and then removed to Wayne Co., where she remained about five years; she brought her family of four children with her—William, John, Elizabeth and Jane; two sons having died in Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Drake, her husband, was born, lived and died in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Drake's maiden name was Nancy Hougland; she died in 1855, aged 67 years; William and Elizabeth are dead. While the family were in Wayne Co., John and William contracted to clear and fence fifty acres of land, and split 5,000 rails for an eighty-acre tract in Jackson Township; this is the property now owned by the subject of this sketch, and on which he now resides. In 1831, he, with his mother, came to this county and began the improvement of his land. He had the common experience of most of people who came to the frontier settlements. He has succeeded in making for himself and family a pleasant home. He is of English extraction. His forefathers came to America at a very early date. It is known that the family in England were very wealthy and influential, but on account of political troubles, some of them emigrated, and, unfortunately, the family history has not been handed down so as to keep up that connection which is necessary to establish a claim. There is a vast fortune in England for the Drake family, but at present it cannot be definitely settled. The family date as far back as 1560. Mr. Drake is a man of positive opinions and character, and not easily moved from a position until he is convinced that he is in error. He is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics, he is strongly Democratic. He was married to Miss Susannah Henry March 29, 1838, and as the result

of their union they have ten children, all living—William Drake, the oldest child, is married to Miss Sidney Flora, and resides near Montpelier, Williams Co.; the second child, Elizabeth, is married to James Wareham, and resides in Jackson Township; the third child, Sarah Jane, married Aaron Rambo, and resides in East Lynn, Vermilion Co., Ill.; the fourth child, Daniel, married Mary Jane Trist, and resides in Shelby, she was born in Sidney, Australia; the fifth child, James, married Miss Eva Roushand, and resides near Bridgewater, Williams Co.; the sixth child, Jeremiah, married Miss Roust, of Jackson Township, and resides near Bridgewater, Williams Co.; the seventh child, Mary Ellen, married George H. Smith, and resides in Newton Co., Ind.; Nancy H. married Jacob Rowe, and resides in De Kalb Co., near Butler, Ind.; Susannah is at home with her parents; Samuel, the tenth and last child, is also at home with his parents.

FINICLE, GEORGE, farmer; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 4, 1818. When about 16 years of age, his father, Solomon Finicle, with his family of five children, came to Ohio, and settled in Sec. 24, northwest quarter, where he lived for a number of years; he then moved to Shelby; he returned to Jackson after remaining in Shelby for a few years. He died at his son George's. The subject of this notice left home about 1843, and moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he remained about one year, and then returned; he then purchased the farm and improved it, making all the present improvements. He was married to Miss Rebecca Marks March 10, 1842; they had eight children, six living: Mrs. Finicle died in July, 1856. He was again married, to Miss Minerva McIntire, Nov. 9, 1856; they had three children, two of whom are living. He is of Pennsylvania-German parentage, and is an excellent farmer and respected citizen.

GUMP, JOSIAH, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Nov. 29, 1824. His father, Benjamin Gump, hearing of Ohio and of its fertile lands, resolved to leave his native hills and bring his family to the frontier settlements and hew out for himself and family a home; he entered an 80-acre tract, and set to work to clear away the timber on which to build his new home; he hewed the logs, instead of leaving them round, as was customary in those early days; he first built the center, and some years after added additions to each end; the west addition was occupied as carpenter and cabinet-maker shop for some years; the main part of this building, now occupied by Josiah Gump, is perhaps one of the oldest in Jackson Township, having been built fifty-three years; the trees which surround this building were planted by the elder Gump, and now they spread their branches far and wide; there is a large and beautiful pear-tree standing at the west end of the dwelling which the old gentleman raised from the seed, and of which he enjoyed the fruit for many seasons; during the last years of his life, he was much afflicted with rheumatism; he spent an active life, worked hard, and was "gathered home" in 1870, aged 83; his wife, whose maiden name was Esther Smith, died some time previous; three children survive them—Josiah and two sisters. Josiah has spent his youth on the farm; he is a plain, unassuming man, honest and industrious. He was married to Matilda Cline in 1849; they had seven children; she died in 1864. He was again married, to Miss Eve Bushey, of Shelby, Dec. 25, 1866; they have two children.

HARTMAN, GEORGE. This pioneer was born in Adams Co., Penn., in August, 1801; he is of Pennsylvania-German parentage, and still retains their characteristics; was bound out to learn the weaving trade at 16 years of age; worked at that for some years; his parents died when he was young, and he was therefore thrown out upon the world early in life, which perhaps gave him much of that energy which he displayed in late years, as he has been one of the successful farmers. He emigrated to Ohio in 1828, and remained one year in Stark Co.; he then came to Richland Co., and entered an 80-acre tract of land in Sec. 27; built his first cabin about twenty rods west of his present house, in which he lived some eight or ten years, and then built the present dwelling; like most of the early settlers, he was poor, and was compelled to clear his land by his own industry; he was more fortunate, however, than some of his neighbors who came some years after, as he brought a wagon with him, one of the first in the neighborhood; was called upon frequently to loan his wagon to his less favored neighbors; he frequently would, when called upon, take his own team and go to market, not charging a cent for his services. Some years since, his son prevailed upon him to make his home with him, where he could be better taken care of; he remained several years, but the love of his old home still clung strongly to him, and he returned to his favorite spot which he first selected as his abode. He has a retentive memory, and has the full use of his mental faculties; is pleasant in his manner, and has the esteem of the community. He was married to Miss Catharine Stallsmith, of Adams Co., Penn., March 1, 1827; they had one child.

HARTMAN, JOHN F., farmer; P. O. Shelly; he is the only child of George and Catharine Hartman; he was born March 8, 1830, in Richland Co.; he spent his youth on the old homestead; he is one of the successful and solid men of the township; he is an excellent farmer (his farm contains 434 acres); he is well informed upon the general topics of the day, and takes an interest in the affairs of the township and county, and is an influential citizen. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was married to Miss Louisa Kuhn in March, 1853; they have six children, three sons and three daughters; after he was married, he lived for some years on the old homestead; he then moved to where he now resides, about 1860; he lived some years in the old house, and, in 1870, he built his beautiful and comfortable brick dwelling, which is perhaps the largest brick dwelling in the township.

HAYS, ESTHER C., MRS., widow of Almond Hays; she emigrated from Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1821; she and her husband came by wagon the entire distance; they started on the 18th day of June, and arrived on the 18th day of July; they settled on the farm where she now resides, about three miles southeast from the town of Shelby; they built the first cabin on the north part of the land, where the orchard is now located; the county was sparsely settled, there being but eighteen voters to six miles square; there was no clearing or opening on the farm at the time; it was in strong contrast

to the home she left in Connecticut; wolves howled around the cabin, and the red man frequently presented himself for johnny cake. Mr. Hayes built a blacksmith-shop by driving four stakes in the ground, and covering it with elm bark, which remained some six months, when he built one of a more substantial character; some years after, he built another shop on the site of the present shop where his son now works; it was burnt down some years after; when they first moved into their cabin, they had no door for three weeks; they had no furniture, and when they wanted to warm themselves, they sat down on the end of the puncheons in front of the log fire. Mr. Hayes died April 15, 1856, aged 56 years; Mrs. Hayes was born Oct. 30, 1798, in Fairfield Co., Conn., and was married to Almond Hayes Oct. 9, 1820; they had six children, five boys and one girl; four boys are still living; she is a woman of clear intellect, and had she not been stricken with paralysis some years ago, she would be active, and could relate her trials much more freely; she is spending her days with her son, Lewis C. Hayes, who is a blacksmith, and in connection carries on wagon-making of all kinds; he was born in May, 1839, and has always lived in the vicinity. He was married to Miss Malinda Sanders in 1866; they have two children.

HESS, REUBEN, farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in January, 1841; his father was a minister of the Reformed Church, and came from Bucks Co., Penn., to Columbiana Co., where he remained some time and then removed to Trumbull Co., where he remained several years; he then went to Delaware, Delaware Co., Ohio, and preached some ten years in Delaware and vicinity; he then removed to Galion, Ohio, and preached one year; he then removed to Larue, Marion Co., where he preached one year, and then came to the charge in Shelby, where he preached two years; he purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 28, Jackson Township, where he lived some five years; he moved to Madison; he also preached several years in Pennsylvania; he died in August, 1875; he spent an active life; he was a man of considerable force. The subject of this notice, Reuben Hess, is one of Jackson's successful farmers; he has acquired considerable land, owning 295 acres in one tract; he is a careful farmer. He was married to Miss Margaret Leppo Nov. 20, 1862; they have a family of interesting children. He moved to Springfield Township, where he remained one year, and then removed to where he now resides on the southwest quarter of Sec. 26.

HINES, LEWIS, farmer; he was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 4, 1831. His father, Frederic Hines, emigrated to America in 1840, and remained three years, when he returned and brought his family; he settled in Lancaster Co., Penn.; about the year 1850, he and his son Lewis came to Ohio and remained one summer and returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861, when he emigrated with his family and settled two miles and a half east of Shelby, where he and his wife still reside; he is a careful reader, has a good memory and takes an active interest in the politics of his adopted country; he has the respect and esteem of all his neighbors. The subject of this notice remained in Pennsylvania until 1866, when he came to Ohio and located in Jackson Township, where he still resides; he, like his father, takes an active interest in the affairs of the country as well as the locality in which he lives. He is an ardent Democrat, but does not let his political preferences blind his reason. He was married, Nov. 20, 1854, to Margaret Bleacher, of Pennsylvania; they have five children, all of whom are living.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL, pioneer farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in York Co., Penn., March 26, 1798; about seven years after, his father, Frederic Hoffman, moved to Adams Co., Penn., and settled ten miles north of Gettysburg, where the subject of this notice remained until the fall of 1831, when he emigrated to Ohio and remained over winter two miles south of Mansfield; in the spring of 1832, he came to settle the southeast 80 acres of Sec. 23, which he had entered the fall previous; there had been no work done on the land before this time; he built his first log house a few rods west of where his present house now stands; it is still standing; he is the oldest man living in the township except one; when he came to Ohio, he had a family of three children. He was married to Miss Sarah Stallsmith, of Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1822; they had eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Hoffman still retains his mental faculties and remembers things which happened recently as well as those of an earlier date. Politically, he is a Democrat, from which he never has swerved.

HOFFMAN, J. W., farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1829; his parents came to Ohio in 1831, so that he is now an early settler, although he is a comparatively young man. He helped his father to clear up the farm, and, about the age of 21 years, he commenced farming for his father. He farmed some five years, and then removed to Sharon Township, where he remained two years, and then moved on the farm known as the Rogers' farm. He then moved to where he now resides, which is a portion of the northwest quarter of Sec. 26. Some time after his first purchase, he added 11 acres, and, in August, 1879, he purchased a tract of 25 acres in Sec. 22. Mr. Hoffman is what might be called a self-made man. He started in the world without a dollar, and, by industry and economy, he has been successful. He has aided his children in life; he is considered an excellent farmer. He has been entrusted with several offices in the township; he is a member of the Reformed Church, and an Elder in that body. He was married to Miss Ellen Kuhn, of Plymouth, and as a result of their union they have had a family of eight children, six of whom are living—four daughters and two sons.

HOLTZ, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Perry Co., Penn., in April, 1830; his father emigrated to Ohio and settled in Jackson when George was a child. He spent his young days at home, and when he was but a small boy he was put to work, and helped clear up his father's farm. He was married to Miss Margaret Ott, in January, 1849, who was born in Germany in October, 1830. Her father emigrated to Ohio when she was a child, and settled in Jackson; they had five children, four of whom are living and married, and reside in Jackson. Benjamin Adams Lowe, son-in-law of George Holtz, was born in

Liverpool, England, Feb. 2, 1852. When he was 17 years of age, he emigrated to America. He went West to Miami Co., Kan.; he traveled considerably through Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory; he then returned to England to see his parents and returned to the United States some few months after. He is a man of general knowledge, and is a close observer. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Holtz Feb. 19, 1878.

HORNBERGER, CATHARINE, MRS., widow of Benjamin Hornberger; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., August, 1819; her father, Jacob Snyder, emigrated from Pennsylvania with his family of six children and settled in Stark Co., near Massillon, about 1829. Mrs. Hornberger remained at home until September, 1842, when she was married. Some five years after, her husband came to Richland Co. and purchased 80 acres in the northwest quarter of Sec. 27, where Mrs. Hornberger now resides. He died September, 1853, aged about 48 years. He was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; they had five children, three of whom are living. The children being small at the death of her husband, she was compelled to take the management of the farm and provide for the wants of her family, for which she deserves special credit. She is of Pennsylvania-German parentage. Her oldest son, Hiram, is married to Margaret Cox, and is engaged in railroading at Galion. Samuel, her next son, is married to Sarah May, and resides on the farm. Her daughter Sarah is married to Simon Shatzer, and resides near her. The two deceased were Rebecca and Catharine, aged 14 and 29 years respectively.

HUMMEL, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in March, 1818; he spent his youth on a farm; when 18 years of age, he commenced the trade of saddlery with his brother in Hummelstown, Penn., and continued to follow that trade twenty-five years; desirous of obtaining a farm, he sold his property and emigrated, in 1864, with his family, to Ohio, where he purchased a tract of 80 acres in Madison Township, about two miles north of Mansfield; he remained there about eight years, and sold his farm and purchased the southwest quarter of Sec. 12, where he now resides; he came of Pennsylvania-German parentage; he is an excellent farmer, a pleasant neighbor, and has the respect of the community. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hertzel in December, 1843; they had eight children, five of whom are living.

ILER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Richland Co. Feb. 26, 1842; when he was about 6 months old, his father died and left a family of four small children to be supported by the mother; being poor, she was compelled to put her children out among strangers; she found a pleasant home for them with John F. Rice, the "old soldier," of whom a full notice will be found elsewhere in this book; his mother died when the subject of this notice was about 6 years old, so he was early deprived of the fostering care of a mother; he remained at his adopted home until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 20th O. V. I., for nine months; after he returned home, he resumed farming. He is an ardent Democrat, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the community. He was married to Miss Mary Sheets, of Richland Co.; they have seven children.

KERR, WILLIAM, farmer; he was born in Washington, Penn., Nov. 7, 1810; his father, James Kerr, came to Ohio about 1810, and entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 1, Jackson Township; he then returned to Pennsylvania and at different times came to Ohio, entering some 800 acres; in the year 1820, he, with his family, consisting of himself, wife and four children, came to Ohio and settled where T. C. Dunlap now lives, some four miles east of where Shelby now stands; he cleared up the farm; in 1830, he built a grist-mill on Richland Run, probably the first water-mill in the limits of Jackson Township; it stood several years, and did quite a business; the first miller was Mr. Urie, who milled for several years, and was followed by William Kerr, the subject of this notice; he was followed by Mr. Sellers; the mill stood until 1853, when Mr. Kerr took some of the timber and put it into his barn which he was then building; the mill-race is still to be seen. James Kerr died in May, 1839; his wife survived him for a number of years and died aged over 80 years. William Kerr has resided near where he now lives ever since he has been in Ohio; he has always been engaged on the farm except the time he was occupied as miller. He was married to Nancy N. Crabbs in June, 1849; they had five children, four of whom are living; his wife died in 1862, and he was again married to Sarah Seaton in 1864; they have three children.

KIRKPATRICK, JEREMIAH, farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Perry Co., Penn., in June, 1821; his father, Joseph Kirkpatrick, with his wife and family of six children, emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1831, and remained over winter in Mansfield; he moved north to Jackson and entered an 80-acre tract of land in Sec. 22; he died in 1844; his wife survived him many years, dying in January, 1877, aged about 85 years. The subject of this notice remained with his parents, helping to clear up the farm and do such work as is usual in a new country; he received his education in the district schools of the county; he is a man of general information, and has the confidence and esteem of his neighbors; he is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church; he joined that denomination at an early age, and has very materially aided in building up that body in the community; he is a careful farmer, and his farm bears the marks of good management. He was married to Miss Catherine Flora Nov. 7, 1844; they had eleven children, nine of whom are living.

KIRKPATRICK, AMOS, farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born Aug. 3, 1850, in Jackson Township; he is a son of Jeremiah and Catherine Kirkpatrick; he remained with his parents until he arrived at the age of manhood; he worked at home and in the community until he was married to Miss Christiana Neal, April 23, 1874; they have three children—Elmer Luther, Joseph Lorenzo and Archie Melvin. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Jackson Township March 20, 1852; she has always remained in the vicinity of where she was born; she received her educational training in the common school.

KUHN, MARY, MRS., widow of Jacob Kuhn, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., March, 1827; her father, George Shafer, emigrated to Ohio in 1839, and settled

in Springfield Township, where he remained three years; he then purchased the farm on which his daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, now resides; he died in the fall of 1864,; his wife, the mother of Mrs. Kuhn, whose maiden name was Mary Deitrich, survived him until June, 1866. Jacob Kuhn and Mary Shafer were married in November, 1851; as a result of their marriage they had seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Kuhn died Aug. 25, 1876; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847; he was a man of great force of character; he took an active interest in the Reformed Church, to which he was devotedly attached; he was among the first organizers of the church at Shelby, and was a leader in that body; he was a pillar of the church, and by his death the church lost one of its most active and influential members.

KING, MARY, MRS., P. O. Shelby.

LANDIS, JOHN M., farmer and stock-raiser, and also agent for Halliday's Standard Wind-mill, and also for farming implements generally; he was born in this county in November, 1837; his father emigrated to Ohio from Lancaster Co., Penn., about 1836, and settled in Richland Co.; he purchased the farm now owned by his son; he lived there during his lifetime, and died in March, 1874, aged about 63 years. The subject of this sketch first purchased a tract of land north of where he now lives, and in 1870, the tract on which he now resides; he improved the farm, remodeling the buildings, and has a very comfortable and pleasant home. He is one of those men whom nature has endowed with a natural mechanical genius; he can lay out a building and erect it without making a mistake, although he never learned any trade; this, perhaps, accounts for his love of machinery, which he can handle with ease, seeing at a glance how to work it to the best advantage; he has been selling machinery for eight years, and is widely and favorably known; he is a pleasant man with whom to do business, as he makes it a matter of principle, and states what he believes and knows to be true; he is favorably known. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Finicle in 1859; they have four sons, all living.

LANDIS, ISAAC M., farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in this county Oct. 9, 1842; at the age of 19 years, he enlisted in Company C, 20th O. V. I., and served for about one year, passing through the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill and Vicksburg; after he returned home, he resumed farming; he farmed for two years, and then went into the hardware business in New London for three years; he then sold out and went into the saw-mill business, working in Wyandot for four years; thence to Seneca Co., where he lived two years; he sold out and removed to where he now lives in April, 1875; he had previously purchased the farm. He was married to Miss Ellen Finicle, of Richland Co., Dec. 22, 1864; they have two children—Carrie Ellen and Zuleika Olive.

LASER, C. C., Justice of the Peace, Infirmary Director and farmer; he was born in this county April 28, 1832; his father, John Laser, emigrated from Perry Co., Penn., in the year 1825, and settled in Cass Township. Mr. Laser was one of the Trustees of Plymouth Township, and when the township was about being divided, the name of Cass was proposed by Mr. Laser, after the illustrious statesman of that name, and of whom Mr. Laser was an ardent admirer; the name was adopted. He died in Cass Township in 1857; his wife died in the fall of 1877. Mr. C. C. Laser was elected Justice of the Peace in 1869, which office he has since held; he was elected Infirmary Director in the fall of 1876, and re-elected in the fall of 1879. He is of German extraction; his great-grandfather emigrated from Germany and located in Northampton Co., Penn., and on the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war, he enlisted, and was never heard of afterward, leaving his wife and son, Christian Laser, grandfather of C. C. Laser, who died in Cass Township about the year 1846. Mr. Laser makes a very efficient officer; he is possessed of good judgment, and is regarded as a very judicious and competent man. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in the councils of his party exerts a large influence. He was married to Miss Kezia Fesler Dec. 19, 1852; they have nine children, six boys and three girls.

MILLER, ISAAC H., farmer; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 22, 1816; he spent his youth on the farm; at 19 years of age, he commenced to teach school, which he followed five winters, working on the farm during the summer; in the spring of 1839, he, with his wife, emigrated to Ohio and spent some four years near Ganges; in 1842, he bought 40 acres, which is now the south part of his farm, and moved on it the following year; there was a cabin on the land when he purchased; he lived there six years, and then purchased the northern half of the 80 acres, and moved into the cabin which stood where his present dwelling stands (this was in 1849); this is situated about one and a quarter miles east of Shelby; he cleared up most of his farm; he is of Pennsylvania-German parentage, and has the characteristics of that people. By his industry and economy, he has made for himself and family a pleasant home. He is a close reader, and a man of general information. In politics, he is a Republican, and adheres closely to his party. He is pleasant in his home, hospitable and genial. He was married to Miss Catharine Echternach Dec. 25, 1838, who was born in the year 1818; her parents emigrated to America about the year 1832, and settled in Lancaster, Penn., where her father died; her mother survived him a number of years, dying at her daughter's, Mrs. Miller. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—four girls and three boys.

MILLER, BENJAMIN E., farmer; he was born near Ganges Oct. 24, 1839. He was married to Miss S. J. Finicle in May, 1862; they have seven children, all living; at about the age of 22, he moved near where Isaac Landis now lives, and some six months after, he moved on the J. M. Landis farm, where he remained one year, when he went to where he now lives, in Jackson Township. He is a man of general intelligence, and, like his father, Isaac H. Miller, is a Republican in politics, and adheres strictly to the views of his party. He is a genial gentleman, and has the entire respect of his neighbors.

MORTHLAND, ELIAS W., farmer, was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in December, 1847; his father, Abraham Morthland, came from Pennsylvania, and settled

in Crawford Co., Ohio; he was a minister for many years, and left a record of which his children may well be proud; he died June 22, 1876, aged about 85; his wife still survives him. Elias was married to Miss Rachel Wells March 5, 1867; they had two children. Mr. Morthland is a man of good social qualities, and has the confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances.

MORTHLAND, J. D., was born July 25, 1839, in Polk Township, Crawford Co.; he remained with his father until September, 1853, receiving his education at the district schools. He married Miss Elizabeth H. Copeland, Feb. 7, 1860. Mr. Morthland moved from Crawford to Richland Co. in September, 1853, where he has remained up to the present time, engaging in the boot and shoe business for a short time; becoming tired of the close, confining life, he disposed of his business and removed with his wife to a more congenial life on a farm. Abraham Morthland, his father, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., where he followed teaming until he was 18 years of age, when he emigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Susan Miller, and by their union had six children—four of whom are living—Hannah, John, Joseph D. and Susan Lucinda; he remained in Columbiana Co. about six years, where he continued teaming for two years, at the end of which time he disposed of his team, doing any work he could find during the remainder of his stay in Columbiana Co.; he then moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, purchasing 80 acres of land—commonly termed the Abraham Morthland homestead—where he remained until September, 1853, and from there came to Richland Co.; entering the ministry about the year 1839, he was always considered one of the leaders in the Baptist Church. His life has been worthy the imitation of children, relatives and friends. J. D., the subject of this sketch, is a man of more than ordinary ability, conscientious, energetic, pleasant and honorable.

MYERS, J. D., farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 24, 1828. When he was 6 months old, his father, Adam Myers, with his wife and seven children, came to Richland Co., and settled in Sharon, now Jackson Township, where the subject of this notice now resides; at that time, there was not an improvement between Spring Mills and where Gen. Wilson lived, which is now in the corporate limits of Shelby. The subject of this notice, so far as can be found, is now the second earliest living settler in what is now the territory of Jackson. The elder Myers built his log cabin on Sec. 27, about a rod south of the present dwelling; this cabin stood a number of years, and in its place was erected a more commodious dwelling in the shape of a hewed-log house, which was located about one rod north of the cabin, and on the site of the substantial and fine dwelling which Mr. Myers erected in 1875. His father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Howard, was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; they were married in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1824, and then came to this county in 1829. Mr. Myers, Sr., died in December, 1855, aged about 75 years; his wife died in April, 1859, aged 72 years. Mr. Myers is an excellent farmer, and fully understands the care of land; is a good citizen. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; politically, he is a Democrat. He is also a self-made man, as he commenced life without a dollar, and worked until he was 25 years of age for his father, considering it his duty, and feels that he has been amply repaid for all he has done for his parents, as he has been blessed with success in his efforts. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Feighner in September, 1853; they have had six children, four of whom are living—Sarah C., married to William Kirkpatrick, and resides in Shelby; Adam F., is an artist; William H. and Malissa, are at home.

NILES, ANN, MRS., pioneer, and widow of Eli Niles, whose maiden name was Fulton; was born near Bath, in the State of New York, Oct. 11, 1809. When she was about 14 years of age, her parents came from Ontario Co., N. Y., with a family of eight children, to Mansfield, where they remained over winter; in the spring they moved to Sharon Township, on land of Judge Gamble, where they resided about ten years, and then removed to Seneca Co., Ohio, where Mr. Fulton purchased two quarter-sections of land, on which they remained during his life. The subject of this notice was married to John Gelaspie in April, 1836, in Seneca Co.; they had one child, George, who was born in October, 1838; he met with an accident which resulted in death, by the explosion of a cannon at a jollification over the capture of Vicksburg, in Shelby, July 8, 1863; he died Aug. 1, 1863. Mr. Gelaspie died in April, 1839. November, 1848, she was married to Eli Niles; they had no children; he died in May, 1875. Mrs. Niles is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, which she joined when 23 years of age.

PICKING, J. W., carpenter, builder and farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in April, 1835; his father, Henry Picking, with his family of six children, emigrated to Ohio in 1845 (three having previously come out), and purchased 40 acres of the southwest quarter of Sec. 10. Mrs. Picking died in the spring of 1873. Mr. Picking survived his wife until May, 1879; he was some 81 years old. The subject of this notice, about the age of 18 years, commenced the trade of carpenter with Patrick Barnes, which he has since followed in connection with his farm. He is a quiet citizen and a good neighbor. He was married to Miss Mary Cutler in February, 1857; they have five children. He moved to where he now resides in 1874.

ROBERTS, JESSE, pioneer farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in July, 1806; his father, John Roberts, came from Virginia to Pennsylvania and settled near what is now the village of Frankfort, Beaver Co., at an early date in the history of that country; he died in 1876, aged about 96 years. His mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Dungan, died some years before. His grandfather served under Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war. The subject of this notice remained in Pennsylvania until the year 1833, when he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Sharon, now Jackson, Township, about two miles southeast of Shelby, or which at that time was known as Gamble's Mills. He built a log house on the ground on which his present dwelling is now situated; he had

the usual experience of early settlers. He takes an interest in the history of his adopted county; he is hospitable and genial in his manners. He was married to Miss Catharine Feighner in March, 1850; they had five children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Roberts was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in December, 1820; her father, Jonas Feighner, came to Richland Co. in 1827; he died in 1860.

ROUSH, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1806; his father, Godfrey Roush, emigrated to Perry Co., Penn., when the territory was included in Cumberland Co. He settled in the western part of the county. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he volunteered and marched from Carlisle, Penn., to Canada, where he was in the assault on Fort Mack and several other minor engagements. He remained in the army about one year, and returned home at the close of the war. He cleared up his land and remained in Perry Co. until 1834, when he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and settled about one mile south of Shelby on the farm now owned by William Wareham, where he and his wife lived and died. The subject of this sketch was hired out until he was 20 years of age, his father using his wages. About the age of 20, he went to learn the trade of cooper, at which he served one year for nothing. After he worked one year at the trade, he then did anything by which he could make some money. He knew full well the value of money, and he saved all the money he made, except what would buy his clothing, so when he found himself able he purchased the 160 acres of land where he now lives. The primitive forest covered the entire tract, but, nothing daunted, he built a one-story log house near his present dwelling and commenced the arduous task of clearing away the timber. Some years later, he built another log house of two stories, in which he lived until he built his present brick residence. He belongs to that honest, hard-working class of Pennsylvania Germans. He takes just pride in relating his early trials. He was married to Miss Margaret Laser, of this county, in March, 1834; they had twelve children, nine of whom are living; his wife died in January, 1863.

SELLERS, JOHN E., farmer and stock-raiser; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 3, 1845, and spent his young days in the village of St. Thomas, attending school until about the age of 16, when he enlisted in Co. H, 2d Penn. V. I, for three months; after coming home, he went to learn the trade of cabinet-making, at which he worked for some time, but, as the excitement of war was running high, he quit the trade and, in August, 1862, he again enlisted in Co. H, 126th Penn. V. I., for nine months; he participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; he was discharged, with his regiment, May 25, 1863; he returned home and remained till January, 1864, when he the third time enlisted in the 20th Penn. V. C. for three years, and served in the Shenandoah Valley; participated in the battles of that memorable time, closing with the battle of South Side Railroad, where he was wounded in the right ear and side of the neck; the wound was in a dangerous place, and perhaps an eighth of an inch closer would have taken his life; he was taken to the hospital at Washington, where he remained some time, and was transferred to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was discharged in June, 1865; he then returned to Franklin Co., Penn., where he resided a short time and emigrated to this county; he worked at his trade in Shelby until the spring of 1869; he then removed to where he now resides, in Jackson Township, where he is engaged at farming. He is a man of positive convictions, and does not fear to speak his sentiments fully, but always with respect to those with whom he comes in contact. He is an ardent Democrat; is an agreeable and social gentleman, and exerts an influence in his neighborhood; he is fond of reading, and is gathering a library of the standard books of the day. He was married to Miss Susannah Laser in November, 1868; they have three children.

SHADE, JEREMIAH, farmer, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1844; he spent his youth with his parents; he worked at the carpenter trade for some time; he commenced farming in 1868. He was married to Miss Rebecca Hull April 12, 1866; they have two children—Minnie Adie, born Jan. 28, 1868, and E. Wilber, March 14, 1875. Mr. Shade is regarded as an excellent farmer. Mrs. Shade was born in Jackson Township April 11, 1847, on the farm owned by Andrew Snyder. Her father, John Hull, came from Adams Co., Penn., in the spring of 1842, and settled in the southwestern part of Jackson; he died Sept. 15, 1865. His wife, whose maiden name was Stock, survived him until April 5, 1875. Jacob Shade, father of Jeremiah, was born in Perry Co., Penn.; he emigrated to Ohio in 1855. Mrs. Shade, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Messenger, was also born in Perry Co., Penn.; they had eleven children, eight of whom are living; they have retired from active farming and reside in Shelby.

SHELDON, MARIA, MRS., widow of Alvah Sheldon; she was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1801; her maiden name was Cotton; she emigrated, with her uncle, to Penfield, N. Y., near Rochester, when she was about 23 years of age. She was married to Mr. Sheldon in September, 1825, and remained near Rochester some twelve years; they then moved to the town of Royalton, Niagara Co., where they remained nineteen years; they then emigrated to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where they lived three years; thence to Richland Co. in the fall of 1857, where she has since resided. Mr. Sheldon was born in Vermont Aug. 17, 1799; he died in Richland Co. in September, 1858. Mrs. Sheldon is a lady who stands well in the community; she is the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living—four boys and three girls; six of them live in Richland Co. and one lives in Greene Co., N. Y. Her daughter, Mrs. Mary P. Porter, was born in September, 1839, in Niagara Co., N. Y.; she was married to John Porter in November, 1865. Mr. Porter died in October, 1866, leaving one son.

SHERRICH, THOMAS, farmer; he was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1842; when he was about 4 years old his parents left Wayne Co. and settled in Jackson Township; some three years after his father died, and left his mother to take care of the family and pay some debts which were against the farm; and by economy and industry the farm was saved and the

debts all paid; the subject of this sketch worked upon the farm until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Co. H, 64th O. V. I. for the term of three years; Capt. Lord commanded the company. They went into camp at Mansfield, and remained about six weeks; they then went to Louisville, Ky., and joined the army of the Cumberland, and he was in most of the engagements in which his regiment participated; the regiment belonged to the 4th Army Corps, Third Division; he was discharged at Cincinnati in February, 1864, having served three years and four months. He is an excellent farmer and an honorable and respected citizen. He was married to Miss Catherine A. Briner January, 1867; they had two interesting girls.

SNYDER, JOHN, farmer; he was born in Richland Co., December, 1838; he spent his youth in Ohio until the year 1854, when his parents went to Adair Co., Mo., where they lived and died; he remained in Missouri, working at the carpenter trade, until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the 5th Mo. V. I., and served some time; he then joined the cavalry, and then went into a battery of artillery, and was mustered into the Confederate service in Memphis, Tenn., in 1862, and was in several engagements in Missouri, including Pea Ridge, Lexington and Corinth, Miss.; he was taken prisoner at Champion Hill, Miss.; he was taken to Young's Point, thence to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, thence to Ft. Delaware, thence to Point Lookout, where he was paroled; he then struck north to York, Penn., where he worked at his trade on the N. C. R. R. for some time, and then returned to Richland Co., Ohio., his former home, where he worked at his trade until December, 1867; he has since been farming. He is a man of considerable originality; he is quiet in his manner, and does not interfere with the opinions of others; he was married to Miss Lydia A. Laser, of Richland Co., December, 1867; they had four children as the result of their union, three living; Mrs. Snyder was born in Jackson Township, in April, 1840.

STOVER, JOHN, pioneer farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in May, 1823. His father, John Stover, emigrated to Richland Co. with his family of six children in 1835, and settled about two miles and a half southeast of Shelby, near what is now known as Taylortown, where he purchased the farm which his son now owns; he died in January, 1852. The subject of this notice resides on the old homestead, where his father first settled; he never received any education, but by his natural ability he has acquired considerable property, and he is looked upon by his neighbors as an honest and reliable man; his ancestors were Pennsylvania Germans, and he has inherited their characteristics, that of honesty and industry; he is a careful farmer. He was married to Miss Leah Landis in February, 1853; three of their children are now living.

VINSON, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shelby; was born in Knox Co. June 21, 1833; he passed his youth on a farm; at the age of 21, he went to Dayton, where he remained a short time; he then went to Plymouth, Ohio, where he learned the trade of marble-cutting; he then went to Mount Hilliard, Knox Co., where he remained one year; then went to Shelby and engaged in marble-cutting, under the firm name of Hersheiser & Vinson, but the business not being profitable, the firm failed, and left considerable debts unpaid; after the failure, he moved to Jackson Township, on the farm which is known as the Lantz farm, where he remained five years; he was still struggling with poverty, and he resolved to make another effort in the marble business; he sold work for a party in Mansfield for a short time, and saved enough money to buy a small stock; he brought it home, and succeeded in selling it, soon thereby enabling him to purchase more material; his shop was located near where he now resides; this was about the fall of 1863; he followed the trade in Jackson about seven years; he sold work for different parties for about six years; his health failing him, he went to farming; he is a careful and successful farmer; he has a very pleasant home, and built one of the most comfortable and substantial dwellings in the township. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in his party. He was married to Miss Catharine Lantz in May, 1858; they had one child—Annie S. C., who is married to George Hartman; his wife died in the spring of 1863. He was again married to Mrs. Catharine Laser; they have one child—Curtis E. Mr. Vinson has, by dint of industry, succeeded in making himself a competence.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM W., clergyman; he is a son of Rev. James Anderson, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was Pastor of the Lexington (Ohio) Presbyterian Church from the spring of 1854 to the spring of 1864. The subject of this sketch was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and was brought up in a village; during his early life, his mother taught a female boarding-school; in 1854, he came with his parents to Lexington, Ohio, and attended the high school of that place; in the fall of 1855, he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1859, and then entered the theological seminary of Allegheny City, Penn., where he finished his course in 1862; his first charge was in Chesterville, Morrow Co., Ohio, where he remained six years and a half; his next charge was at Shelby, Ohio, at which place he remained eight years, and then came to Bellville Jan. 1, 1877, and took the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of that place, which position he now fills. Mr. Anderson was born Nov. 6, 1839, and was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Urie, of Ashland, Ohio, June 29, 1865; their children are Urie, born March 23, 1866, died in infancy; Clara L., born June 2, 1867; Dora E., Dec. 4, 1872; Mary, July 30, 1879. Mr. Anderson is a most estimable citizen, an able minister,

scholarly, selects his expressions with great care, is pathetic, modest, refined and mild.

ALEXANDER, HARRISON, was born in Waldo Co., Me.; he worked on a farm and in a saw-mill until he came to Bellville, in the fall of 1850; here he worked in a foundry three years, and then commenced to deal in paper, which he continued until 1866; since then, he has given his attention to farming, and the variety of business conducted under the name of Alexander & Zents. He was born Feb. 12, 1823, and married, Aug. 18, 1850, to Amanda Weymouth, who was born July 27, 1829; children—Miller was born July 19, 1852; Hannah, Dec. 6, 1854; Harry, Nov. 15, 1866.

ARMSTRONG, HEZEKIAH, farmer, resides on a part of Section 29, where he owns over 200 acres of land; he is a son of James Armstrong, who landed in this township Dec. 25, 1817; he died Oct. 20, 1850, and was almost 75 years old. Mr. H. Armstrong was born Nov. 5, 1819, and was brought up on the farm he now owns; his companion, Rosan Flook, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 17, 1820, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1828. Mr. Armstrong was married Nov. 10, 1845; children—Alvina, born Sept. 9, 1847; John, May 18, 1849; Elizabeth, Aug. 11, 1851; Eli C., Aug. 12, 1853; Mariah, Dec. 16, 1854; Eliphalet, Feb. 9, 1857; Sarah, Aug. 1, 1859; Leva, April 8, 1862. Mr. Armstrong built a fine barn on his premises in 1871, and, in later years, remodeled his residence, so that his farm is well improved, and by diligence to his avocation, he has made himself independent.

AUNGST, SAMUEL S., farmer. He is the son of George Aungst, who was born in Pennsylvania, and in boyhood moved to Virginia; here he married Elizabeth Zimmerman, and Samuel was born April 11, 1805. When 6 months old, his parent moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, and after the war of 1812, moved to Jefferson Township; there were two sons and seven daughters in the family. Samuel married Catherine Spayde Nov. 9, 1829, and five sons and seven daughters were born to them; a son died in infancy, the remaining are yet living. Mrs. Aungst was born in Pennsylvania March 26, 1811.

AUNGST, GEORGE W., farmer. He resides on a part of Sec. 15, Jefferson Township; he is a son of Samuel Aungst, and was born in Richland Co. July 17, 1830. He was married, Dec. 29, 1859, to Samantha Swank, a daughter of John Swank, and was born in Jefferson Township May 12, 1840; they have two children—Anna Eliza, born Dec. 11, 1860, and Lewis D., born March 26, 1866; Mr. Aungst commenced to keep house near where he now lives; he built a barn on his farm in 1867, and a neat dwelling-house in 1872–73; he was Township Assessor in 1868–69, and Land Assessor in 1880. Mr. Aungst is one of Jefferson Township's valuable citizens.

AUNGST, DANIEL, farmer. He was born on the northeast quarter of Sec. 8, and has lived on it since birth, excepting eight years that he resided in Bellville; he was born March 5, 1824, and is the only survivor of his father's family. He was married, Nov. 7, 1848, to Elizabeth Langham, daughter of Robert Langham and Sarah Kinney; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1820; they had eight children, all of which died in infancy but one, Marcellus; she was born Jan. 17, 1858. Mr. Aungst held the office of Township Trustee one term.

BEACH, ABIJAH I., M. D., was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Oct. 16, 1804, and brought up on a farm; at a proper age he was placed in an academy, and in March, 1825, he took the degree of M. D.; he visited Ohio in 1820, and in 1826, came to Bellville, and has made it his ostensible home since; he was engaged with Judge Jackson in various mercantile enterprises, and enterprises on his own responsibility until 1850; since then he has led an active life in the field of speculation, and practiced medicine extensively. In 1857, he traveled over the most important countries of Europe and visited the most noted cities and extensive hospitals; in 1868, he opened a hospital in Bellville, and enjoyed a good patronage until he retired in 1877. He is now leading an active business life, having a large grocery and notion store in Bellville, under his supervision, and giving some attention to the practice of medicine. He was married to Elizabeth Jackson May 15, 1831; she was born May 15, 1816, and died Aug. 5, 1875.

DAY, CYRUS, retired farmer, Bellville; his parents emigrated from Washington Co., Penn., in the year 1815, and located in Troy Township. Mr. Day is one of a family of twelve children, and is the seventh in order; he was born May 18, 1819; he received such an education as those times afforded, which was quite meager. He was married in 1846, and remained one year on the home place, when he removed to Jefferson Township, on a farm known as the Shultz farm, where he remained about four years; he then moved on the farm with his father-in-law, John Markey, and shortly after his arrival here, he bought the farm, and remained on it about five years, when he sold and bought a farm of F. M. Fitting, adjoining the corporation of Bellville; he resided here about five years, and then sold out and purchased the property where he now resides. Mr. Day has raised a family of six children, five of whom are living.

BELL, ROBERT, deceased; he was a descendant of English and Scotch parents, and was born about 1755; in 1781, he resided in Sussex Co., N. J., and in 1796, moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, and between 1813 and 1815, moved to where Bellville now is, and purchased a quarter-section of land of James McCluer. Robert Bell, Jr., came the same year, and settled on the site of Bellville, whose children, in the order of their births are John, William, Zephaniah, Sarah, Mary, Nancy, Peter, Robert F., Jonathan W. and Aaron, by his first wife, and Frank, by his second wife. William Bell was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1805, and came to Richland County with his father, and was his main assistance in clearing up his farm, a part of Section 7, on which he moved soon after 1815. He was married to Susan Strong Dec. 6, 1831; he resided in Jefferson Township till he moved to Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1840, where he died in the fall of 1847; the family returned to Bellville, and Mrs. Bell died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dewey, of Omaha, Neb, in 1875, while on a visit, aged 66 years; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., July 4, 1809; their children are George S., born Nov. 14, 1832; Rezin W., Aug. 25, 1834; Eliza A., July 4, 1837; Sarah Jane, March 14,

1840; Emeline M., June 26, 1843; Susan, May 10, 1845. George S. followed a mercantile life in Bellville till 1875, when he was chosen Clerk in the Ohio Penitentiary; in 1876, Steward of the Central Ohio Insane Asylum; in 1877, he resigned this position to accept a very important Federal one at Washington. He was married to Eliza M. Morrow in 1863, and has one child—Gracie. Rezin W. served an apprenticeship at the turner's trade in Mansfield, Ohio, and worked two years at the trade in Missouri; he returned to Bellville in 1858, and went to California, where he worked at his trade six months, and then went to mining on Moquelumne Hill; he followed this about three years, and spent the remainder of eight years in the hardware business; during the war, he was the leading man in raising the Moquelumne Hill Rifle Company, that tendered its service to the Federal Government; in 1866, he formed a partnership with his brother, in the dry-goods business, in Bellville, and continued till 1876, when they retired. He received an appointment as an officer in the United States Senate, which he filled till 1879, when the Senate became Democratic; he resided in Bellville in 1880. He was married to Catharine Bonor July 31, 1872, and has one child—Bertha, who was born Aug. 15, 1874; Mrs. Bell was born March 31, 1843. The four daughters were all school-teachers; Eliza was Postmistress in Bellville over twelve years, which position she resigned in 1877, voluntarily.

CASSEL, HENRY R., farmer; he was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., in April, 1809, and came to Jefferson Township in 1842, and has since lived in it. He was married to Sarah Price June 25, 1825; she was born in 1806; their children are Abraham, Samuel, Yellis, Daniel, Henry, Harrison, Caleb, Sarah and Rolandes. Caleb went to the army, in the 13th O. V. C., and was wounded in the right knee at the battle of Petersburg, on July 28, 1864, and died in the hospital Aug. 30, 1864. Mr. Cassel's first wife died when quite aged, and he was married to Mary A. Adams March 29, 1877.

CHARLES, WILLIAM F., carpenter and farmer; he was born near Cleveland Aug. 7, 1825; his father, John Charles, was born in Chester Co., Penn., and from there moved near Cleveland, where he was married. He moved to Richland Co., in February, 1841, and settled in Washington Township; the subject of this sketch commenced to work at the carpenter trade in 1847, and followed it more or less of the time to the present; he was married March 15, 1849, to Christeann Mowry, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 6, 1828, and came with her parents, Jacob and Catharine (Teeter) Mowry, to Richland Co. when 1 year old; her parents died in Richland Co. Children—Melissa, was born Dec. 19, 1849; Sarah Frances, July 30, 1852; Willard Benton, Dec. 1, 1856; Luella May, Nov. 27, 1859. Sarah F. died Sept. 19, 1858. Melissa was married to Theodore Dean Aug. 22, 1872; he was born in Jefferson Township, Dec. 19, 1847; they have two children. In 1857, Mr. Charles moved to Licking Co., and kept store in Homer till 1861, when he returned to Bellville, and has made it his home since; he owns a farm just south of town, and devotes his time to agriculture, carpenter work, threshing grain in its season, and dealing in stock; the last-named business he commenced about two years ago.

CRAIN, WILLIAM P., was born in Morris Co., N. J., Jan., 11, 1796, and came to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1818; after remaining about two years he returned to his native State, where he lived till 1840, at which date he came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and engaged in coopering; at the end of about five years he moved to Fredericks-town and opened a grocery; he next moved to Palmyra, and in the fall of 1853 to Bellville; in the fall of 1855, he moved on a small farm south of Bellville, where he has since lived. He was first married to Mary Jane Haines, and six children were born to them; she died in 1849, and on Aug. 17, 1851, he was married to Lucinda Walker, who was born Jan. 4, 1812; two sons were born to them—William L., May 25, 1853, and George Edwin, March 31, 1855. Edwin married Jennie Garber, daughter of David L. Garber, deceased, Nov. 13, 1879.

DIVELBISS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, farmer; born in Jefferson Township Dec. 15, 1850; a year or two after his birth his father moved into Worthington Township, where he grew to manhood. He was married to Mary E. Kanaga, third child of John F. Kanaga, Jan. 16, 1872; she was born Sept. 1, 1851; they moved near his father's, where they remained one year; then on his farm near Mt. Carmel Church. Children—Charles S., born Jan. 26, 1875, died Nov. 21, 1875; Harry, born Aug. 31, 1876; Hattie, July 16, 1878. He united with the Evangelical Church in 1872, his wife in early life; Mr. D. at times has held church offices, and superintended the Sabbath school; he built his residence in 1872.

DONAUGH, WILLIAM, born in Mercer Co., Penn., May 22, 1829; he came with his parents to Williams Co., Ohio, when yet young; from there his parents moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they lived a few years and then emigrated to Jefferson Township. He was brought up a farmer, which occupation has always received his attention. He was united in matrimony to Sarah Garber Dec. 21, 1854, she being the oldest living child of David Garber, and was born Feb. 20, 1833; their children, in order, are as follows: Amos W., born Nov. 26, 1855; Samuel Benton, Feb. 16, 1858; David Milton, Aug. 7, 1860; Susan Samantha, Jan. 17, 1863; William Henry, Sept. 17, 1866; John Clinton, Feb. 27, 1869; Levi Elroy, Nov. 23, 1871. Mr. Donaugh and wife united with the United Brethren Church about the year 1861. He commenced housekeeping with a few dollars of his own earnings, and is now the owner of a well-improved farm, a part of Sec. 27.

DONAUGH, AMOS WILSON, farmer; was born in Jefferson Township Nov. 26, 1855, and brought up on a farm. He entered the matrimonial relation with Mary Alice Garber Aug. 23, 1876; she is the oldest child of Lewis Garber, and her mother's maiden name was Mary Mock; she was born in Jefferson Township March 16, 1858; they lived on the farm with her father about two years; they then lived a short time in a building one-half a mile away, and, in October, 1879, moved about two and a half miles east of Bellville. They remained there the following winter, and, in the spring, came upon the homestead his father bought, being a part of Sec. 26, Jefferson Township.

DURBIN, SCOTT (deceased), was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1791, and moved to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1804, and soon after to Knox Co. and took a job of clearing 25 acres for Amos Rice, near Ankneytown, for 160 acres near Bellville. He was married to Margaret Davis in 1812, and moved in a small cabin he built about one and a half miles south of Bellville. He assisted in driving the Greentown Indians and served in the war a short time. From this first cabin, he built one on his own land and moved into it. He next moved southwest of Bellville three miles, then two miles south of Mt. Vernon, then near Ankneytown, Where he discontinued housekeeping. He died in Williams Co., Ohio, in November 1863. Mrs. Durbin was born in Virginia, near the Warm Springs, in 1792, and moved to Mt. Vernon when 17 years of age. At this date, March, 1880, she is alive and in the 88th year of her age. His children are George W., born July 14, 1813; John, Sept. 10, 1815; Mary H., Oct. 6, 1817; Samuel, Sept. 17, 1819; Lorenzo, Sept. 7, 1821; Elizabeth, Sept. 23, 1824; Simeon, May 19, 1827; Isabel, Aug. 14, 1829; Scott, Sept. 5, 1833; Thomas, May 27, 1835; William, April, 1837.

DURBIN, JEHU, was born in Jefferson Township Sept. 14, 1824, and is a son of Thomas Durbin; he was brought up on a farm. He was married Feb. 20, 1849, to Nancy Aungst; they commenced to keep house in Jefferson Township, and have lived in it to this day; Mrs. Durbin was born in the township also, on Dec. 17, 1822, and is a daughter of George Aungst, who migrated to Jefferson Township in an early day; their children are Lorenzo D., born Dec. 10, 1849; Sarah Jane, Aug. 6, 1851; George W., March 14, 1853; Samuel, Dec. 26, 1854; Joseph J., Dec. 1, 1856; James C., Jan. 28, 1859; Arabella, March 4, 1861; Aaron, April 25, 1863; Lorenzo was married to Mary Elizabeth Teeter, Dec. 23, 1875, and has two sons; George W. was married to Elizabeth Garber in 1879. Mr. Durbin has held the office of Township Trustee, and other local offices. Farming has been his main occupation through life; when young, he did some teaming to and from the lake, and of late years has given his attention largely to stock-growing. He was in the war of the rebellion as a teamster. Samuel, his third son, has been successfully teaching school for several years.

ELLER, JACOB, farmer; was born in Jefferson Township Sept. 5, 1851, and was married Jan. 10, 1875; she is a daughter of Samuel Hamilton, and was born in Jefferson Township Aug. 5, 1856; their oldest child was born Jan. 30, 1876; Almira Ellen was born Sept. 22, 1877, and Minnie Alice April 1, 1879. Mr. Eller is Joseph Eller's oldest child; he has made his residence in Jefferson Township since his marriage.

EVARTS, REUBEN, was born near Hamilton, Canada, Dec. 12, 1809, and came with his father to Richland in February, 1816, who settled in Jefferson Township in March, 1817; in 1834, he purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 16. On April 5, 1840, he married Rebecca Howard, who was born in Somerset Co., Penn., April 12, 1818, and made said purchase their home during their married life; the children born to them were twelve—Andrew, Cyrus, Eli and Levi, Annette, Reuben, Comfort A., Alverda, Robert, Rebecca J., John H. and Sarah C.; Eli and Levi are twins, the former born late in 1843 and the latter early in 1844; Cyrus died Feb. 8, 1844; Mrs. Evarts died Sept. 21, 1876. Eli was married to Sarah Lafferty Dec. 22, 1868; Reuben, Jr., to Annette Rhodes Dec. 22, 1870; Andrew to Mariah Stanton Feb. 20, 1871; Alverda to Peter Horn Sept. 17, 1874; Comfort Ann to James M. Reed Sept. 24, 1874; Levi to Ella C. Ridenour Dec. 2, 1874; Annette to Adam H. Zimmers Dec. 28, 1875; Robert to Abbie B. Cutting Oct. 10, 1877; Rebecca to Joseph Shelly Feb. 20, 1879. Mr. Evarts is a descendant of two families of Massachusetts; his grandfathers, Gilbert Evarts and Joel Bigelow, moved to Addison Co., Vt., in 1755; here Timothy Evarts was born, brought up, and married. Before the war of 1812, he was engaged in the business of transportation on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and had his home near Hamilton, in Canada; here Reuben was born. At the opening of the war, Timothy Evarts, with others, were requested to take the oath of allegiance in support of the British, and upon their refusal, were persecuted, arrested and paroled; at the close of the war, he was destitute, by confiscation of property and other privations, and he, in company with others, procured two row-boats and commenced a journey for Ohio; by much tribulation and braving many dangers, he succeeded in reaching the new purchase, and in March, 1817, arrived in Jefferson Township; in 1818, he entered the west half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 22. He was the first Clerk of Jefferson Township as now constituted, taught school, and became a valuable citizen in many respects; he died on the northeast quarter of Sec. 16, in 1846. Reuben Evarts, whose name heads this article, commenced to teach school in 1827 or 1828, and taught fourteen winter terms in succession, excepting 1836–37, when he took a journey to Iowa; in 1828, he commenced to work on the Ohio Canal, and labored on it two summers; in 1831, he commenced to make pumps, and for twelve years it was his exclusive summer occupation. Mr. Evarts has filled all the township offices; in 1843, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued in the office thirty-six years, during which time he solemnized over three hundred marriages, settled thirty-six estates, wrote many wills in Richland, Knox, Morrow, Ashland, Sandusky and Ashtabula Cos., and no decision of his was ever reversed on appeal or error; he was an agent of the Washington Sanitary Commission during its existence. Mr. R. has taken an active interest in preserving the pioneer history of Richland Co., and is one of the best-informed men on this subject. He resides on his farm south of Bellville, and is yet vigorous in body and mind, and spending his days in the enjoyment of home and social surroundings.

FARQUHAR, ALBERT G., farmer; born in Frederick Co., Md., May 20, 1804; he came with his father to Ohio in 1805, and the next year to Knox Co., in which he lived until after marriage. He was united in matrimony to Hannah Gibson on the 11th of December, 1837; she was born May 15, 1808, and came with her parents to Knox Co. in 1818. He still resided in Knox Co. after marriage until December, 1852, when he bought a part of Sec. 31, in Jefferson Township, where he has since lived. Children—Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1832; Ruth Ann, July 5, 1834; Amanda Malvina, June 19, 1840. The mother died Dec. 3, 1871. Mr. Farquhar

was Assessor at one time; he has always led a harmless and peaceable life.

FISHER, IRWIN D., merchant, Bellville, Ohio; he was born in Bellville Dec. 5, 1844, and, during his early life, assisted his father in managing a meat market; he received his education in Bellville, with the exception of one year at the Ohio Wesleyan University and one year at Elyria, Ohio. He was married to Barilla Elston, who was a daughter of William Elston, Sr., and she was born in Andover, Mass., Sept. 11, 1845; she came with her parents to Ohio in 1845; they were married Nov. 14, 1866, and the following are the names of their children: Burke, born Aug. 26, 1867; Willie, Jan. 23, 1869; Addie, Sept. 17, 1872; Fred, March 3, 1874; Rose, May 2, 1876; Mary E., Dec. 12, 1878. In 1867, Mr. Fisher formed a business relation with J. Weaver and embarked in the produce and grocery business; after they dissolved partnership, one of his brothers became his partner, and this firm in turn was succeeded by Fisher & Neily; in 1876, Mr. Fisher assumed control of the business and has successfully conducted it to the present, and the house of Irwin D. Fisher is one of the first groceries in the village; he was Village Clerk three years and Councilman four, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Fisher's father, Daniel Fisher, was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1816; he learned the tanner's trade; in 1840, he commenced to butcher in Bellville and continued in the business about thirty years. He was married, Feb. 13, 1844, to Mary E. Poppleton, who was born in Knox Co. June 18, 1824, and the children born to them were the subject of this sketch, Julia, Samuel and Frank.

FITTING, FREDERICK M, was born in Knox Co., one-half a mile south of Ankneytown, Oct. 27, 1810. His father came to this place in 1802, and, in 1813, moved into Jefferson Township, on Sec. 33; a few years later, he purchased land adjoining this on the west, on which he died. Casper Fitting came from Chester Co., Penn., to Knox Co. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and agriculture has been his main occupation in life, and he has made Bellville his home, with one or two exceptions, to the present; in 1830, he commenced to deal in Western land and has given his attention to it ever since; he now owns about 1,000 acres; in 1838, he became interested in a dry-goods store in Bellville, and continued in this line here and in Worthington Township about ten years; in 1847, he built the mill west of Bellville; in 1850, he took the contract of building the S., M. & N. R. R. from Mansfield to Bellville; he commenced work in January, 1850, and arrived at Bellville in August of the same year; he did a greater part of the grading, built the bridges and laid the iron; he also furnished the ties for the road six miles below Bellville; Mr. Fitting never received but a small amount of his dues, losing about $20,000; in 1875, he built an excellent residence in Bellville. He was married to Ruth Markey July 28, 1838, and to them two daughters were born, one of whom is living.

FREDERICK, CHRISTIAN. Mr. Frederick's parents, Jacob Frederick and Esther Prinkle, moved from Bedford Co., Penn., to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1813, where he was born. In 1828, he came with his parents to Knox Co.; his father died in Knox Co., in the 79th year of his age, and his mother is yet alive (1880) and is 85 years old. Mr. Frederick was brought up on a farm, and at the age of 29 began work at carpentering, laboring six months under instruction, after which he contracted jobs on his own responsibility; for thirty-five years it was his principal employment, during which time he constructed ten bridges across the Clear Fork, fifteen large barns and a large number of dwelling-houses and other buildings. After marriage, he resided sixteen years in Knox Co., and then moved into Jefferson Township and assumed control of the Greenwood mill, in which he put a carding machine, and in connection operated a saw-mill; in 1865, he bought a farm, being a part of Sec. 12, on which he moved and has lived to this date. He was born Nov. 16, 1817; Esther Divelbiss was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1822; her father's name was Michael Divelbiss, and her mother's Margaret Swank. Mr. Frederick was married Oct. 11, 1840; children—Lydia was born Sept. 17, 1847; Eli, born Aug. 24, 1843; James, born Dec. 31, 1845; Thomas, born Oct. 7, 1848; Marilla, born March 8, 1851; Mary E., born Jan. 27, 1853; Margaret A., born Sept. 1, 1855; Amanda J., born March 4, 1858; John M., born May 13, 1860; Calvin E., born Oct. 21, 1862; Lucinda, born Nov. 12, 1866; Marilla died Oct. 4, 1851; Lydia married John Wareham; Mary, William S. Charles; Margaret, Jacob B. Leckron; Elias, James and Thomas went to the army as substitutes; James was in the Potomac army, and the remaining two in the Cumberland; Elias was in many battles, and had eight bullet-holes put through his garments and had his hat shot off once.

FRY, AMOS, farmer; resides on a part of Sec. 23. He was born in York Co., Penn., where he was raised and remained until 1850; he then moved to Blair Co., in which he lived till 1863, when he prepared and came to this county, arriving at Bellville the 3d of March; he at once settled on the farm he now owns, and has given his attention almost wholly to farming and stock growing; he is a charter member of the Jefferson Grange, and has been an active member of the Order; he is also a surveyor of the Patron's Mutual Relief Association. Amos Fry was born Feb. 4, 1830; Elizabeth Hetrick was born March 10, 1836; they were married June 26, 1852; children—Daniel was born Feb. 27, 1854; Jacob, born June 15, 1856; Levi, born June 10, 1858; Sarah, born April 11, 1860; Jonathan, born Nov. 25, 1861; Mary Elizabeth, born March 23, 1864; Ulysses G., born Jan. 17, 1866; Eli C., born Sept. 5, 1868; Manda, born July 16, 1870; Manuel, born April 3, 1874; Verda May, born Sept. 4, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are members of the Lutheran Church.

GARBER, SAMUEL; the progenitor of an industrious and well-known family of Garbers. His father probably resided in York Co., Penn., when the subject of this sketch was born, and possessed an extraordinary taste for hunting; he usually kept a large number of horses and hounds, which worked in well with this sort of life; the horses were likely not kept solely for the purpose of hunting, as he made a business of purchasing "old skeletons," which he fattened upon a mixture made of red-ant hills, and some kind of forage boiled together. He enlisted during the war of 1812, and his

relatives never again heard from him. He had three sons, named respectively John, Samuel and David. John moved to Iowa in an early day, where he died. David resides in this township, and his biography is elsewhere given. Samuel, whose name heads this sketch, was born May 8, 1804, and, during his early boyhood, his mother moved to Bedford Co., Penn., where he was placed in the care of a relative named Mock. He was then about 12 years of age, but the cruel treatment that he received could not be endured, and he returned to the care of his mother, who was then married to Samuel Brawlier. He remained in Pennsylvania, working on the shoe-bench and teaming over the mountains until 1821, when he emigrated with Jacob Mock to Ohio. He worked at shoemaking a short time in this country. He finally engaged himself as a laborer to John Leedy, and made his home with him, where he remained until he was married to Catharine Leedy, his daughter. This transpired Sept. 17, 1825. Their first years were spent on Sec. 28, Jefferson Township, 80 acres of which he entered. Selling this, he bought a part of Sec. 34, on which he lived until the fall of 1851, when he moved upon his father-in-law's farm. In 1863, he bought 192 acres of the northwestern part of Sec. 13, on which he has since lived. His wife, Catharine Leedy, was born April 9, 1809. Children—John was born Dec. 11, 1826; Levi, March 13, 1828; David, April 3, 1831; Lewis, June 11, 1833; Jehu, Oct. 29, 1835; Elizabeth, Jan. 10, 1838; Jackson, Jan. 17, 1841; Washington, April 12, 1843; Theodore, Aug. 9, 1845; Mary E., Feb. 14, 1848; Benton, April 16, 1850; Mina, Sept. 5, 1854. Deaths—Levi died April 27, 1850, of spotted fever, while attending school in Bellville, and was buried before his friends knew of his death; Mina, June 30, 1855; David, April 5, 1865. The mother died Oct. 24, 1879. Mr. Garber and wife passed their lives in industry, and they leave an exemplary record, as citizens and parents.

GARBER, LEWIS L., farmer; resides on a part of Sec. 33, four miles south of Bellville; he is a son of Samuel Garber, ; was brought up a farmer; worked at the carpenter trade from his 21st to his 25th year, and in 1873 commenced bricklaying as a trade, in connection with farming. He did the brickwork on the Jefferson Hall, and half on the Town Hall in Bellville; he built a fine residence on his farm in 1863, and rebuilt it in 1878; he was born June 11, 1832, and was married to Mary, daughter of John Mock, April 24, 1856; she was born Dec. 17, 1837. Children—Calvin, born Feb. 12, 1857, died six days after; Mary Alice, March 16, 1858; Hortense, Feb. 16, 1862; Alwilda, June 4, 1864; Luella, July 4, 1866; Jerry, Feb. 12, 1872; child not named, July 24, 1879. After marriage, they first lived on his father's farm; in 1860, he bought his present homestead. Mr. Garber was a charter member of the Jefferson Grange, No. 256. He and his wife are communicants of the Universalist Church.

GARBER, JOHN L., farmer; resides on a part of Sec. 33; he was born in Jefferson Township, and brought up on a farm. At the age of 20 years, he commenced to work at the carpenter trade. In 1848, he went with others to Iowa and worked at millwrighting. In 1851, he returned, and, in Richland and Knox Cos., built fourteen dwelling-houses, besides numerous other buildings. Mr. Garber was born Dec. 11, 1826. His companion, Mary Swank, was born Oct. 21, 1830; they were married Aug. 27, 1854; children—Zeruiah was born March 24, 1855; Elizabeth, Feb. 5, 1857; a son, Dec. 15, 1858; Samuel M., Nov. 29, 1859; Catharine E., April 16, 1861; Florence, Feb. 15, 1865; Verda, March 6, 1867; Charles, Feb. 23, 1869; Elvyra, April 27, 1871; Walter, July 11, 1873. Deaths—a son, died Jan. 2, 1859; Catharine, March 20, 1862; Charles, Dec. 10, 1870; Elvyra, May 24, 1872. After marriage, Mr. Garber bought a farm in Worthington Township, and moved on it in March, 1855. The next fall, he returned to Jefferson Township, and, in 1856, purchased the farm on which he now resides. He has been a successful farmer, and is well fixed. He built his dwelling-house in 1861. He is a charter member of the Jefferson Grange. He and his wife united with the Universalist Church shortly after marriage.

GARBER, DAVID L., deceased; he was born April 3, 1831, in Jefferson Township, in which he resided till death; he was married to Susan Leedy, April 8, 1852, who was a daughter of Abraham Leedy, and was born June 7, 1830; their children are Aaron, born Jan. 18, 1853; Elihu, Oct. 6, 1854; James Franklin, Oct. 12, 1856; Martha E., June 17, 1858; Jennie A., July 19, 1860; Levi, Sept. 19, 1862; Ezra, Aug. 15, 1864. Ezra died Jan. 10, 1865, and his father April 5, 1865. Mr. Garber pursued the avocation of agriculture and stock-growing during his life; he was member of the church of Christian Brethren. The four sons cultivate the farm known as the John Leedy farm, containing over 230 acres, and are the editors and proprietors of the *Richland Star*, published at Bellville. Jennie was married to Edwin Crain, Nov. 13, 1879.

GARBER, JEHU L., was born and brought up in Jefferson Township, on a farm; in early life he taught a few terms of school, and from that time he occupied no position to bring his name prominently before the public until he arrived at middle age; in 1873, the Grange movement commenced to receive the attention of farmers, and he became interested and took a prominent part in establishing Jefferson Grange, and became its first Secretary; he was also the first State Deputy; he was active in the formation of the Patrons' Mutual Relief Association, prepared its constitution, and the success of the institution is largely due to his efforts, and to this time he has been its Secretary; he moved on a part of Sec. 34 in 1864, and is giving his attention to stock-growing and agriculture. He was born Oct. 29, 1835, and his wife, Susan Rebecca Wallace, March 20, 1837; she was a daughter of George Wallace, and her birthplace was Dauphin Co., Penn.; her parents settled in Knox Co., Ohio, about the year 1852; they were married June 19, 1856, and their children are Ella, born Dec. 27, 1856; Irene, Dec. 18, 1858; Clara Alice, Sept. 17, 1860; Ida May, March 27, 1862; Horatio S., July 5, 1864; Charles, Oct. 15, 1866; William J., March 6, 1868; John M., June 7, 1870; George Wallace, July 7, 1874; Mertie E., April 16, 1876; Mamie Della, Sept. 3, 1878. Charles died April 16, 1867. Mrs. Garber became a member of the United Brethren Church when young; they both became members of the Universalist Church

about ten years ago; Mr. Garber erected a large brick residence on his farm in 1875.

GARBER, JACKSON L., a son of Samuel Garber, was born in Jefferson Township, and brought up on a farm; he attended the Bellville High School during the winters of 1860 and 1861; the following winter, he taught school, and, during the summer of 1862, traveled in Michigan, Canada West, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana; he kept a grocery and bakery in Mt. Gilead a part of 1865 and 1866; he sold out and came to Bellville and entered into partnership with Markey & Garber, changing the firm name to Markey, Garber & Co.; he continued this relation till 1867; after marriage, he moved to Pierceton, Ind., where he opened a shoe store; after being there a short time, he had to contend against a severe spell of the typhoid fever, which was followed by ague; he returned to Ohio in December, 1869, and followed school teaching several years; in the summer of 1871, he visited Florida in search of a home, but without finding a desirable place; in March, 1873, he moved to Missouri, and is now cultivating a fruit and vegetable farm in St. Louis Co.; he has taught ten terms of school. Mr. Garber was born Jan. 17, 1841; Mary E. Rummel, daughter of David J. Rummel, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1847; they were married Nov. 24, 1867; they have one child —Harley D., who was born Feb. 12, 1879.

GARBER, W. L., was born in Jefferson Township April 12, 1843; he grew up on a farm; when arriving to manhood, he attended the high school at Bellville a short time; in the winter of 1860–61, he taught school in Knox Co.; he kept a few terms afterward; he continued to work at farming till 1866, when he formed a partnership with A. J. Markey and opened a dry-goods store in Bellville; they continued doing business a short time under the name of Markey & Garber, and then Jackson Garber entered as a third partner; the firm dissolved in 1868, and the subject of this sketch went on his father-in-law's farm and cultivated it four years; Oct. 10, 1872, he embarked as a salesman or wholesale agent for a powder house, at which he is yet engaged, traveling over the south part of Ohio and a portion of Indiana; he moved his family to Columbus in November, 1872. He was married to Ann Amanda Rummel, daughter of David J. Rummel and Mary Klise, April 7, 1867; she was born June 12, 1841; children—Alberta D., born March 15, 1869; Edith Z., Feb. 13, 1872. Mr. Garber and wife are members of the Universalist Church; he is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

GARBER, THEODORE; resides about two and a half miles east of Bellville, on Sec. 13; he was born in Jefferson Township and brought up on a farm; he attended school at Bellville a few terms and commenced to teach in the fall of 1864 and taught five terms. He is an active and official member of the Universalist Church. He was a charter member of the Jefferson Grange, in which he has held various offices; and an industrious and successful farmer; his house upon his well-improved homestead was built in 1870, and the barn in 1878. Mrs. Garber's maiden name was Martha Celestia Lee, and she is a daughter of Ebenezer Lee and Jane C. Long; her parents lived in Wayne Co. at the time of her birth, and removed to Richland Co. in 1852; Mr. Garber was born Aug. 9, 1845; they were married Oct. 14, 1869; children—Lee, was born April 14, 1871; Elbert Glenn, June 20, 1872; Lloyd M., in April, 1876; a girl, July 24, 1879; Lee died Sept. 10, 1871. Mrs. Garber is also a member of the Universalist Church and Jefferson Grange.

GARBER, BENTON L., farmer. He was born and brought up in Jefferson Township, and upon a farm; after attending several terms of high school in Bellville, he taught during the winter of 1871–72. On Oct. 12, 1872, he was married, and for some time resided with his father; he then purchased some thirty acres adjoining his father's farm, on which he moved and improved; in November, 1879, he again moved on his father's farm; he was born April 16, 1850; his wife, Lizzie E. Elston, was born June 6, 1854; her birthplace is Provincetown, Mass., from which State her parents came to Bellville in 1855; her father was born in England; their children are Edna, born Aug. 19, 1873; Catharine, born Nov. 22, 1875; J. Heber, born Nov. 21, 1877. Mr. Garber and wife united with the Universalist Church in 1873; they are also charter members of Jefferson Grange.

GARBER, DAVID, farmer; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 26, 1806, and came to Ohio in 1823; he worked at the shoe trade some when young. He married Eve Kusard in the fall of 1827; she was born April 7, 1806, and came from Pennsylvania with Daniel Hetrick; Mr. Garber's first investment in real estate was made in Worthington Township, where he bought 70 acres and paid for it out of earnings made with a hoe and ax; after marriage, he moved the first time on a one-horse sled; they were fortunate enough to have a bed, a knife and a fork apiece, but no chairs or table; blocks of trees served as chairs, and an old chest as a table; he is now well fixed; the greater number of their children are dead; the living are Sarah, born Feb. 20, 1833; Samuel K., born March 21, 1842; Susan, born July 29, 1845.

GARBER, SAMUEL K., farmer, was born in Jefferson Township March 22, 1842. He was married to Eunice Carpenter, in Crestline, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1863; she was born Sept. 16, 1841; her parents came to Holmes Co., this State, from New York, and lived but a short time afterward, and she was brought up by Hugh Oldfield, living near Crestline. She united with the Baptist Church early in life, and from that she received letters to the Evangelical Church, of which she is yet a communicant; Mr. Garber is a member of the Universalist Church, to which he united in the fall of 1870; he was also a charter member of the Jefferson Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Children—Mary Celinda was born May 5, 1865; David Oliver, born July 28, 1868; an infant born and died in 1875.

GEDDES, JOHN W. He commenced life as a brickmaker and teamster; in 1852–53, he filled the position of an engineer in Indiana. He married Elizabeth Zent Nov. 3, 1855, and then went to Noble Co., Ind., where they commenced to keep house, and he purchased a share in a steam saw-mill, after managing a farm one year; he retained his interest in the mill about three years, and then went to farming; after giving this his attention for about thirteen years, he then returned to Richland Co., and in 1876 he bought a part of Sec. 22,

in Jefferson Township, on which he now lives. Mr. Geddes' father was born in New York State. He was born March 3, 1837; his wife, Elizabeth Zent, was born May 22, 1836; children—Mary Lodema was born Sept. 2, 1856; Sarah Lovina, born Sept. 16, 1858; Isaac Alonzo, born June 13, 1861; Susan L., born Sept. 16, 1864; Emma Louisa, born Feb. 14, 1866; George Orville, Dec. 28, 1874; he died Sept. 11, 1875.

GIBSON, HIRAM E., farmer, carpenter and machinist; he owns a part of Sec. 31, on which his residence is located; he came from Frederick Co., Md., to Jefferson Co., Ohio, with his parents, in the year 1815; in 1818, his parents moved to Knox Co., near the Richland Co. line, and subsequently bought land in both counties. He commenced to work at the carpenter trade about the age of 20 years, and made it his exclusive occupation for nearly twenty years, and at times employed three or four hands; in the winter season, he gave his attention to the manufacture of furniture; in 1849, he took a position in a machine-shop in Fredericktown, where he remained about three years. Mr. Gibson was born Oct. 1, 1812, and was first married to Elizabeth Elliott, in the fall of 1835; her parents came from Frederick Co., Md., and settled in northern Knox Co.; she was born in February, 1813; they resided first in Richland Co. one year, and then in Knox until the death of his wife, which occurred July 17, 1843; he moved his family to his father's, where it remained until his death, he then built a house on his present farm and moved in it the fall of 1853; he built a steam saw-mill on his premises soon after. The second time he was married, Feb. 27, 1855, to Hannah Woodward, who was born Aug. 1, 1815, in Montgomery Co., Md., and immigrated to Richland Co. in 1833; his children were five in number and none except the youngest one is living; his last wife is a member of the Church of England; he was brought up in the Quaker faith; Mr. Gibson has frequently been Township Trustee, and on jury; he was a juror in the famous Lunsford-Robinson murder trial.

GILMORE, ELIZA. She was a daughter of Christian Swank; he was born in Pennsylvania June 9, 1791; Susannah Downey was born Jan. 4, 1800; they were married in March, 1822; Mr. Swank came to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1818; their children are Eliza, born Feb. 19, 1824; George, born April 13, 1825; H. D., born April 9, 1827; Mary, born Jan. 11, 1829; Susannah, born Oct. 5, 1835; father died Oct. 19, 1869; mother died Oct. 5, 1857. Eliza Swank was married to Nathaniel Gilmore June 9, 1859, and had one child, namely, Casper Nathaniel, born July 22, 1860; Nathaniel Gilmore died July 22, 1860, at the age of 38 years.

GURNEY, OLIVER H., was born in Waldo Co., Me., and is a son of Samuel Gurney, and his mother's name before marriage was Jane Cross; his parents moved to Jefferson Township in 1839; at the age of 16, he commenced to work on the Sandusky, M. & N. Railroad as a brakeman, and in three months became a baggage-master, and in three years a conductor; he was agent four years at the station of Bellville, and in 1862 and 1863, he embarked in the manufacture of rakes, and again did the station business some time; he again went on the road as conductor, and ran the first passenger train out of Chicago on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; he retired from the road April 1, 1878. In 1876, he and his son opened a hardware store in Bellville; he is now leading rather a retired life, in the enjoyment of home and social surroundings; he was born June 10, 1835, and was married, May 10, 1855, to Louisa E., daughter of George and Betsey (Walker) Howard; was born in Jefferson Township; children—Howard Worth was born April 23, 1856; Leonard B., born May 26, 1866; Carrie May, born March 25, 1873; Leonard died Dec. 22, 1863, and Carrie May died Dec. 17, 1879; Worth was married to Hattie R. Reed Feb. 27, 1878; she was born Sept. 23, 1857, and is a daughter of N. S. Reed and Cordelia (Geddes); a son was born to them March 29, 1879, and he was named Rexford W.

HAMILTON, JACOB, farmer; he is a son of John Hamilton and Sarah Colley, and was born in Washington Township, Richland Co., July 15, 1835. He married Elizabeth Jane Holland, daughter of William Holland; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 24, 1837. Mr. Hamilton has resided in Jefferson and Washington Townships since marriage, which took place Nov. 9, 1854. Births—Hannibal V. B. was born Feb. 7, 1855; Clarence, April 4, 1856; Abijah, June 3, 1859; Angeline, Jan. 8, 1860; Florence, Nov. 9, 1862; Sarah, June 30, 1871.

HARDESTY, NELSON, farmer; is a son of Francis H., and was born in Knox Co. Ohio, Sept. 27, 1816; he was brought up a farmer, but worked at brickmaking some years afterward. He was married to Mary A. Durbin Oct. 9, 1845, and set up housekeeping in Mt. Vernon; he moved on a part of Sec. 28, in 1852, where he has since lived; one child was born to them—John S., July 25, 1846, in Knox Co. He was married to Missouri Teeter March 4, 1869; she was born March 7, 1849; their children are Scott, born Jan. 26, 1870; Albert, July 4, 1871; Eddie, June 11, 1876; Mary Iowa, Feb. 1, 1879, and died when 15 days old. John S. resides on his father's farm, pursuing the avocation of agriculture.

HARRINGTON, WILSON S., manufacturer; he was born in Bellville June 22, 1838; at the age of 13, his father moved on a farm, where the subject of this sketch lived, engaging with his father in buying, selling and raising sheep until 1864, when he moved to Bellville and became a partner in the foundry; this firm continued two and a half years, and was succeeded by L. F. & W. S. Harrington; in 1875, Mr. Harrington became the sole proprietor, and to this time has continued the manufacture of bells, plows, besides doing a general line of casting. Mr. H. is a son of Albert L. Harrington, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Fickle; they were married in Bellville in 1832, and are still citizens of the village; he came to Bellville in 1827. W. S. Harrington was married, Dec. 26, 1865, to Ester E. Calhoun, who is a daughter of Thomas Calhoun, and was born in Ashland Co. April 6, 1844. Children—Hallie B. was born Oct. 24, 1867; Loward W., March 17, 1872. Mr. Harrington built an excellent brick residence in Bellville in 1878; he has held various municipal offices, and was Township Treasurer two terms. Mrs. H. taught several terms of school before marriage. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and worthy and respected citizens.

HINES, PHILIP, deceased; he was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 1, 1785: he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in this connection went through Richland Co. He settled near Fredericktown after the war, where he resided a few years, and then moved into Jefferson Township and remained through life. He was married to Lydia Root in 1815. She was born Aug. 20, 1796; children; Daniel was born Oct. 30, 1817; William, June 6, 1820; Thomas, June 2, 1822; George W., Sept. 9, 1824; Phillip, March 26, 1827; Benjamin F., Sept. 26, 1829; Washington, June 25, 1831; Hezekiah, Aug. 27, 1833; Henry J., Feb. 18, 1836; Joshua, April 2, 1839; Mary Jane, Sept. 6, 1845.

HINES, BENJAMIN F., farmer and dealer in boots and shoes, Bellville, Ohio. He was born in Jefferson Township, and brought up on a farm; he commenced to work at the shoe trade in 1840, laboring on a farm in the summer and on the bench during the winter. He located in Bellville in 1844, where he remained several years; he then went to Mansfield and worked on the bench about one year, where the First National Bank is located; he finished his trade. He then returned to Bellville, and has kept a shoe store a greater part of the time since. For years, when he was acquiring a competency, he would labor hard upon the farm and make boots and shoes about half of the night. He was unexcelled as a rapid workman, and could make three pairs of common boots in a day, and do it every day in the week. He is now doing an extensive business in the sale of boots and shoes, and considerable manufacturing. Besides the shoe business, he continues to give his farm careful attention, and maintains his position as one of the progressive farmers of the community. He commenced life with an industrious hand and economical habits, and gathered here and there until his property valued many thousand dollars; being economical, he was also generous, and wherever a united effort was made to do a charitable work, or a work depending upon donations, he was ready to render valuable assistance. Mr. Hines was born Sept. 26, 1829, and was married to Mary Jane Armstrong Aug. 6, 1850; they have one child, C. Burton, who was born Feb. 16, 1860.

HEINDEL, GEORGE MATHIAS, clergyman; was brought up on a farm in York Co., Penn.; he attended a union school until the summer of 1869, when he entered the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and finished the classical course in 1874, and graduated in the theological department in 1876. In November, 1876, he came to Bellville and took the Salem Lutheran charge, which consists of three congregations, two of which are now in this county and one in Morrow. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1851, who settled near Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Heindel was born Feb. 28, 1851, and married June 21, 1877, to Marthie Wise, who was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, and brought up there. They have two children, Mary Estella, born March 9, 1878, and one in 1879. Mr. Heindel is a lover of study, and applies himself diligently to the profession that he has chosen. He is logical and argumentative in his speaking, and reverence to the Supreme Being characterizes all his religious labor.

HISKEY, ENOCH, born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 30, 1814; he came with his parents to Perry Township in 1839, and settled. He was brought up on a farm, and gave his attention to agriculture. On June 25, 1840, he was united in matrimony to Nancy A. Shuler; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1820, and came to Ohio in 1840; they then moved on Sec. 11, Perry Township, where they resided until 1875, when they moved into a dwelling which he erected near the Salem Lutheran Church in Jefferson Township. Mr. Hiskey united with the Salem Lutheran Church in 1860, and his wife a few years after. Their children, in the order of their ages, are Margaret Ann, born April 9, 1841; George S., Dec. 8, 1842; Jeremiah, June 12, 1847; Sarah Samantha, Jan. 10, 1850; Mary A., March 13, 1853; Ann Eliza, Aug. 6, 1855; Oliver, Sept. 29, 1858. Jeremiah died Oct. 14, 1850; Sarah S., April 21, 1851. Mr. Hiskey owns 158 acres of land in Perry Township and 181 in Jefferson. In 1879, he erected another dwelling-house on his Perry Township farm.

HOOVER, SIMON, farmer; he owns 218 acres of land, which he has under the best cultivation, and is well improved. His farm is a part of Sec. 1. He was born in Maryland, where his father, Henry H., and mother were also born, and when he was 4 years of age they migrated to Ohio and settled first in Washington Township. They next moved on the land where the subject of this sketch now resides, which was then all under timber. In an early day, a tree fell upon one of his brothers and killed him, which his father had chopped off; it was near the present site of his residence. Mr. Hoover's father was born Sept. 29, 1790, and died on his birthday in 1856. Mr. Hoover was born Sept. 19, 1828. Louisa Timanus was born in Mansfield, Ohio, April 5, 1829. They were married March 20, 1851; their children are Emeline, who died in childhood; Albert, born Nov. 7, 1852; Hulbert and Charles (twins), Sept. 23, 1854; Hulda, Aug. 5, 1857; Lincoln, April 10, 1860; William, May 8, 1862; Sheriden, March 28, 1865; Cyrus, Nov. 22, 1867; Samuel, May 29, 1869; Jennie, Sept. 11, 1872. Cyrus died June 28, 1868; Samuel, Oct. 10, 1873. After marriage, Mr. Hoover lived upon his grandfather's farm six years, and then upon the farm he now owns. He, his wife and two children are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is an Elder. Two of his sons attended the Mansfield Normal School the winters of 1879–80, and the elder one is preparing to teach. Mr. Hoover is a member of a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls. His mother died June 20, 1879, aged 79 years and 17 days.

HOWARD, OTIS. Was born in Waldo, Me., March 23, 1817; he there learned the carpenter trade; in the fall of 1838, he came to Jefferson Township, and for some time worked at wagon-making and house carpentry; he then engaged in agriculture, and continued at it until 1860, when he commenced to manufacture churns, which received his attention about five years; in the year 1865, he came in possession of the saw-mill across the creek from the depot in Bellville, and in connection operated a planing-mill and turning machinery; he gave this his attention till 1875, when his son succeeded him, and he again took to making churns, and doing a line of miscellaneous carpentering. Mr. Howard entered into the matrimonial state with Rebecca

Whitnah Dec. 25, 1844; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 5, 1823; they commenced to keep house in Jefferson Township and have since lived in it. They had two children—Henry W., born Sept 13, 1845; Emma R., Feb. 11, 1856. Mr. Howard has held various corporation and township offices, and his official career has been creditable and straightforward; he was elected Justice of the Peace in his township in 1879; he was also prominent in the society known as the "Franks," which was organized in Bellville by Rev. John Lamb, in 1849; he filled the chair as President during its existence, which was till 1855; mental improvement was the main feature of the body, and it was in this society that Congressman Judge Geddes, now of Mansfield, made his first adventure as a speaker or debater.

KANAGA, JOHN F. He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and came with his parents to Richland Co. when in his 11th year, in the spring of 1834, and settled where Plank's mills now stand; he remained there until one year after marriage; milling had been his occupation from boyhood up. He was married, March 26, 1846, to Sarah Donaugh, who was born in Mercer Co, Penn., and came to Richland Co. in 1833; she is the oldest one of the family living, and had three brothers and one sister, two half-brothers and two half-sisters. After marriage, Mr. Kanaga ran the mill one year, and then bought a part of Section 26, on which he has resided since, with the exception of a short time in Bellville; in 1849, he built a dwelling-house on his farm, and a barn in 1853. Mr. Kanaga and wife united with the Evangelical Church in 1849, and have done much for the advancement of the cause. One of his sons, Amos, is now a lawyer, and Joseph is preparing for the ministry. Mr. Kanaga was born July 1, 1824; and Mrs. Kanaga in June, 1822. Children—Nancy Elizabeth, born June 22, 1847; Elmira Jane, Dec. 24, 1849; Mary Emily, Sept. 1, 1851; William Henry, April 18, 1853; Amos Ream, Nov. 14, 1854; John Israel, Jan. 13, 1857; Joseph Benton, Jan. 13, 1859; Jeremiah Clinton, March 10, 1861, and died in the 4th year of his age.

KELLY, JOSEPH H., tinner, Bellville, Ohio; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1823; before his marriage, he worked at various places in Ohio, and in 1848, assisted in taking a drove of hogs to Lancaster Co., Penn.; in 1849, he returned to Bellville, and commenced working in a tinshop; in 1851, he removed to Lexington, where he remained seventeen years, and then returned to Bellville. He was married, in Bellville, May 29, 1852, to Harriet Baker; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., June 12, 1831, and came to Ohio when 9 years old. J. Wesley Kelly, Mr. Kelly's oldest child was born Sept. 16, 1854.

LAFFERTY, SAMUEL, farmer; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., and brought up on a farm; he came with his parents to Harrison Co., Ohio, where they resided from 1816 or 1817 to 1833; the subject of this sketch worked at the carpenter trade a few years in Harrison Co. His father first stopped on Sec. 16, in Jefferson Township, and the following year (1834) located on a part of Sec. 11. On October 7, 1834, he was married to Lovina Johnston, daughter of Joseph Johnston; they commenced to keep house about two miles south of Bellville, in which locality he lived a number of years; in the spring of 1878, he moved near Bellville. His first wife had one child, who was named Lovina Melissa, and was born Nov. 7, 1835; his second marriage was to Margaret Riddle, who was a daughter of William Riddle, and was born Jan. 15, 1818; she became the mother of the following children: John L., born Sept. 18, 1840; Sarah E., Jan. 2, 1842; Norman S., Sept. 12, 1843; Mary J., March 13, 1845; Ann M., Jan. 20, 1847; Josephine, Feb. 14, 1852; Eliza E., June 26, 1857; deaths—Norman died Feb. 11, 1852; Eliza E., Dec. 5, 1861, and the mother, Aug. 1, 1865; his last marriage was to Rebecca J. Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, March 4, 1867, and one child was born, named George, Nov. 7, 1871; Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty are members of the Seventh Day Adventists, and he is an Elder in the church.

LAFFERTY, JOHN, was born in Washington Co., Penn., and remained with his parents till after they came to Jefferson Township in 1833. He first married Jane Marshall; they lived in Washington Township three years, and then moved to Marion Co., now Morrow, and remained there nine years. The next move brought them back to the old homestead, which he has since owned, a part of Sec. 11, Jefferson Township. Farming and stock-growing have always been his occupation. John Lafferty was born Jan. 1, 1815. He was married March 4, 1839; children—Wilson was born March 31, 1846; John M., Nov. 28, 1847. Jane Lafferty died May 8, 1860. Mr. Lafferty was married, Oct. 7, 1861, to Mary L. Anderson, who was born Oct. 30, 1840; Abbie B. Lafferty was born June 15, 1863. Mr. Lafferty has lived in Bellville the past two years. He has filled the office of Township Trustee, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he now holds official positions. His first wife was, and his present wife is, a member of the same church.

LANEHART, WILLIAM A., furniture dealer, of Bellville; is one of the most live business men of Bellville, and a worthy citizen. At present, he is extensively engaged in manufacturing furniture of nearly every class, and constantly has his large storeroom packed in both stories. Mr. Lanehart was born in Prussia, near the Rhine. He commenced to work at cabinet work when 15 years old as an apprentice. His employer died when he had been at the trade two years. This placed him upon his own responsibilities to find work, and he labored in the principal cities of Germany —Frankfort, Hamburg, Cologne and other places. In the fall of 1847, he left the old country and came direct to Mansfield. Failing to find a situation there, he came to Bellville, and succeeded in getting work with H. Cowen. He remained with him three months, and then formed a partnership with J. Philips. This arrangement continued one and a half years, at the end of which time Mr. Lanehart commenced to manage a business for himself. In 1865, he discontinued the furniture business on account of ill health, and the next year moved on a farm about one mile east of Bellville. He remained on this farm about six years, and then purchased another, a part of Sec. 13, on which he lived five years. In 1876, he again opened a furniture store in Bellville, and, in 1877, built his fine storeroom. After Mr. Lanehart arrived in this part of the country, he became greatly discouraged, and would

have returned to Europe had money been at his command to do so. Mr. Lanehart has held the office of Township Trustee, and is now Treasurer. William Lanehart was born Feb. 19, 1824, and was married to Margaret Eggleman Nov. 14, 1850.

LEEDY, JOHN (deceased). The progenitor of the Leedy family now in the United States came from Switzerland, and settled in Maryland; his name was Abraham Leedy, and there were five children in his family; one son, named Abraham, after his parent, is the father of the Leedys residing in Ohio. John, the subject of our sketch, was born in Maryland Sept. 10, 1779, and, when a few years old, his father moved to Bedford Co., Penn., and settled in Morrison's Cove; he was brought up a farmer, but early learned the art of distilling. On March 4, 1806, he was married to Elizabeth Keith, who was born near Coffee Run, Penn., and she was then 17 years old; her father's name was Lewis Keith, and her mother's Mary Saltsman. In 1810, Mr. Leedy visited Richland Co., and, in 1811, moved, landing upon Sec. 35 June 6; his wagon was used as a residence until a log cabin was erected; in 1812, he set up a still and commenced the manufacture of spirits, which was the first one put in operation in the county. The excitement caused by the Zimmer tragedy prompted him to leave his habitation in 1812, and he removed to the block-house at Fredericktown, where he remained about nine days. The forest was rapidly cleared away around his dwelling, and the ground devoted to agriculture; the still, which he operated in connection, proved a valuable auxiliary, as the grain could be converted into liquor, which met with a ready sale to the Indians; he remained upon the farm until 1836, when he left it and opened a hotel in Bellville, occupying the building in which the Exchange Bank is quartered; here he remained about six years, and then returned to his farm, and died Sept. 6, 1851. He owned 640 acres of land; was one of the first Trustees of Jefferson when it embraced three townships; bold and resolute, knowing no fear, and, in his years of age, weighed 360 pounds. His children are Lewis, Catharine, Susan, Mary, Abraham, Samuel, Margaret, Rosan, John, Sarah and David; they all grew up and were married, except David, who died young; the daughters all moved West after marriage, with the exception of Catharine, who married Samuel Garber, and died in Jefferson Township. Mother Leedy died in Indiana at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Spayd, and was interred with the remains of her husband near Ankneytown, Ohio.

LEEDY, LEWIS K., resides on and owns a part of Sec. 35; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 12, 1807; he came with his parents to Jefferson Township in 1811, and has made it his place of residence ever since; he participated in the toils and hardships incident to a pioneer life, and also enjoyed its pleasures; when he arrived at the age of manhood, he commenced to teach music, using the system known as the "Buckwheat Notes;" he was pre-eminently the pioneer music teacher of the southern part of the county. He has held the office of Township Trustee several times, has been an active member on the Board of Education of the township, and a useful man generally. Mr. Leedy was married, Aug. 13, 1829, to Hannah Myers; children—Jacob M., born May 9, 1830; Catharine Ann, Jan. 17, 1834; Samantha, Nov. 5, 1840; Sarah, Dec. 30, 1842; Simon, Jan. 26, 1845; Alonzo, Jan. 3, 1847; two children ~~not here mentioned~~ died in ~~infancy~~; Hannah Leedy died June 6, 1849; Mr. Leedy was married to Delilah Simmons April 24, 1852, and three children were born unto them, two of whom are deceased; Della was born Aug. 7, 1853; Delilah died Feb. 8, 1879.

LEEDY, DANIEL (deceased); was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1794. He was married to Susannah Holsinger April 13, 1817; she was born April 18, 1798. He emigrated to Richland Co. and settled on Sec. 26, Sept. 27, 1824, where he spent the remainder of his days. To his first wife five children were born —Abraham, born March 1, 1818; Catharine, Dec. 12, 1819; John, Nov. 30, 1821; Daniel, Aug. 28, 1823; Susan, Dec. 19, 1825; Susannah Leedy died Dec. 21, 1825, and Mr. Leedy married Saloma Brown March 26, 1826; she was born Oct. 16, 1807; her children are Isaac, born Dec. 20, 1826; Elizabeth, Jan. 17, 1828; Ann, July 2, 1829; Jacob, April 13, 1831; Elias, June 15, 1833; Martin, Nov. 17, 1834; Sarah, Dec. 15, 1836; Aaron, Oct. 18, 1840; Savilla, Nov. 17, 1842; Levi, Sept. 26, 1845; Abraham, John, Jacob, Elias, Martin and Savilla are dead; Isaac, Jacob, Martin and Levi were in the late war; Martin was killed in the battle of Shiloh, by a fragment of a shell, April 7, 1862; Jacob died of disease at Fortress Monroe; Daniel, Jr., was in the Mexican war. Father Leedy died Jan. 16, 1873, and his wife, Saloma, April 7, 1866.

LEEDY, AARON B., farmer; is a son of Daniel Leedy, one of the first settlers of the southern part of Jefferson Township; he was born Oct. 18, 1840, and brought up on the farm where he now lives. On the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted and went to the front with the 102d O. V. I., and served to the close of the war; he left home Aug. 11, 1862, for the battlefield. At the close of the war, he returned, and, on March 24, 1867, was married to Mary Oldfield, daughter of Richard Oldfield, born the 23d day of May, 1844; they moved on the farm of his father; their children are as follows: Ann Della, born Sept. 18, 1869, and died ten days after; Elma, born Sept. 27, 1871; Silas, Oct. 12, 1873; Lieutellas, Dec. 23, 1875; Melvin, June 19, 1878. Mr. Leedy as yet is not identified with any religious order or secret society; his companion is a member of the Universalist Church, having united several years past.

LEEDY, LEVI B., farmer, is the youngest son of Daniel Leedy, and was brought up on his father's farm, of which he now owns a part. On the opening of the rebellion, he enlisted in the three-years service, and went to the front with the 13th O. V. C; he belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he returned to his native place, and turned his attention to agriculture. He was born Sept. 26, 1845, and was married to Nancy Kanaga, daughter of John Kanaga, Nov. 23, 1871; children—Perly Ann was born Sept. 13, 1872; Sarah Blanch, Dec. 25, 1873; Lennia Franklin, Sept. 5, 1875; Bertha Florence, Aug. 7, 1877, and one May 23, 1879, not named. Mr. Leedy and wife are living members of the Evangelical Association, she having joined

early in life: in about the year 1866, he became a member of the society, and since then has taken a deep interest in religious affairs, and has been a devoted worker in the Sabbath-school cause.

LEEDY, AARON A., farmer; resides in the southern part of the township, near the south line; besides his avocation as a farmer, in former days he gave some attention to teaching music, and for years has been at times engaged in operating a saw-mill; in early life, he learned the carpenter trade and worked at it several years; he has been very successful in life, and now owns an excellent farm with the best of improvements; in 1873–74, he built a residence, which is the most complete and costly in the township. Mr. Leedy is the youngest of Abraham Leedy's family, and was born April 21, 1832, and reared near Ankneytown, Ohio; his wife, Elizabeth Garber, was born June 10, 1838, and they were married the 13th of March, 1856. Their children in order are as follows: Byron G. was born March 1, 1857; Elmina, June 28, 1859, and died Feb. 22, 1866; Eugene, born Feb. 16, 1861; Clement L. V., July 5, 1863; Albert Odell, Feb. 7, 1867; Bertha Estelle, March 30, 1871; Albert Tennyson, June 2, 1873; Herbert, Aug. 5, 1875; Maud, Dec. 28, 1877. In the spring of 1857, they moved into Knox Co., where they remained until 1860, when they returned to this township; they united with the Universalist Church at Bellville, under the pastorship of the Rev. W. B. Woodberry, in the fall of 1866, and have continued faithful members of this society; Mr. Leedy was the first Master and a charter member of Jefferson Grange, No: 251; has been prominent in encouraging societies for the intellectual improvement of the young; at times has held township offices; Mr. L. is also Treasurer of the Patrons' Insurance Company.

LEEDY, BYRON G., was born March 1, 1857, in Knox Co., and was brought up a farmer. On Sept. 2, 1878, he was united in matrimony to Flora Young, daughter of D. L. Young; she was born July 28, 1857; Rev. Woodberry performed the marriage ceremony; they have one child—Harry Leedy, who was born Nov. 15, 1879. Mr. Leedy and companion are both members of the Jefferson Grange, in which they have held official positions. They are also members of the Universalist Church. After marriage, Mr. Leedy moved on his father-in-law's place, on which they lived till April, 1880, when he moved on the northeast quarter of Sec. 23, Perry Township.

LETT, JACOB, farmer; a son of Jacob Lett, an early settler of the southern part of Jefferson Township, where he entered a part of Sec. 33 Sept. 20, 1824, on which he lived until his death. He was married to Catharine Linsey, and their children in order are Joanah, Jackson, Caroline, Alexander, Tilitha, David, Ruthanna, Jacob and Mary Ellen. The subject of this sketch was born April 13, 1838; he grew up on his father's farm, and worked at the blacksmith trade two years in Palmyra, Knox Co., 1857 and 1858; in the winter of 1862, he lived in Williams Co., Ohio. He was married, Jan. 21, 1866, to Lydia Garver; their children are Nancy Elleynette, born Sept. 28, 1867; Wilson Monroe, March 25, 1869; Louis Harry, May 17, 1871. Mr. Lett's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

LEWIS, J. BRYANT, M. D., physician and surgeon; he came to Bellville April 13, 1875, and commenced the practice of medicine, and by close attention to business and continual research for medical knowledge, he has informed himself to his calling and commenced a useful life in his sphere; successful from the commencement, his practice is increasing, and in connection he teaches the principles of the healing art to others; his first labor in this channel commenced in the fall of 1879, when several young men took up medical studies under him. Mr. Lewis was born Sept. 13, 1851, in Knox Co., Ohio, and was brought up on a farm; at the age of 17, he commenced to attend school with the object of preparing himself for the medical profession; in 1871, he began to read under Dr. Hall, of Fredericktown, Ohio, and, in the fall of 1872, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, where he graduated the 17th of February, 1875. He was married to Edith Brown Oct. 25, 1876. Mr. Lewis united with the Masonic Lodge of Bellville in the year 1876.

LONG, ABRAHAM, farmer; his father, John Long, was born in Maryland, near Hagerstown, Jan. 8, 1780, and was married to Susan Leedy, in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1802. He came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Knox Co. near Ankneytown, where he spent his life. He was the father of twenty-one children, ten boys and eleven girls, three of whom died when young. Abraham was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 9, 1805, and came with his parents to Knox Co., and grew up at the ax-handle and the grubbing hoe. He was married June 14, 1827, to Elizabeth Jamison, who was born Oct. 23, 1807; she had one son named William, born Sept. 8, 1828, and died May 23, 1830; she died Sept. 28, 1828. On Nov. 3, 1831, he was married to Catharine Teeter, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1813; they lived in Knox Co. till 1839, when he moved on the southeast quarter of Sec. 36, Jefferson Township, which has since been his home. Children — Elizabeth, born Sept. 19, 1832; Jacob, March 9, 1834; Margaret, Jan. 23, 1836; Malinda, March 7, 1838; George W., Nov. 28, 1839; Jackson, June 9, 1842; Nancy, Dec. 2, 1844; Edward, April 22, 1847; John, July 1, 1849; Leah C., May 14, 1852. Elizabeth died Dec. 8, 1834; Nancy, June 18, 1849; Margaret, in July, 1875. Jacob was first married to Mahala Hammond; and his second wife was Mary Mishey. Margaret married Isaac Shanabarger; Malinda, Jacob Stickler; George, Mary Halferdy; Jackson, Sarah Hissong; Edward, Mary McClelland; John, Mary Fisher; Leah, John Swank. Mr. Long and wife have been worthy members of the Church of Christian Brethren many years, and are most estimable citizens.

LONG, SAMUEL, deceased; was a son of George Long and Barbara Booth. He was married to Eliza McKinney; her maiden name was Bowersox, being a daughter of Jacob Bowersox and Nancy Johnston, and was born in Adams Co., Penn., April 22, 1815. Five children were born to them: Thomas, born March 14, 1851; Lovina, May 21, 1852; James, Sept. 27, 1853; Mary Catharine, Dec. 24, 1856; Sarah Ann, Nov. 17, 1859. Thomas was married to Emma Shaffer, in April, 1872, who was born Feb. 10, 1852; she had one child, Orion, born Aug. 1, 1874, and died Aug. 9, 1875.

James was married to Mary Pheil, Oct. 25, 1874; she was born Jan. 5, 1856. Children—Honorah was born Jan. 21, 1875; Bertha Bell, Nov. 11, 1877. Thomas and James Long reside on a part of Secs. 19 and 20, and follow farming and thrashing, the latter pursuit they commenced in 1878.

LONG, DAVID, deceased. His father, George Long, resided within thirty miles of Baltimore, Md., where the subject of this sketch was probably born; he was one of a family of six children, named, respectively, Samuel, Lydia, Hannah, David, Matilda and Sarah. Soon after coming to Jefferson Township, he was married to Cathrine Sowers, who was born in Richland Co.; she became the mother of eight children—Ezra, William H., Samuel, John W., Sarah, Jane, Jeremiah and Anna Mary. He was married last to Fanny Eller, and to them were born the following children: Joseph, born Aug. 17, 1853; Jacob, Sept. 27, 1854; Lorenzo, July 3, 1856; Matilda, May 19, 1858; Ellen, Feb. 12, 1861. Mr. Long died Aug. 15, 1862, aged 48 years 6 months and 27 days; his first wife died Aug. 2, 1848, aged 28 years 9 months and 8 days; his last wife died about six years after he died. Mr. Long's records are lost, and the births of his first children are not all on record. He followed farming as his main occupation in life.

McMAHON, WILLIAM T., physician; was born in Knox Co. Sept. 19, 1823, and was brought up on a farm; at the age of 18 years, he commenced to go to school at Gambier; when 20, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Landecker; after remaining with him three years, he commenced practice, having his residence in Ankneytown, Knox Co.; this was in 1846; the next year, he located at Millwood, where he remained thirty years; in 1875–76, he took a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, of Columbus, and came to Bellville in 1876; he practices the eclectic system. Mr. McMahon is a member of the Universalist Church, the Sons of Temperance and Odd Fellows. His parents came from Maryland to Knox Co., about 1814. He was married, Oct. 22, 1845, to Mary E. Welker.

McDONALD, JOSEPH Z., was born in Berlin Township, Knox Co., Oct. 4, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Zink) McDonald; he was brought up a farmer, and has always followed it. He was married to Ruth S. Bowman, who was born in Chesterville, Ohio, April 16, 1841; their first child died in infancy; Morris B. was born July 7, 1872, and died Feb. 19, 1874; Verda A. was born Dec. 7, 1874. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McDonald went in the war with the 121st O. V. I., and was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Perryville, Ky., in others, and in the march to Atlanta. Mrs. Bowman's father, Jacob Bowman, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1813, and, at the age of 4 years, moved with his father to Mansfield; he followed carpentering till 1861, when he went to farming. He was married, Feb. 27, 1840, to Amanda M. Woodward, who was born in New York City Dec. 2, 1818, and came to Richland Co. in 1820; they commenced housekeeping in Chesterville; they moved to Bellville in 1876; children—Ruth S.; Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1843; Horace W., born July 1, 1846; Elizabeth died at the age of 9 months, and Horace at the age of 10 months.

MEASEL, PETER, nurseryman; is located upon the declivity, a few steps north of Bellville, where he has resided since 1860, and given his attention to growing nursery stock; he makes no pretensions of excellency in his avocation, but it is a well-known truth that the trees he sells are most hardy, and always bear the fruit called for on the label. Nicholas Measel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Frederick Co., Md., and was married to Mary Ann Hoover; to them nine children were born, namely: Elizabeth, Jacob, Lyda, Margaret, Peter, Joshua, John, Mary and Susan. The second, fourth, seventh and ninth are dead. Peter Measel was born in Frederick Co., Md., May 27, 1820; at the age of 13 years, he moved with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1833; in December of this year, he removed to Richland Co.; in 1846, he commenced coopering, at which he worked till 1857, living in Worthington Township; in the spring of 1857, he turned his attention to the care of a nursery, and has continued at it since. He entered the connubial relation with Ann Long June 4, 1843; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1825 or 1826. Mr. Measel and wife are members of the Disciple Church.

MASTERS, MARGARET, MRS., daughter of Henry Swank, was born in Jefferson Township Feb. 28, 1818; in early life she received such an education as the subscription and district schools of that time afforded, and remained at home with her parents until her marriage with Mr. Masters, which occurred March 5, 1839; they commenced life in Palmyra, in Knox Co., Ohio, where they resided about two years, and then moved to Mount Vernon, where they lived about seven years; then they came to Bellville, and shortly after their arrival Mr. Masters went to California, where he remained until his death, Feb. 6, 1879. Mrs. Masters remained in Bellville until the year 1869, when she went to California to her husband, but, in consequence of her health, she returned to Bellville the following year, and took care of her father until his death. They had a family of five children, one of whom has deceased; the surviving ones are all married, and live in California.

MONTIS, GEORGE, was born in York Co., Penn., April 5, 1823; he came to Jefferson Township in 1823; his father's name was Jacob Montis, who was married to Nancy Steel; the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, which avocation he still pursues. He was married, Dec. 5, 1844, to Rosan McGarvey, a daughter of Patrick McGarvey and Elizabeth Buterbaugh, and she was born Jan. 10, 1818; children—Sylvester A., born Jan. 3, 1847; John William, Jan. 22, 1849; Mary Elizabeth, June 22, 1852; Martha Jane, July 28, 1864; the two daughters are deceased; Sylvester married Ellen Drew, a daughter of Joseph Drew, and, in 1868, moved to Iowa, where he now resides.

MOODY, ISRAEL K., dealer in boots and shoes; he was born in Jefferson Township and lived in Bellville the greater part of his life; his grandfather, John Moody, came to Bellville in a very early day, and was one of the best citizens that ever lived in Jefferson

Township, and was a minister in the Church of Disciples. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 15, 1846, and was a son of Miller Moody. In 1861, he enlisted and went to the front with the 59th N. Y. V. I., and remained in the service three years; in 1864, he re-enlisted and went in the 178th O. V. I., and served to the end of the war. He went to St. Joe, Mo., in September, 1865, and secured a position as a clerk in a wholesale and retail clothing establishment; from there he went to Allegheny City, Penn., in 1867, and learned telegraphy, and followed it at the outer depot till 1870, when he moved to Gallitzin, a place in the State, where he ran trains through the tunnel at that place by telegraph; he went to Terre Haute, Ind., in April, 1872, and surveyed the Middleberry Division of the C. & T. H. R. R.; he was called home in March, 1873, by the death of his mother, and remained, engaging in the livery business, till October, 1874; he opened a shoe store in Bellville in March, 1875, and did an extensive business till April, 1880, when he moved to Upper Sandusky and became its leading business man in this line of trade. Mr. Moody has maintained a reputation for honesty and veracity throughout his business career. He was the leading spirit of the Bellville Cornet Band during his stay in the village. He was married to Miss Regina H. Christy.

NIMAN, JAMES. He was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and was brought up near Harrisburg, Penn.; he remained there till the spring of 1837, when he came to Ohio; he learned the carpenter trade in the East; at the age of 28 years, he was called to the ministry in the United Brethren Church; when 30 years old, he was ordained, and traveled in Maryland and Virginia until he left for Ohio; he filled the position of a local preacher for a number of years since residing in Jefferson Township. He settled on a part of Sec. 17; commenced in the woods, and cleared the farm on which he now resides; he improved his farm, building a house in 1853 and a barn in 1852. Mr. Niman was born March 7, 1801. His companion, Catherine Shively, was born May 20, 1809; they were married Sept. 29, 1833, and had four children—Mary Ann, born June 12, 1836; George S., June 7, 1838; Leander J., March 5, 1841; Sarah C., July 7, 1846; deaths—Mary died Oct. 12, 1854; George, Aug. 4, 1870, and the mother, Aug. 27, 1875. His son Leander was in the war of the rebellion; he went to the army first in the three-months service, then with the 102d O. V. I. Leander was married to Sarah C. Rhodes, daughter of Samuel Rhodes, Nov. 26, 1868; she was born March 27, 1848; their children are Cora Viola, born Feb. 18, 1873, and Ellsworth, July 2, 1878. Father Niman died May 7, 1880.

OLDFIELD, JONATHAN (deceased); he was one of the first white settlers of Jefferson Township; he came with James McClure, in 1808, and assisted in building the first cabin in the township. He was born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 7, 1788, and emigrated with his parents to Ross Co., Ohio, in 1803; the family, a few years later, moved to Pickaway Co. He was married to Elizabeth McClure Feb. 11, 1812, by Esquire Coffinbury, which was the first marriage in the county with its present boundaries. Births: Mary, born Sept. 5, 1814; James, July 6, 1816; Hugh, Sept. 26, 1818; Rebecca, Oct. 8, 1820; William, Aug. 8, 1822. Mother Oldfield died Aug. 4, 1824, and Mr. Oldfield married Nancy Fiddler Oct. 14, 1824. Births: Nathan, born March 11, 1827; Noah, Jan. 2, 1829; John, June 15, 1830; Mary Jane, March 5, 1832; Abner, Dec. 5, 1834. His father, William Oldfield, was born in 1750.

OLDFIELD, RICHARD (deceased); born in Orange Co., N. Y., May 14, 1801; came with his parents in 1803, and first to Richland Co., in 1812, and helped to pull corn to feed the Greentown Indians. His wife, Elmina Phelps, was born in Grafton Co., N. H., and came to Richland Co. Aug. 7, 1815; they were married Dec. 21, 1824, and, in three days after, moved on a farm two and one-half miles southeast of Bellville, where he lived until his death, Nov. 11, 1872. When they moved, they carried all their goods in their arms and drove the cow; their children are David P., born Sept. 23, 1825; Anna, Jan. 25, 1827; Matilda, Sept. 24, 1828; James F., June 4, 1830; Reuben, June 27, 1832; Cordelia, April 17, 1834; Lovina, March 5, 1836, died May 2, 1836; Elizabeth, July 26, 1837; Martha, April 26, 1839; William, June 21, 1841; Mary and Silas, May 23, 1844. William died in the service at Rome, Ga.; Silas was also in the service.

OLDFIELD, ABNER, farmer; owns the northwest quarter of Sec. 22; he was born in Jefferson Township, and was brought up on a farm. In 1857, he followed threshing, in connection with farming, which he followed about six years. After marriage, he lived a few years in Jefferson Township, and then went to Morrow Co.; he remained about two years, and then returned to Jefferson; he moved on the place he now owns in 1874. Mr. Oldfield was born Dec. 5, 1834. Ann Tinkey was born Nov. 17, 1831. They were married Aug. 28, 1855. Births: Mary Elizabeth, born June 16, 1856; George, Sept. 24, 1860; Susie V., Oct. 23, 1869. George died July 31, 1879. He united with the Presbyterian Church about eight months before he was called away; he was an industrious and dutiful son, and exemplary in character. Mr. Oldfield has taken an active part in Christian works, and has superintended Sabbath schools many terms. He united with the church before marriage, and his wife did also. Mr. Oldfield is a charter member of the Jefferson Grange.

RIDDLE, MARGARET, MRS., daughter of Abram and Ann Grosser; Mr. and Mrs. Grosser were natives of Frederick Co., Md., and emigrated to Bellville in October, 1827, and occupied a cabin that stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of John Zent; they had a family of three children—Henry, Margaret and Zillman; they occupied the cabin home for about one year, when they bought a lot and built a more comfortable abode; Mr. Grosser was a carpenter by trade, and, while engaged in getting out timber for a residence for Dr. Beach, he was struck by a limb of a falling tree and instantly killed, Dec. 24, 1830. Margaret was born April 18, 1827, and was married to James Riddle April 21, 1861; Mr. Riddle was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, and enlisted in Co. I, 16th O. V. I., in the three-months service, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant; when his term of service expired, he returned

home, but his patriotic spirit would not allow him to long remain; he enlisted in the three-years service on the 7th of August, 1862, in Co. E, 102d O. V. I., and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of his company, and served in that capacity until his death, Sept. 27, 1863; he was killed by falling from a train that was transporting troops from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and is interred in the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro. Mrs. Riddle resides with her mother, who is in her 77th year. Henry Grosser is engaged in the grocery business in Bellville. Her brother, Zillman Grosser, died during the Mexican war, at Puebla, Sept. 3, 1847; he was a member of Capt. Weaver's company, 16th O. V. I., commanded by Col. Sutton.

ROBINSON, JOHN, deceased; was born Feb. 1, 1782, in Ireland, and came across the ocean with his parents when 5 years of age, and they settled in Westmoreland Co., Penn. He was married in this county, to Margaret Nelson, who was also born in Ireland. In 1809, the family removed to Mercer Co., Ohio, and in the fall of 1815, to the southwest quarter of Sec. 11, Jefferson Township; he entered three quarter-sections for himself and brothers. The following children were born to his first wife: James, John, Alexander, William, Thomas, Nancy, Ester, Margaret and Hamilton; of whom James, Thomas, Nancy, Ester and Margaret are dead. He was married to Jane Stewart after the death of his first wife, and four children were born to her—Susannah, Ellen, Samuel and Sarah; the first and third are dead. Father Robinson was "the bear-hunter" of his day and locality.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, farmer, son of John Robinson, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 7, 1807. He was married, Dec. 17, 1835, to Mariah Lafferty, a daughter of John Lafferty. She was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, May 13, 1817. They resided with his father one year after marriage, then three years on a part of Sec. 10, after which they moved on the southeast quarter of Sec. 22, where they yet reside. Mr. Robinson and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. They have one child, Calvin, who was born Jan. 25, 1837. He united in matrimony with Elizabeth Leedy, Samuel Leedy's daughter, Jan. 19, 1865. She was born in Jefferson Township, Aug. 7, 1843. He commenced to keep house near where he now resides, which is one and a half miles south of Bellville. He was a soldier in the 100-day service, and held the office of corporal. He has been Township Trustee two terms. Their children are William, born Jan. 3, 1866; Margaret, Oct. 20, 1867; Mary, Aug. 7, 1869; John, July 8, 1872; Frederick, Nov. 24, 1879.

RUMMEL, DAVID J., was born in Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 19, 1817; he and two of his brothers settled in Seneca Co., Ohio, near Tiffin, and engaged in clearing land; some time afterward, he commenced milling as an apprentice, and worked at it a few years in Seneca, and awhile in Crawford Co. On Sept. 8, 1840, he entered into matrimonial relations with Mary Z. Klise, who was also a native of Frederick Co., Md., and was born Feb. 5, 1822; Mr. Rummel also engaged in millwrighting more or less before marriage, and again engaged at it after, doing an extensive business in erecting mills in Seneca and Crawford Cos.; the miasmatic air of these counties at last began to tell on his health, and to seek a more healthy locality, he came to Richland Co. and located near Independence in 1850; he soon recovered his health, and built mills in this and Seneca Cos.; in 1852, he erected a residence about a mile east of Independence, and the next year built a mill; in March, 1854, it was ready to run, and for more than a decade he did an extensive business in custom work and shipping flour; about the year 1868, the mill property was sold, and since then he gave his attention more to agriculture; during the year 1879, he resided in Bellville, and in the fall he again purchased the favorite mill. Mr. Rummel's children are Ann Amanda, born June 12, 1841; Albert Josiah, Jan. 5, 1843; Orlandus B., Aug. 18, 1845; Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 24, 1847; Luella Z., Feb. 29, 1864. The parents united with the Universalist Church of Bellville, about the year 1851, and since then have taken an active interest in the affairs of the society.

RUMMEL, O. B., dealer in hardware, Bellville; was born in Tiffin, Ohio; he commenced to work in his father's flouring-mill while growing up; in 1867, he commenced a business course in the Poughkeepsie College, of New York; the next year, he took the degree of Master of Accounts; he then traveled some time looking for a mill, and not finding one that was satisfactory, he returned home and engaged in operating his father's mill. In September, 1871, he purchased the hardware store then operated by A. J. Markey, and has continued at this business till the present; Mr. Rummel was born Aug. 18, 1845, and was married Nov. 24, 1867, to Mary E. Garber; their children are Nellie E., born Oct. 25, 1868; Zomara, Aug. 2, 1874; and a daughter, Sept. 2, 1879.

SHAFFER, BENJAMIN, carpenter and farmer; he was a son of George Shaffer and Catharine Fissel, and was born in Perry Township, Richland Co.; he was brought up on a farm; at the age of 17, he commenced to work at the carpenter trade, which he made his exclusive occupation until 1863; he then enlisted, and went to the Army of the Potomac; since his return, his attention has principally been given to agriculture. During his carpentry, he erected upward of sixty houses and forty-five barns, besides numerous smaller buildings. Mr. Shaffer was born May 2, 1825. He was first married, July 2, 1846, to Julia Ann Albaugh, who was a daughter of William Albaugh, and was born Jan. 4, 1823; children—Franklin, born April 1, 1849; Delphine, May 3, 1854; Mrs. Shaffer died in September, 1854; he then married Sarah Spayd, a daughter of Henry Spayd; Delphine married Francis Borden; Franklin married Frances Tidd, a daughter of George Tidd and Margaret Armstrong, and she was born July 22, 1855; they were married Dec. 10, 1871; children—Verda, born Feb. 10, 1872; Charles, July 9, 1874; Margaret, April 11, 1876. Mr. Shaffer lives near his father's residence, on a part of Sec. 31.

SHAFFER, BENJAMIN, carpenter and joiner; he commenced to work at carpentering when 14 years old, and has given his attention to it almost wholly since; for several years, he has been doing an extensive work in the erection of houses and barns, and at times employed eight or ten hands; during the war, he was a teamster a short time in the Cumberland Army. Mr.

Shaffer was born in Palmyra, Knox Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1845, and, on Feb. 12, 1865, he was married to Albina Files, who was born Dec. 9, 1844, and was the daughter of Nathan Files, who was born July 12, 1796, and, in 1835, settled in Ohio; he was married to Rebecca Walker, and had nine children, five sons and four daughters; he died in August, 1878; after marriage, Mr. Shaffer lived three years in Jefferson Township first; then in Perry four years, then in Jefferson again; his children are Oscar Elmer, born May 19, 1866; Ettie Senora, May 12, 1873; Nettie Olive, Sept. 16, 1876; Wealthy, July 13, 1879. Mr. Shaffer and wife are members of the Disciple Church.

SHAFFER, MARGARET; she resides on a part of Sec. 18; she was a daughter of Samuel Hoke and Elizabeth Weast; her father died in Pennsylvania, and she came to Jefferson Township with her mother in 1830. James Shaffer, her husband, was a son of George Shaffer and Catharine Fissel. After marriage, they resided two years in Perry Township, and then moved on the place where Mrs. Shaffer now lives. Mr. Shaffer went to the war in the 102d O. V. I. and never returned; he left home in September, 1862, and, contracting a disease, was sent to Louisville, Ky., and from there to New Albany, Ind., where he died; he was born in March, 1821. Margaret Hoke was born June 3, 1826. They were married Nov. 30, 1843; children—a son was born Jan. 22, 1845; Louisa, March 17, 1847; Emanuel, Aug. 13, 1849; Emma, Feb. 10, 1852; a son, Nov. 28, 1853; Franklin, Oct. 25, 1854; Mary, July 12, 1857; a son, in June, 1859; William, Aug. 12, 1860; James Sherman, April 19, 1863; Mary died when about 4 years old; Emma, Aug. 9, 1875; the father, Nov. 15, 1862 Franklin was married, Nov. 11, 1875, to Charlotte Hadesah Pheil, daughter of Abraham Pheil, and was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; she was born Sept. 12, 1857; she has one child—Arthur Beach S. Emma was married to Thomas Long; Louisa married Jeremiah Long May 2, 1865; he was born Oct 15, 1846; their child, Florence C., was born Dec. 27, 1866. James and Margaret Shaffer were members of the United Brethren Church.

SHAFER, ADAM, house painter; his father, Adam Shafer, came to Jefferson Township in 1816, where he was born and brought up a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1870, when he turned his attention to painting. He formed matrimonial relations with Margaret Miller, daughter of John Miller, and she was born in Washington Co., Md., and came to Richland Co. in 1834. Mr. Shafer has made his home in Jefferson Township since marriage, with the exception of six months that he resided in Lexington, Ohio; he was born April 20, 1828; Mrs. Shafer was born Feb. 28, 1830; they were married Nov. 7, 1850; children—Henrietta was born Jan. 18, 1853; Sarah, Feb. 4, 1855; Candace B., Sept. 28, 1857; Calvin D., Nov. 17, 1859; Carson M., Jan. 21, 1862; Horace M., July 26, 1864. Henrietta was married to J. D. Ranson and lives in Le Sueur Co., Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are members of the Lutheran Church.

SCHROEDER, DANIEL, farmer, and has worked at chair-making and painting; was born in Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, where he grew up to manhood; he commenced making chairs when about 14 years of age. He was married, Oct. 7, 1865, to Susan Garber, daughter of David Garber; she was born July 29, 1845; they first lived in Knox Co. one year, then moved to Wood Co. and remained there eighteen months; returned to Richland and remained two years, then in Knox two years, and then moved on his father-in-law's farm. Their children are George William, born Sept. 23, 1866; Charles Clinton, Dec. 20, 1868; Sarah Ellen Eve, July 25, 1871; Alwilda May, July 25, 1875; Lenie Nevada, Oct. 14, 1878.

SPAYDE, JOHN, farmer; he was born in Richland Co. June 30, 1830, and commenced to work at coopering when about 16 years old, and made it his occupation for twenty years; his father, William Spayde, came to the county when a boy; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Huston. He was married, Jan. 2, 1851, to Catharine Secrist, a daughter of Henry Secrist, and she was born in Richland Co. in 1834; they commenced to keep house in Washington Township, and lived in that and Worthington Township till about 1875, when he bought a part of Sec. 5, in Jefferson Township. He and part of his family are members of the Evangelical Church. He was in the late war with the 100-day men, and was Second Lieutenant. His children are William H., born in 1853; Charles L., in 1856; John W., in 1858, died in 1860; Sanford L., born in 1860; Daniel M., in 1863. William married Mary E. Rider in 1874; she was born in the county in 1854, and has two children. Mr. Spayde's grandparents came to this country in 1808. His mother died in 1877, aged 67 years, and his father is still living and is in his 72d year.

STEWART, EDWARD; his father came from Ireland, and mother was born in Pennsylvania; they came to the north part of Richland Co. in 1812 or 1813. The subject of this sketch was born in Richland Co., and was brought up a farmer. He was married, Jan. 30, 1868, to Statira McKinley, daughter of Alexander McKinley, a farmer of Perry Township. Mr. Stewart was born Feb. 1, 1833, and Mrs. Stewart Feb. 21, 1837; children—Myrta A., born June 8, 1870; Marcellus A., May 31, 1871; Nora Bell, Sept. 15, 1877. He now resides about two miles south of Bellville, devoting his attention to agriculture. In 1879, he was elected Trustee of Jefferson Township.

SWANK, HENRY, deceased; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1790; he came to Sec. 34, Jefferson Township, in the spring of 1817, and cleared a small spot of ground; the following fall he moved his family; the log cabin which he built had no door, and for some time entered it by crawling under the wall on the lower part of the hillside; he shared the destitute surroundings of pioneer life, and worked his way from abject poverty to wealth; he learned the blacksmith trade in Pennsylvania, when 22 years of age, and the old stone shop in which he took his first lessons, in Loudonville, Penn., is yet standing; he moved to Fredericktown three years after settling here, and worked at his trade three years, then to his farm again. He was married to Elizabeth Study March 22, 1814; she was born in the county he was; children—John, born Dec. 11, 1816, now is the father of twenty-two children; Margaret, Feb. 28, 1818; Elizabeth, born Feb. 29, 1820, died Sept. 4, 1851; Susan, born May 30, 1822—she

became blind in the fall of 1866—she gave us this sketch of her father's life, and dates, all from memory, without hesitation; Christian, born April 16, 1824, died April 29, 1850; Daniel, born Sept. 22, 1826; Hannah, born Dec. 20, 1828, died Sept. 13, 1858; Mary, born Oct. 27, 1830; Henry, Feb. 3, 1833; Jackson, March 21, 1835; Casper, Nov. 8, 1837. The father died April 11, 1876, and the mother April 17, 1859. He spent his final days with his daughter in Bellville.

SWANK, CASPER, farmer. Was born in Franklin Co., Penn., June, 1873, and was a son of Christley Swank. He was brought up on a farm, and in April, 1833, came to this county. On April 23, 1840, he united in matrimony with Catharine Leedy, daughter of Daniel Leedy, who was born Dec. 12, 1819; and, after living a short time at several places, in 1849, moved on the farm in the Leedy settlement, where they now reside. He commenced in the woods, and has borne the toil and privations of a pioneer life, together with its romance and pleasure, and now numbers among those who, by prudence, perseverance and economy, have lifted themselves from a position of poverty to a comfortable place and surroundings in life. He never made a religious profession, although being possessed of a fine moral character; his wife united with the German Baptist Church in the 25th year of her age. Their children in order are as follows: Daniel was born May 15, 1841, and died as a soldier of the rebellion, at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 7, 1865. He and his brother Elias went out in the 102d O. V. I., and were connected with the Cumberland Army. Elias L. was born Dec. 16, 1842; Jacob L., Nov. 30, 1844; John L., Oct. 14, 1846; Christian, June 16, 1851.

SWANK, ELIAS L., owns and resides on a part of Sec. 23. He was born in Knox Co., near Ankneytown, and brought up on a farm. He commenced to work at carpentering when about 19 years of age, which he has continued at, during intervals, to the present time. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, and went to the front with the 102d O. V. I. He was placed on detached duty, and assisted in building a large block-house in one of the Southern States; and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Swank was in the hospital about two weeks during his soldier life. He was discharged July 7, 1865. Daniel Swank, a brother of the subject of this sketch, enlisted at the same time, and filled the office of corporal, in Co. E, 102d O. V. I. He was seized with flux at Decatur, Ala., and after being moved five or six times, he was placed in the hospital at New Albany, Ind., where he died. After returning, Mr. Swank gave his attention to carpentering for some time. After marriage, he lived at various places in this township, till 1869, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He was born Dec. 16, 1842. His wife, Lovina Lett, was born May 29, 1839; children—Catharine L. was born Sept. 28, 1867; Lyman, Oct. 12, 1868; Romilda, Feb. 28, 1870; Wilbert, Oct. 24, 1871; Elizabeth, July 8, 1873; Mary Ann, April 14, 1875.

SWANK, JACOB, farmer; was born near Ankneytown, Nov. 26, 1844. He was married to Mary Yarger, Oct. 20, 1872; she was born July 31, 1853; children—Harry M., born Dec. 3, 1873; Viola E., July 28, 1875; Jessy Bloom, May 2, 1878. In 1867, Mr. Swank bought a partial interest in a threshing-machine, which he retained three years; he then went to buying butter and eggs; he continued this two years, and then began farming.

SWANK, JOHN L. Was born in Knox Co., near Ankneytown, and was brought up on a farm; when he was yet a young man, he was accidentally shot with a pistol, in the hands of William Brown; the ball entered his right hip, and came out on the inside of the leg; the ball took a downward course; Mr. Swank followed threshing a number of years in the employ of others, which he commenced when about 20 years of age; in the winter of 1868–69, he taught school; he also taught a term after that; after marriage, he lived on rented farms, until April, 1877, when he moved in a house that he erected on a lot he bought in the Leedy settlement; he bought an interest in a saw-mill in February, 1877, which is located near his residence. Mr. Swank was born Oct. 14, 1846; Leah C. Long was born May 14, 1852; she is Abraham and Catharine Long's daughter; they were married Dec. 31, 1871. Children—Edward N., was born Nov. 8, 1872; Charlie, Dec. 8, 1873; Sylvia C., Jan. 5, 1875; Samuel J. T., June 23, 1876; Myrta L., Jan. 22, 1878; Alonzo L., Aug. 31, 1879; Charlie died Nov. 27, 1875.

SWANK, CHRISTIAN L., was born and brought up on a farm, and has given his attention to farming most of the time since. After marriage, he lived with his father one year, then in a house belonging to Mrs. Oldfield, and, in 1872, he commenced to farm for L. K. Leedy; he lived with him two years, and then purchased twenty acres of Sec. 23; after farming this two years, he sold out and bought a few acres of A. B. Leedy; after remaining on it a short time, he sold, and since then has been renting farms. C. L. Swank was born Jan. 17, 1849. Adaline Stealts, his wife, is the oldest of Phillip Stealts' daughters, and was born Nov. 7, 1851; they were married Jan. 22, 1870; children—Mariah, born June 24, 1870; Elmer, Nov. 26, 1872; Verda, Sept. 29, 1873.

SWANK, CHRISTIAN GABRIEL, a son of Henry Swank; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., and came with his parents to Jefferson Township in 1868, where he has to this time lived; he was born April 19, 1851, and married Rebecca Hartman, a daughter of Daniel Hartman, Feb. 1, 1876; children—Leutennyson, born Sept, 3, 1876, and Tency, Aug. 27, 1878.

SWONGER, GEORGE (deceased); was born in Franklin Co., Penn., July 15, 1808. He came to Richland Co. with his parents in 1841, and located in that part of Richland that now constitutes a part of Morrow Co., where he resided eleven years, and then removed to Belleville, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1860. Mr. Swonger was married twice; his first wife died June 8, 1848. He married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Claudy; they had a family of three children, one of whom is deceased. After Mr. Swonger's death, the family moved into the building they now occupy, and engaged in keeping grocery and boarders; they continued in this business about one year, when they closed out the grocery and engaged in the hotel business, in which they still continue with favorable success, with Thomas A. Swonger as proprietor.

TARRES, WILLIAM, farmer; owns the southwest quarter of Sec. 11. He was born in Scotland Jan. 14, 1812. When he was 6 years old, his parents emigrated to this country, and made Washington Co., Penn., their place of residence. In 1826, they moved to Richland Co. and purchased a homestead within three miles of Mansfield; there, the subject of our sketch grew up and was married, which took place on the 11th of October, 1836. His companion, Jane D. Smith, is a daughter of John Smith, and her mother's maiden name was Rebecca McAllister; she was born Sept. 18, 1811. Children—Nancy Jane was born Aug. 15, 1837; Rebecca, Oct. 28, 1838; John, April 25, 1840; George, Nov. 18, 1841; Margaret, Nov. 9, 1844; Isabel, Dec. 4, 1846; William, June 25, 1848. Nancy died July 30, 1838; John, July 26, 1840. Rebecca was married to James P. Henderson, and Isabel to Thomas Appleman. George went to the army in the 102d Ohio V. I., and William in the 196th Ohio V. I. Mr. Tarres commenced to keep house in Worthington Township, where he remained until 1855. In this year, he moved into Jefferson; in 1868, into Monroe; and, in 1872, on his present homestead.

WALKER, DANIEL, farmer; he was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, July 18, 1828, and is a son of James Walker, who migrated from Maine to Seneca in 1835; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Smart. He was married, Oct. 21, 1860, to Mary M. Teisley, daughter of Henry Teisley, and was born in Jefferson Township Feb. 2, 1838; they commenced keeping house in Monroe Township, and have since resided in the county; they moved on a farm about one mile southeast of Bellville in 1864, and have lived there since; children—Benjamin, born Dec. 28, 1861; William, Nov. 20, 1863; Sherman, July 15, 1866; Albert H., Nov. 15, 1867; Lewis, Oct. 19, 1869; Flora, Nov. 9, 1871; Lilly, June 6, 1875; Levi, Aug. 27, 1877; Thomas, April 20, 1879; Benjamin died Jan. 4, 1878. Mr. Walker went into the army with the 178th O. V. I. He and his companion are members of the Universalist Church and the Jefferson Grange.

WAREHAM, JOHN E., blacksmith; he was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1831, and was brought up in Canton, Ohio; in early life, he worked in a printing office; when about 16 years of age, he commenced to work at smithing, which he has followed the greater part of his life; when near 28 years old, he learned the molding trade, and worked at that about one year. He enlisted and went to the army from Loudonville, Ohio, in 1861, in the 23d O. V. I., and remained away about one year; in 1862, he again returned to Richland Co., and was married; he commenced housekeeping near the Greenwood Mill, remaining until 1868, when he bought a few acres of land, a part of Sec. 13, on which he now lives. Lyda Frederick, his wife, is a daughter of Christian Frederick, and was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1841; their oldest child was born and died in 1863, and was named Mary; George F. was born Aug. 9, 1864; Emma Ettie, Aug. 6, 1866; Albert E., Oct. 4, 1868. Mr. Wareham was married May 4, 1862.

WHITCOMB, NILES D., physician; was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, July 23, 1822, and was brought up in town; he worked with his father at wagon-making until he commenced studying medicine. In 1842, he placed himself under Dr. Tenny, then of North Amherst, Ohio, as a student; in 1845, he went with Dr. Tenny to Iowa, where he finished his course. He located with his brother in Palmyra, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1847, and remained there two years. In June, 1849, he removed to Bellville, where he remained, practicing medicine and at times interesting himself in other avocations. He purchased the Bellville Mills in 1864. He was first married to Mary A. DeShong, daughter of Stephen A. DeShong, Oct. 2, 1849; she was born Nov. 1, 1832; children—an infant, died July 26, 1850; Lee, born Sept. 28, 1850; Flora, born Feb. 22, 1853; Lucy, born Nov. 28, 1855; May, born Jan. 8, 1859. Mrs. M. A. Whitcomb died May 29, 1860. He was again married, to Sarah P. Gallaher, daughter of Alexander Mensie, Oct. 2, 1865. Lee died March 18, 1852. Mr. Whitcomb practiced medicine successfully many years.

ZENT, JOHN (deceased); he was about the third settler of Jefferson Township; he came from Harrisburg to Wheeling, then to Fairfield Co., then to Jefferson Township, and settled west of Bellville a short distance. His children were Jacob, Daniel, John, George, Martin, Elizabeth, Catharine and Mary. George Zent was the father of a large family. He was born Oct. 15, 1793. His children are Jacob, born July 28, 1824; John, Aug. 10, 1825; David, March 9, 1827; Susan, July 4, 1828; Sarah Ann, Jan. 30, 1830; Mary, March 10, 1831; Sophrona, Aug. 14, 1832; George, Oct. 7, 1833; Sampson, Jan. 23, 1835; Elizabeth, May 22, 1836; Isaac, Oct. 5, 1837; Emma, April 14, 1839; Emmina, May 6, 1840; Lodema, Sept. 3, 1841; Catharine, Nov. 3, 1842.

ZENT, JOHN W., resides in Bellville, Ohio; he was born in Jefferson Township, and worked on a farm until 19 years of age; in the spring of 1844, he went to Wellington, Ohio, and engaged himself as a clerk in a store, and remained there about five years. On May 11, 1850, he started to California, taking the overland route, and, after a long and perilous journey, arrived in the land of precious metals; he and his company at once commenced mining, meeting with only ordinary success; the party opened some of the richest mines in the State, but, being impatient and lacking experience, they were abandoned too soon to tap the hidden treasures; he remained there about four years—working in mines three, and owned a hotel the fourth; during his stay, he was poisoned by contact with live-oak, and was dangerously ill about two months; he returned to Bellville in 1855, and, the next spring, made a trip through Iowa and Missouri; in 1856, he again went to Iowa, for the purpose of dealing in and herding cattle, but, the state of things not being satisfactory, he entered eighty acres of land and returned; in 1857, he and his brother David bought the warehouse and commenced to buy grain, and in connection, the next year, managed the depot business and express; he has made Bellville his ostensible home since, but, in connection with David Zent and H. Alexander, has bought and sold a large amount of Western land, operated a woolen factory east of Independence, and the stone quarry at Bellville, and manages the Bellville Exchange Bank. Mr. Zent was born Aug. 10, 1825, and

was married to Helen Ordway Dec. 7, 1865; she is a daughter of Alpheus Ordway and Caroline Dewey; children—Charles and Willard, twins, born May 24, 1869; Nellie and Jennie, twins, March 22, 1874; Willard died Aug. 9, 1869, and Jennie Dec. 23, 1877.

ZENT, DAVID, banker; he was born in Jefferson Township, and labored on a farm until about 21 years old; he then went to Wells Co., Ind.; he was one of the first four white settlers of the county, and was the first Clerk of Jefferson Township; he pre-empted land in this part of the county, and gave the township its name, after Jefferson Township, in Richland; he returned in 1849, and worked at carpentering about seven years; he brought the first telegraphic instrument to Bellville, and learned to operate it. In 1857, he and his brother John purchased the elevator in Bellville, of Taylor Moody, and from that time he has made Bellville his home, and his career runs parallel with that of his brother, whose sketch precedes this. Since the organization of the Exchange Bank, he has filled the position of cashier, and has confined himself to it closely. Mr. Zent was born March 9, 1824, and was married to Mary Ann Olin Dec. 25, 1856; she was born Nov. 6, 1836, in Manchester, Vt., and came with her parents to Richland Co. in 1838; children—Lura, born May 28, 1861; Schuyler W., Aug. 21, 1863; Wilbur D., Oct. 10, 1867; Jessie Gertrude, Sept. 1, 1872. Lura died Sept. 11, 1864.

YEARIAN, THOMAS, farmer; resides in Bellville; he is a son of George Yearian, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., married in Belmont Co., and came to Bellville, in 1812, for the purpose of buying out James McCluer for Robert Bell; he went on to Mansfield and cut a few logs for a cabin, after which he was frightened by the murder of Mr. Jones, and returned to Belmont, where he was drafted and went into the service; he moved to Bellville in 1815, and, in 1837, died at the age of 82 years; he was the father of eleven children, ten of whom grew up and seven are now living. Thomas was born in Richland Co. Oct. 26, 1821, and has always been a farmer. He was married, April 22, 1847, to Mary Ann Lockhart, daughter of William Lockhart, who came to Jefferson Township in 1822; she was born Feb. 2, 1824; they set up housekeeping in Worthington Township, and then moved to Bellville in 1861. He was Justice of the Peace and held corporation offices, and is a Deacon in the Disciples' Church. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bell.

YOUNG, DAVID LEWIS, was born and brought up in Jefferson Township, and worked on his father's farm until 1848; in this year he went to Iowa and worked at millwrighting until 1850 (in the fall), when he commenced to teach school; at the close of the term, he returned home and taught a term of school in Sub-District No. 8; he assisted in the manufacture of fanning-mills and did some work at millwrighting during the summer of 1851; in 1852, he moved on the place he now occupies, which is about two miles south of of Bellville; while he was in Iowa, he entered land, and now owns 527 acres in that State and 130 in Jefferson Township. He is a charter member of Jefferson Grange, a member of the Odd Fellows, has a large interest in Jefferson Hall, Bellville, and has filled various township offices. He went to the rebellion in the 163d O. N. G., and was Second Sergeant in Capt. Leedy's company. He was born March 31, 1824; Mary Sites, a daughter of Robert Sites, was born April 25, 1832; they were married Jan. 1, 1852; children—John F., born May 28, 1853; Sarah, Aug. 9, 1855; Flora, July 28, 1857. Deaths—John F. died March 24, 1862; Sarah, March 30, 1862; mother died March 26, 1878. Mr. Young was married to Eliza Watson in 1879, and a son was born to them Jan. 21, 1780.

YOUNG, A. M., dealer in dry goods; is a member of and has the entire management of the business conducted under the firm name of Maxwell & Young, Bellville, Ohio; the associate, R. B. Maxwell, came from Scotland in 1852, to New York, and, in 1872, located in Mansfield, where he has an interest in a store also; Mr. Young came to Bellville in January, 1878, with the object in view to open a dry-goods store; not long after, a store was opened, and from the commencement a fair, honest business has been conducted, and the store is rapidly growing in esteem as a place to purchase all kinds of dry goods and notions properly belonging to that branch of industry; Mr. Young was brought up a salesman, having been placed behind the counter in the city of New York, from which place he came to Bellville; as Mr. Maxwell, of this enterprise, is interested in similar business in Mansfield, all the articles they offer for sale are marked at the same figures as in the city store, thus offering unusual advantages to the buying public.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANSBAUGH, DAVID R., laborer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township Sept. 20, 1832. He was married in 1865, to Ester Cole; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 8, 1844; they have six children—Cora E., born Oct. 16, 1866; Delbert, Jan. 8, 1872; Orin, Jan. 26, 1875; Oliver P., Sept. 26, 1878; Clarence, May 25, 1879.

ANDERS, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born June 10, 1818, in England; he came to America in 1838. He was married, May 2, 1841, to Ann Hudson; they had the following children: Edward V., born March 10, 1845; Elizabeth A., Feb. 28, 1850. Mrs. Ann Anders died March 18, 1854. Mr. Anders married the second time in 1856, to Sophronia Steward, who was born in Mansfield in 1826; they have two children—Philo G., born May 10, 1859, and Olive, born Jan. 25, 1862. J. J. Anders was born Oct. 19, 1842. He enlisted in the 102d Regt., Co. D, in 1862; he ranked as Orderly Sergeant; he died in Bellfont, Ala., Aug. 27, 1864.

AW, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 29, 1820; came to Ohio in 1840. Married, in 1842, Elizabeth Brickman, who was born in Germany July 5, 1824; they have the following children: Louisa, born Feb. 10, 1845; Carrie, Dec. 13, 1846; Mary, May 25, 1852; Annie, May 15, 1854; Ella, March 12, 1856; Frank, Nov. 26, 1860; Lola, Feb. 16, 1863. Louisa married Richard D. Porter July 7, 1864. Mary married Daniel P. Copeland Dec. 18, 1872 Annie married Myran C. Burton June 7, 1878; resides in New York City. Ella married Martin D. Sloan June 27, 1876.

BALLIET, STEPHEN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in 1813 in Carbon Co., Penn.; came to Richland Co. in 1837. He was married to Catherine Haperman in 1837, who was born in 1815; they have three children—George, W. born in 1840; John B., in 1842; Joseph L., in 1846. Mr. Balliet resides on his farm in this township.

BARD, JAMES H., miller and engineer; P. O. Mansfield; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 6, 1844. Married, in 1868, to Amy G. Thompson, who was born Sept. 18, 1850, in Portage Co., Ohio; they have the following family: Emma J., born April 7, 1871; Edwin T., July 4, 1874; Homer H., Nov. 10, 1877; Albert G., April 1, 1880. Mr. Bard's mother, Margaret Thompson, was born in Dutchess Co. N. Y., Nov. 28, 1825; married Samuel H. Thompson, who was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1826; they had one daughter—Amy G. Mr. Thompson died Sept. 7, 1862, in Portage Co., Ohio.

BOYCE, JOSIAH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Township May 15, 1819. He was married to Lilly Crooks in 1852; she was born in this township; they have eight children—Sarah Jane, born July 10, 1853; Benjamin C., Sept. 30, 1854; Mary N., Dec. 21, 1855; James E., May 18, 1857; Elisabeth, Sept. 22, 1858; Lincoln, Aug. 19, 1860; Emma J., Aug. 22, 1862; Lilly Margaret, Jan. 31, 1865. Sarah Jane was married to Jacob Clark in August, 1876; they have two children—Gracie Elisabeth, born July 17, 1877, and Lilly Maud, April, 1879; they reside in Madison Township. Mary Ann was married to Godfrey Gulknecht, Jan. 8, 1874; they have one child—Lilly Maud; they reside in Mansfield. Elisabeth was married, Aug. 16, 1877, to Erskine Chambers. Mr. Boyce has considerable practical knowledge of the early history of this county, with which he was identified many years.

CALHOON, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Jan. 13, 1813, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; came to Ohio in March, 1831. Married to Susan Shelenberger, who was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1816; they have five children—Noble P., born Jan. 26, 1840; William, Sept. 6, 1844; Franklin, Jan. 18, 1849; Sarah, Feb. 8, 1851: she resides in Wyandot Co.; John C., born Oct. 16, 1853. William was a soldier in the late war, in the O. N. G. Noble P. enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., served three years, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of enlistment. Noble P. Calhoon was married to Sarah S. Irvin; they have one child—Harry, born March 9, 1867; Mrs. Sarah Calhoon died March 16, 1872. John C. Calhoon was married in 1874, to Mahaley Butler, who was born in Ohio; they have two children—John, born Jan. 20, 1877; Barbara May, Feb. 16, 1879.

CLINE, MICHAEL (deceased); he was born in Richland Co. May 22, 1855. Was married, April 16, 1840, to Matilda Murphy, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1816; their children are: John, born Dec. 23, 1841, died in the army; Henry who also died in the army; Jackson, born Oct. 22, 1844: Louisa, deceased; Jacob, born Jan. 23, 1851; Michael L., Jan. 22, 1857. Michael Cline, Sr., died in Lawrence Co., Ill., in March, 1868.

CLINE, JOHN, farmer; he was born Aug. 25, 1835, in Crawford Co. Married, Feb. 2, 1860, to Elizabeth Home; she was born April 1, 1837, in Richland Co.; they have the following children: C. Hayden, born Dec. 10, 1860; Albert Leroy, Sept. 28, 1864. They reside two miles north of Mansfield.

CLINE, TOBIAS, proprietor of the Colter Cave stone quarry, two and one-half miles east of Mansfield; he was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of 19. He was married in 1857, in Iowa, to Margaret Ann Banks; they have one daughter—Sarah Melinda. She is married to Mathew Donner; they have two children—Ora and Ethlin. The "Cline" stone quarry was opened about twenty-two years ago; it is an inexhaustible quarry and one of the best in the State; Mansfield consumes an immense amount of stone for building purposes; it is a place of antiquity; here can be seen the marks of the Indian, the basin cut in the rock, also the Indian churn, and the initials of many names cut in rock.

CLINE, ALFRED, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born March 1, 1823, in Franklin Township. Was married in 1847, to Julia E. Taylor; they had five children—Curtis F., born Dec. 24, 1847; Alfred, Nov. 23, 1849; Mary, Feb. 24, 1852; Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 1854; Neotia, Feb. 2, 1858. Mrs. Julia Cline died Aug. 2, 1861. Mr. Cline was married the second time to Elizabeth Sonentine, who was born July 30, 1830, in Pennsylvania; they have two children—Charles L., born Feb. 11, 1862, and Minnie, born Oct. 22, 1866.

COLE, REUBEN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born July 8, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Penn. He was married, Jan. 1, 1844, to Mary Ellen Pollock, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1822; they have the following family of children: Sadie A., born May 1, 1846; Elleanor Mary, Oct. 22, 1848; Headley S., Sept. 18, 1850; Maggie S., Jan. 2, 1854; Jennie O., July 1, 1857; Robert M., July 8, 1860; Reuben Willis, Aug. 11, 1867; Johnston Taylor married Elleanor M. Cole April 2, 1868; they have four children—Norton, Lavern, Lille and Viola; they reside in Sandusky Township, this county; Headly Cole married Viola A. Hale; they have two children—Ethel and Ettie; William B. Eggert married Maggie S. Cole Nov. 23, 1875; they have two children—Ray C. and Nina; James F. Weldon married Jennie E. Cole Nov. 15, 1877; they have one child—Nina S., born Oct. 11, 1879; they reside on West Fourth—771. Reuben Cole was engaged as a miller, formerly in the Stubble Mill, in Knox Co., about ten years; he afterward, in company with Mr. Stamen, bought the old Beam Mill; he was engaged in this mill for two years, from 1868 to 1870; he then moved on his farm, located on the Windsor road, two

miles northeast of Mansfield. Mrs. Mary Cole was the daughter of Hugh and Elleanor Pollock; they came from Harrison County to Richland in 1813, entered land in Springfield Township, located and remained there till the death of Mr. Pollock, June 14, 1822; he was killed by the falling of a tree; they were known by the pioneers of this county, were fully identified in pioneer life, and experienced a great deal of the inconveniences of those times; Mrs. Pollock died very suddenly June 24, 1868, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Reuben Cole.

COLE, HEADLEY, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Fredericktown, Knox Co., Sept. 18, 1851. He was married Dec. 17, 1875, to Viola Hale, who was born in Mifflin Township, Richland Co., July 10, 1858; they have two children—Ethel, born Dec. 1, 1876, and Ettie, April 29, 1877.

DAUM, MICHAEL, dairyman; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Germany, 1844; came to America in 1847. Married, in 1867, to Lena Beck, who was born in 1849, in Germany. They have two children—Willie, born Aug. 25, 1868; Amelia, March 24, 1872. Mr. Daum is engaged in the Cline stone quarry, near Mansfield, and is one of the enterprising citizens of this township. He is in partnership with Mr. Cline in the stone quarry, and understands this branch of business as well as any one in this county. They are supplying this market with stone for building purposes, and it is an established fact that they can produce a superior quality of stone, and are always ready to supply the demand.

DENNIS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Germany, Oct. 12, 1827. He came to America in 1853; located in Mansfield. He was married July 3, 1857, to Rachel Smith; she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, May 7, 1818; came to Mansfield in 1835, where she engaged as a teacher in public schools for eighteen years. There is a number of citizens of Mansfield who attribute their success in advancing so rapidly in education to her adaptation as a teacher. They resided in the village of Washington eight years. While there, Mr. Dennis was Postmaster for six years; also engaged as a wagon-maker; then moved to a farm in Madison Township, where he has since been engaged as a farmer. He also served as Trustee of Madison Township for three terms. They have one son, Homer H. S. Dennis, who was born March 14, 1860, and who now resides with his parents and is receiving a liberal education.

DILLON, CHARLES, farmer; he was born in 1814, in Franklin Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in 1849, and located in Ashland Co., where he lived about six years. He then removed to this county, where he resided three years, and then removed to Logan Co., where he lived five years, when he returned to this county, where he has since resided. He was married in Chambersburg, Penn., Sept. 3, 1839, to Miss Anna Kail, by whom he raised twelve children, who lived to maturity; eleven children are yet living; he is now a resident of Madison Township, and is honored and respected in the community in which he resides.

DILLON, DAVID, farmer; he was born Jan. 7, 1841, in Franklin Co., Penn.; came to Ohio at the age of 8 years. He was married in 1862, to Harriet Swisher; she was born in Washington Township, Richland Co., in 1836; they have the following family: Hattie M., born Oct. 3, 1866; Maud, Aug. 31, 1868, and Minnie L., March 5, 1872. Mr. Dillon enlisted in the late war in Co. E, 64th O. V. I.; served three years; was then honorably discharged and mustered out of service.

DILLON, WILLIAM A., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 29, 1842, and came to Richland Co. in 1848. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 64th O. V. I., with which regiment he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. While in the army, he participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which that regiment was engaged, and, since his return home, has been almost constantly engaged in farming. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary F. Newlon, by whom he has had three daughters—Emma F., Nancy Ellen, and Minnie M.

DOOLITTLE, LUCIUS O., farmer; was born Dec. 27, 1833, in Windham Co., Vt.; came to Richland Co., in 1845. Married in 1866, to Martha Watkins, who was born in England, in 1839; they have seven children—Lucius, born Dec. 30, 1867; Herbert O., March 21, 1869; Martha, Jan. 2, 1871; James Sabine, Oct. 25, 1872; William Watkinson, March 6, 1874; Rufus Percilville, Nov. 13, 1875, and Mary, Aug. 3, 1877. Mr. Doolittle enlisted in the late civil war in defense of his country, Sept. 1, 1861, in the 15th O. V. I., in Co. G; went as a private. During the time of his service he was promoted to Lieutenant, after which, he was commissioned Captain. He remained during the entire war, was in some of the greatest battles of the war. He was mustered out of service in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1865; then returned to Mansfield and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1873, moved on a farm in the township.

DUNNAN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Scotland in 1813; he came to America (to Belmont Co.) at 3 years of age; he came to Richland Co. in 1821. Was married, in 1852, to Catharine Campbell, who was born in Wayne Co. in 1817; they have one son, John Franklin, who was born in 1857. He was married to Mary Croft, of Mansfield; they have one child, Mary, born Nov. 16, 1879. Mr. Dunnan has resided in this county fifty-five years, and has had some experience of the pioneer life; he owns a well-improved farm, and has good buildings, with all the late conveniences and improvements.

EARNEST, JOHN (deceased); he died in Richland Co. Dec. 26, 1872; he resided in this county twenty-one years. Was married, in 1838, to Fanny Keever; she was born in Lancaster Co.; they have the following children: Adam, born Oct. 13, 1839; George W., in February, 1841; Mary A., Oct. 31, 1842; David Henry, July 24, 1844; Fanny, Feb. 22, 1849; Alice Amanda, Dec. 13, 1858. They reside on the Bellville road, south of town.

FINNEY, JAMES J., farmer; he was born June 10, 1837, in Madison Township. Was married Aug. 24, 1864, to Mary McKee; she was born March 18, 1844, in Madison Township; they have two children—Cyrus B., born May 2, 1873; Frank M., Jan. 22, 1866. They reside on farm, two miles south of Mansfield.

FISHER, MICHAEL (deceased); he was born May 25, 1816, in Germany; came to America at the age of

28, and located in Mansfield. He was married in October, 1847, to Rebecca Weaver; she was born Jan. 28, 1826, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and came to Ohio when 9 years old; they have the following family: Mary, born July 22, 1847 (deceased); Jacob, June 18, 1849 (married to Phebe Cohoeiser April 18, 1878; they have one son); John Fisher, born Oct. 16, 1851 (married to Catherine Mengert April 18, 1878; they have one son, Samuel (deceased); Caroline, born Dec. 12, 1856 (married Nov. 19, 1879, to Oliver Blacksten); Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1862.

FRANKELBERGER, WILLIAM (deceased); he was born in York Co., Penn.; he came to Washington Township in this county, in 1830, where he purchased a farm, and on which he passed the remainder of his days; his family consisted of nine children—Eliza, John, Hannah, Joseph, Rebecca, William, Levi, Jane and Jacob (now dead). Mr. F. died in July, 1870, on the old farm; he had accumulated a competence, which he left to the children.

FRANKELBERGER, LEVI, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in York Co., Penn., in 1830; he came to this county in his youth. He was married in 1873, to Susan Heist, who was born in Washington Township; they have one child—William, who was born Sept. 14, 1875; they reside on the Bellville road, one and a half miles from Mansfield.

GALLAGHER, JOSEPH, farmer; he was born Feb. 7, 1821, in Wayne Co. Married Jan. 7, 1872, to Frances Adair; she was born in 1855, in Wayne Co.; came to Richland Co. in August, 1874; they have the following children: Leone Cecelia, born July 10, 1876, and Joseph Carrel, Sept. 28, 1879.

GARRISON, JOHN T., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township July 8, 1849. He was married March 2, 1871, to Hannah Rebecca Smith, who was born in Williams Co. May 12, 1852; they have three children—Florence Luella, born Oct. 7, 1872; Francis William, Sept. 12, 1874; Eva Cynthia, July 8, 1876.

GATES, NAPOLEON, teacher; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Franklin Township Feb. 28, 1842. He was married in 1867, to Martha Charles; they have four children—Melvin H., born Jan. 27, 1868; Martin, Feb. 2, 1870; Artas E., Feb. 16, 1874; Dora Maud, Jan. 22, 1879; Napoleon Gates is now engaged as a school-teacher, at Windsor. He enlisted in the late war, in 1862; he was a member of Co. D, 102d O. V. I., remaining in the service until mustered out June 30, 1865.

GATES, MARTIN L., dairyman; he was born in this township June 28, 1835. He was married in 1857, to Mary Steward, who was also born in this township in 1836; they have one adopted child—Maud Gates, born Jan. 5, 1876. Mr. Gates has an excellent dairy farm, near the city; from this he furnishes milk to a large number of its inhabitants.

GOUDY, HENRY L., miller; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Wayne Co. April 21, 1836; he went to Minnesota, and was there nine years; returned to Wooster, and remained there two years; then went to Iowa, and remained there one year; then came to Madison Township in 1872, and has since been engaged in the mill. He was married to Phebe Ann Pennock; she was born in Hancock Co., Ill., in 1842; they have four children—James M., born March 29, 1861; Minnie Erana, March 23, 1865; Jennie Melissa, Nov. 9, 1870; Mary Bird, Nov. 23, 1876.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born April 15, 1838. Was married, in 1871, to Mary Swartz, who was born in Mifflin Township, this county, April 2, 1841. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Calhoon Hamilton, was born Jan. 26, 1809, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; she was married to Samuel W. Hamilton in December, 1826; they came to Ohio in 1833; they had ten children—Noble C., Samuel, William P., John, George, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, Alexander and Edgar.

HESELDON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in New York, St. Lawrence Co., April 23, 1830; he came to Ohio in 1844, and located in Richland Co. He was married, in 1859, to Catherine Hull; they have the following children; Savillia, born April 11, 1855; Sarah, March 28, 1857; John H., Oct. 23, 1859; George, Nov. 21, 1861; Lavina, Nov. 11, 1864 (deceased); Oliver, April 20, 1870 (deceased); Samuel, March 12, 1873, and Ermina, July 17, 1876. Mr. Heseldon enlisted in the 163d Regt., Co. C, O. N. G., afterward O. V. I., from which he received an honorable discharge.

HOUT, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township in 1846. Married, Feb. 9, 1870, Emma Gates, who was born in Madison Township; they have two children—Delmore, born Dec. 9, 1871; Martin, April 11, 1875. Mr. Hout resides in Madison Township, and is engaged in farming and threshing.

HURSH, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; Mr. Hursh was born Jan. 21, 1836, in York Co., Penn.; he was brought to this county by his parents when a youth, and has always resided here; he and his sister, Anna, live on the old home farm left them by their parents; she was born June 11, 1843, at this place.

HURSH, HENRY, miller; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Feb. 21, 1811, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; came to Ohio, in 1837, and located in Madison Township. He was married to Frances Hursh Oct. 8, 1834; she was born May 15, 1815, in York Co., Penn.; they have had ten children—Mary Hursh, born May 24, 1835; Elizabeth, Oct. 25, 1836; Fanny, Jan. 25, 1839; Martha, Dec. 12, 1840; Henry (deceased), April 10, 1843; Anna, Feb. 10, 1845; Martin Luther, Oct. 14, 1847; Sarah Jane, Jan. 4, 1851; John, March 10, 1857; Emeline, May 29, 1859. Mary married Christian Hoover Nov. 1, 1855; they reside in Mifflin Township. Elizabeth married William Gates Dec. 18, 1856; they reside in Franklin Township. Fanny married Isaac Hess Dec. 24, 1857. Anne married Amos Benneman Jan. 25, 1866; they reside in Baughman Township, Wayne Co. Martin married Elizabeth Bush Nov. 7, 1872; they reside in Madison Township. Sarah married Isaac B. Wise May 5, 1872; they reside in Fort Wayne, Ind. Martha married William Noss Dec. 15, 1872; they reside in Cumberland Co., Penn. Emeline married George A. Lenhart Dec. 31, 1879; they reside in Madison Township. Mr. Hursh has been engaged in the milling business, in the Hershey Mill, seven years; he has a beautiful home, and is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of this township. He has

been connected with the milling business about fifty-one years. Mr. Hursh's father, Christian Hursh, was born Aug. 17, 1776; he died July 27, 1823, aged 46 years 11 months and 10 days; he lived and died in York Co., Penn.; his wife, Frances Hursh, was born Jan. 2, 1774, and, after her husband died, she came to Ohio in 1836, and lived in Wayne Co., where she died Oct. 19, 1867, aged 88 years 9 months and 17 days.

JOHNS, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Jefferson Co. in 1808, and came to Madison Township in 1814. He was married to Elizabeth Foglisong in 1832; they had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Mrs. Johns died in May, 1861, at the age of 48. Mr. Johns was again married in 1862, to Amanda Stoutenbarger, by whom he had one son. When he came to this county, it was almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and infested by bears, wolves and panthers; the family located at Bean's Mills, near the block-house; here they built a log cabin; it was made after the old style, with a puncheon floor, clapboard loft, and was furnished in the plain custom of those times; they had split stools for chairs and split puncheon for a table; their bedstead was made of round poles attached to the wall by boring holes in the side of the building and fastening the poles in them; their neighbors were chiefly Indians, who were very friendly; on one occasion, about forty Indians came near their cabin and had a great jubilee, dancing, thrilling the air with their Indian whoop. Mr. Johns had the door barred, on one side of which was a loop-hole, while his trusty rifle stood near the bed. After the Indians had gone, he came into the cabin and said "they would have to move back, or they would all be killed." His wife replied "they could stand it if 'Daddy Bean' could." Asking the chief if they had better move back or stay, he replied, "No; you stay; you good white man; you make good corn." They raised their first crop of corn in 1815; then they sowed buckwheat and raised a good crop; they took it to a mill, where the village of Lexington now stands. Mr. Johns formed an acquaintance with John Chapman (Appleseed), who visited them very frequently; they have some fruit in their orchard which has grown from seed brought by him. Mr. Johns had one son—John B., in McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry, in the late war; he died April 8, 1862, on the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky; his remains were brought home and buried on his father's farm, Gen. McLaughlin attending the funeral.

KEITH, JOHN T., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Dec. 11, 1832, in this township; he was married Jan. 3, 1854, to Mary Browneller, who was born Aug. 1, 1831; they have the following family: Linnie, born Nov. 10, 1854; James E., Nov. 15, 1856; Laura, March 5, 1859; Charlie E., Sept. 27, 1863; Anna, June 22, 1866; Alonzo, July 7, 1868; Alverda May, Dec. 12, 1870; Vinnie Belle, May 6, 1874; Howard Delno, Feb. 2, 1877. Mr. Keith was elected Commissioner of this county in 1867, was re-elected in 1870; filled the office satisfactorily; is now a member of the Board of Education.

LATIMER, MARTHA, MRS.; she was born Nov. 17, 1817; was the daughter of John Warden, one of the first settlers of Tuscarawas Township, Stark Co., Ohio, and is the widow of George Latimer, a native of the same county; they were married March 25, 1845, and went to live with Mr. Latimer's father in Osnaburg Township, near Canton, where they remained until the spring of 1850, when they moved to Mrs. Latimer's farm in Tuscarawas Township, near the old home of her father and mother, and lived there for the next four years. In the fall of 1853, they sold this farm and bought another in Butler Township, Richland Co., where they moved the following spring, and resided there until April 1, 1869, when they moved again to their present home, near Mansfield. To Mr. and Mrs. Latimer were born six children, all of whom are now living; they are Robert Patter, John Warden, Rachel Ann, James Parkinson, Mary Caroline and Clark Watt. John Warden entered the service of his country during the late rebellion, before he was quite 17 years of age; was a member of the drum corps in the 18th O. V. I. He is now Professor of Writing and Drawing in the public schools of Newark, Ohio. Mr. Latimer died Feb. 14, 1873, at the age of 67.

LONG, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born June 18, 1817, in Germany; came to Ohio at the age of 21 years. He married Magdelana Eichhorn, who was born June 15, 1848; they have the following family: John, born Aug. 11, 1849; William, Nov. 30, 1851; Leopold, Nov. 1, 1854; Mary, Aug. 24, 1856; Halena, Jan. 14, 1860; Henry, Nov. 4, 1863; Catherine, March 23, 1865; Ludwig Lone, May 31, 1870. Mr. Long was engaged in Mansfield for ten years in the brewery business, after which he moved on a farm, on which he still resides.

LONG, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mansfield Nov. 30, 1852. Married Feb. 15, 1877, to Susan Elizabeth Mack, who was born Aug. 28, 1858, in Clyde, Sandusky Co.; they have two children—Lena, born Jan. 29, 1878; John Frederick Samuel, Oct. 5, 1879. They reside on a farm two miles north of Mansfield.

McKEE, SAMUEL (deceased); he was born Sept. 10, 1812, in Jefferson Co.; came to Richland Co. in 1841; settled in Madison Township. Married in 1839, to Mary Burns; she was born in Belmont Co. April 17, 1821; they have the following family: Joseph, born Feb. 23, 1840; John, December, 31, 1841; Mary M., March 18, 1844; Sarah J., Aug. 10, 1846; Samuel, Sept. 7, 1848; Amanda A., Dec. 28, 1850; Cyrus B., Jan. 22, 1853; David Collins, April 22, 1855; Emma Maria, Sept. 15, 1857; William Ralston, Jan. 2, 1860; Laura Bell, Feb. 21, 1864. Of these, John, Joseph, David, Emma and Samuel are now dead.

McKINLEY, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born July 13, 1811, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; came to Ohio in 1818, and settled near Wooster. He married, Nov. 21, 1833, Martha McBride, who was born in November, 1813, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and who came to Wooster, Ohio, at the age of 4 years; they came to Richland Co. in 1852, and located in Madison Township; they have four children—Mary A., born July 4, 1836; Maria P., Dec. 20, 1838; Alexander H., June 8, 1841; Julia C., June 16, 1847. Mary A. McKinley was married to S. B. Nye Oct. 23, 1855; they have four children—Mattie, born

July 23, 1857; George, Nov. 21, 1862; Willie, Feb. 17, 1871; Nettie Maud, July 7, 1874. Maria McKinley married Edward B. Childs; they have two children—Willie, born Sept. 10, 1864; Nettie Louisa, May 3, 1872. Alexander McKinley was married to Dora Fair; they have one child—Harry C., born Oct. 4, 1864. Julia McKinley married James Henry Boyden; they have two children—Lizzie, born Feb. 12, 1870; Harry A., Jan. 27, 1872.

McQUILLIN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in 1821, in Summit Co., Penn. Married, Feb. 26, 1846, Jane McIlvaine, who was born Dec. 27, 1826, in Green Township, Ashland Co.; they have the following family: Sarah, born April 26, 1847; Robert A., June 15, 1849; Thomas M., April 28, 1858; Flora Jane, May 15, 1860; Ida Belle, Nov. 10, 1862; Willis Howard, May 18, 1870. Sarah A. McQuillin was married to Louis Shoup Feb. 6, 1868; they have five children—Flora, born Oct. 31, 1869; Bertha, Oct. 31, 1871; Minnie, Aug. 26, 1873; Charlie, Sept. 2, 1875; Elzie, Sept. 8, 1877. Thomas McQuillin was married to Lillie Markwood, of Mansfield, Oct. 6, 1879. William McQuillin purchased the Joseph Simmons farm, which is one of the best improved farms in his township; the buildings are a model in every respect. Mr. McQuillin is a member of the Board of Education in this township; this is his second term.

MACE, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., April 18, 1830; came to Ohio in 1858. He married Amanda E. Siepy, who was born in Luzerne Co. in 1836; they have nine children—Elvyra C. Lester, born June 14, 1859; Araminta, Nov. 14, 1860; Emma Jane, Feb. 5, 1863; Ida Agnes, Oct. 9, 1865; William Albert, April 5, 1868; Edith Alverda, July 23, 1870; Clara, Oct. 14, 1874; Walter, March 13, 1875; Barton, Feb. 20, 1879; Charles Edgar and Eugene Abananis died in Pennsylvania; Elvyra was married, Jan. 1, 1876, to John Hagerman; they reside in Bloomville, Seneca Co., Ohio; Araminta was married, Dec. 25, 1877, to William R. Jones; they reside in Mansfield.

MURPHY, JOHN F., farmer; he was born in Stark Co. Nov. 5, 1818; came to Richland Co. in 1825. Was married, April 8, 1844, to Miss Keith; they had two children—Henry K., born March 2, 1845, and John A., July 7, 1850; after the mother's death, he was married the second time to Anna Cline, in 1857; they have the following children: Mary Ellen, born in August, 1857; Charles E., May 17, 1859; Albert R., in March, 1861; Truman, in October, 1867; Lillie May, Nov. 13, 1871.

MUSCROFT, S. J.; P. O. Mansfield; author of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh;" he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1838; his parents came from Sheffield, England; his father was a cutler by trade; at the death of his parents, he was 4 years old, and was the sixth child of a family of seven. He was married to Mrs. E. Baker, daughter of John Hull, Sr., May 17, 1875; they have three daughters—Nellie Maria, Jessie Luelle and Georgia May. Mr. S. J. Muscroft is an old soldier, who served with credit in the Army of the West; every one remembers the beautiful story of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," so pathetically told in verse; how the two little girls found the young body, stark and ghastly, upon the battle-field, and, in their innocent and childish way, prepared it with their own garments for the partial burial which their pigmy strength would admit. This affecting story struck a sympathetic chord in the heart of Corporal Muscroft, and upon it he based the allegory which has delighted and amused tens of thousands of people in all sections of the country. There are but few among all these tens of thousands of people who know that the men who have been mainly instrumental in the success of the play were soldiers, and that they are familiar with all the details of the scenes and incidents which the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" presents. In the first place, Mr. Samuel J. Muscroft, the proprietor, is a native of Cincinnati; he enlisted at Mansfield on Aug. 6, 1862, in the 102d O. V. I., a member of Co. B; he served with credit through the campaign, which began with Gen. Kirby Smith's raid; his command became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, at the battle of Bowling Green, Ky.; in the fall of 1863, he was on duty at the headquarters of Gen. Rousseau, and, being eager to join his comrades in the struggles which were imminent, he left the headquarters and proceeded to "the front" to join his regiment; but he was ordered to report back to Gen. Rousseau; he was taken sick, and, with others, was at Athens, Ala.; on the morning of Sept. 23, 1863, Muscroft took the train to report to Gen. Rousseau, and, at 2 o'clock of the same day, Athens was surrendered by Col. Campbell to Gen. Forrest; the boys in the hospital, under a hospital flag, were fired upon and many of them killed; a few of the brigade from Decatur and the entire command were captured at 4 o'clock, by Forrest, the Lieutenant Colonel and Major being killed; the prisoners were taken to Tuscumbia, Ala., where the officers were paroled and the men forwarded to Cahawby, Miss. Here they remained as prisoners of war for nine months, after the expiration of which they were removed to Vicksburg and exchanged, all save a few who were blown up on the steamer Sultana. It was the order of Gen. Rousseau recalling Muscroft that kept him out of all this misery and danger. The engagements in which his command participated were Frankfort, Ky., Clarksville (where Gen. Morgan's celebrated skirmish took place), Decatur, Athens, and at Nashville, at which place the men were taken out of the headquarters and put in the trenches. It will thus be seen that comrade Muscroft has seen some service.

NIMAN, WILLIAM G., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in this township June 6, 1823. He was married in 1851, to Deborah Finch, who was born in Belmont Co.; they have one son, Gaylord, he was born Sept. 19, 1854; married to Etta O. Hickcox, who was born in 1858, in Medina Co.; they have two children—Grace, who was born Sept. 29, 1877, and Arthur, who was born Jan. 2, 1879. Mr. Niman resides on the same farm on which he was born, and has resided all his life. His son Gaylord resides on the same farm.

NIMAN, ABEL, carpenter; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township June 21, 1815. Married in 1856, Barbara Cole, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 17, 1824; she came to Ohio at the age of 16; they had one child which died in infancy.

PAINTER, ANDREW (deceased); he was born in 1804; he came to Richland Co., Madison Township, in

1815. He was married in 1825, to Catherine Keith, who was born in Pennsylvania; they had the following family: Henry K., born in 1826; Jane, in 1828; Jacob, in 1835; Michael, in 1839. Mrs. Catherine Painter died in 1844. Mr. Painter afterward married Mary Bender, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; she came to Ohio in 1844; they had one daughter, Louisa; she was born in 1845. Mr. Painter was engaged manufacturing in woolen mills; he died Dec. 23, 1878. Mrs. Mary Painter died in 1877. Michael Painter enlisted in the war in 123d O. V. I. Engaged in the service of his country for four years. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Gen. Lee, but was released and returned home after close of war.

PALMER, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Weller Township June 9, 1838. He was married to Fanny Ward, who was born Sept. 24, 1839, in Weller Township; they have the following family; Luella, born March 27, 1862; Maud, Sept. 19, 1863, and Bessie, March 21, 1867.

SEAVER, DAVID, millwright; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Feb. 14, 1822, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; came to Richland Co. in 1854. Married to Nancy Danner in 1854, who was born Aug. 17, 1833, in Richland Co.; they have two children—Viola, born March 19, 1855; Lula M., Aug. 3, 1869. Mrs. Nancy Seaver died Jan. 16, 1878.

SHULTZ, SANFORD, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Jan. 23, 1812, in Sussex Co., N. J. Married, March 17, 1836, to Susan Lommerson, who was born March 13, 1818; they had the following children: Margaret A., born April 9, 1837; William H., Dec. 3, 1838; Mary, Feb. 9, 1840; Lucy, Aug. 11, 1842; Martin, April 1, 1844; Ellen, May 27, 1845; Huldah, Aug. 27, 1848; Josephine, March 1, 1850; Sanford, April 1, 1851; Ulysses S. G, June 6, 1864; Lucy died Oct. 5, 1843; Josephine, March 1, 1851; William, July 11, 1854; Ellen, Dec. 8, 1869; Sarah, May 28, 1870. Margaret was married to Jacob Good; they reside in Montpelier, Williams Co.

SMITH, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Feb. 22, 1816, in Columbiana Co. Was married to E. A. Freed March 21, 1844; she was born Jan. 10, 1824, also in the same county; they have the following family: Martha Adelia, born Feb. 22, 1845; Mary, July 14, 1847; Susan Ellen, Oct. 15, 1849; Franklin P., born April 4, 1852; George Wilson, Feb. 22, 1854; Zellettie, Dec. 14, 1856; Emma, July 11, 1860 (deceased). They came to Richland Co. April 1, 1866. Martha A. Smith was married to Reason Newhouse May 14, 1865 (they reside in Columbiana Co.); Mary was married to Clark T. Ludwig Feb. 10, 1870 (they reside in Bucyrus, Ohio); Franklin P. Smith was married to Lizzie Martin (they reside in Jasper Co., Mo.); George Wilson Smith was married to Jennie Skyles July 16, 1878; Zellettie Smith was married to Charlie Caldwell Aug. 28, 1878 (they reside in Henrietta, Tex.; he is engaged in the mercantile business); George and Jennie Smith have one child—Lettie, born June 17, 1879.

SMITH, S. S., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township Oct. 25, 1832. He was married to Miss A. M. Palmer in 1857: she was born in Weller Township Oct. 7, 1833; they have two children—Howard T., born Aug. 30, 1871, and Ella, April 16, 1873. His brother, N. O. Smith, was born in Madison Township Oct. 23, 1834. He enlisted in the late war in April, 1861, at the first call for soldiers; he was killed at the Cheat River Valley June 29, 1861; he was a soldier of the O. V. I.; his remains were brought to Mansfield and buried in the Woodhouse Cemetery; he was the first soldier killed from Richland Co.

STEWARD, CALVIN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born July 20, 1811, in Franklin Co., Vt.; came to Ohio in 1814; located in Madison Township in 1816. He was married in 1833, to Elizabeth C. Garrison, who was born Sept. 11, 1811, in Erie Co., Ohio; they have nine children—Chauncy Z., born June, 1834; Mercy and Mary (twins), in April, 1836; Clara Ann, July 6, 1838; Calvin, Jan. 7, 1840; Elizabeth, Jan. 9, 1842; Philo, June 17, 1844; Sophrona, Dec. 7, 1847; William C., April 10, 1852. Chauncy, Mercy, Calvin and Philo reside in Fulton Co.; Elizabeth in Dallas Co., Iowa. Philo and Calvin enlisted in the 164th O. N. G. during the late war. Mr. Steward resides in that part of Madison Township called "Yankeetown," settled by Eastern men, which gave it this name.

TERMAN, JAMES, farmer; he was born July 4, 1823, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; came to Mansfield in 1832. Married in November, 1846, to Mary Cline; they had the following children: John, born in 1847; Weller (deceased); James, Feb. 22, 1852 (deceased); Isaiah, 1853; William, Aug. 16, 1855; Joseph, Aug. 2, 1859; Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 14, 1861. Mrs. Mary Terman died Jan. 30, 1867. Mr. Terman was married the second time to Mary Ann Armstrong; she was born in Harrison Co.; they have the following children: Margaret Josephine, born March 30, 1869; Thomas Armstrong, March 9, 1872; Sarah Eliza, Jan. 8, 1874, and Hattie Lenore, Sept. 28, 1876.

TRIMBLE, DAVID S., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Springfield Township Feb. 4, 1822. He was married to Hannah Campbell in 1854, who was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; they have two daughters—Mary M. and Martha T. His father, David Trimble, Sr., came to Ohio about 1816 and died in 1837.

UHLICH, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Madison Township May 22, 1844. He was married, in 1863, to Abigal Whetthrow, who was born in Virginia in 1845; they have the following children: Dora, born April 16, 1864; Joseph, April 4, 1866; Jessie, Jan. 3, 1868; George, April 12, 1876; Rolla R., Nov. 16, 1879.

UHLICH, JOSEPH, retired farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Berks Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1818; he came to Ohio May 12, 1830, and located in Madison Township. He was married, in 1842, to Catharine Fiddler, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 3, 1821; they have the following family of children: George, born May 22, 1844; Susannah, Sept. 1, 1848; Jonathan, May 14, 1857; Newella, Aug. 10, 1861. Mr. Uhlich has resided in Richland Co. ever since he landed here, and has practical knowledge of pioneer life.

WALLACE, WASHINGTON G. (deceased); he was born Nov. 20, 1808, in Franklin Co., Penn., and came to Mansfield in 1811. He was married, in 1834, to

Margaret Ann Peters, who was born in New Jersey Jan. 9, 1814, and who came to Mansfield in 1828; they had the following family: Electa, born March 29, 1835; Charles, Dec. 3, 1836; John, June 14, 1841; William, Dec. 7, 1843; Daniel, Sept. 3, 1846, and Jacob, Aug. 5, 1849. Charles Wallace enlisted as a private in the late war in Co. A, 49th O. V. I., and died of a wound received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 22, 1864; at the time of his death, he was First Lieutenant. William Wallace enlisted in Co. G, 15th O. V. I., under Col. Dickey and Capt. Dawson; he died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga Oct. 1, 1863; they were both buried at the Chattanooga Cemetery. Electa Wallace was married to Franklin Lautz; Elizabeth married John D. Bell; John Wallace married Amanda Bell; Daniel Wallace married Lucy Johnson; he enlisted at Findlay, Ohio, May 20, 1864, in Co. I, 161st O. N. G., and was honorably discharged Sept. 2, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. Mr. Washington G. Wallace died July 21, 1852, on his home farm in this township.

WIGLE, J. H., farmer; he was born in February, 1820, in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn.; he came to New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and remained there eight years; came to Mansfield in 1844; entered into partnership with Mr. Endley, which continued till 1857; he then engaged in the paymaster's department, in the army, for five years; he was in the theater at Washington City, and witnessed the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; he returned to Mansfield after the war, and engaged in Aultman & Taylor's machine-shops, remained till 1875, then resumed the dry-goods business and continued till June, 1879, and then moved on a farm adjoining the city of Mansfield. He was married, April 9, 1851, to Margaret A. Rowland; she was a daughter of Robert Rowland, and was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 15, 1824; they have the following children: Mary L., born Aug. 3, 1852; Fred B., in June, 1854; Anne Margaret, Aug. 3, 1856; Frank Hammer, May 19, 1858; John Henry, Jan. 26, 1860; Sally M., July 17, 1861; Kate Saxton, Feb. 9, 1865.

WISE, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born Nov. 18, 1819, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; he came to Mansfield Nov. 20, 1825. He was married to Mary M. Bosley March 9, 1843; she was born May 27, 1828, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; they had eight children—Isaac, born Jan. 21, 1849 (now resides in Ft. Wayne, Ind.); William, Sept. 3, 1854 (now engaged in blacksmithing near his father's residence); Franklin P., Sept. 18, 1856; Frederick H., Feb. 13, 1859; Samuel W., June 19, 1867; Martin L., Oct. 29, 1869; Magdalena, Sept. 4, 1852; Sarah Catherine, Oct. 2, 1865. Mr. Wise has been engaged in farming for a number of years, and is a model farmer. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church for twenty years.

WISE, E. M., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., March 16, 1833; he came to Richland Co. in 1836. He was married, in 1866, to Mary A. Hall, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 17, 1834; they have two children—U. G. Wise, born Nov. 7, 1867; Laura Belle, March 4, 1873. Mr. Wise went to California in 1860, and remained there five years; he then returned to Richland Co., and purchased the farm on which he now resides; it is located three and one-half miles north of Mansfield.

WOHLFORT, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Lyons, Rice Co., Kan.; he was born in Wayne Co. Oct. 31, 1834. He was married, in 1855, to Albina Morrison, who was born in Worthington Township May 18, 1833; they have seven children—Ardella E., born April 9, 1859; Avilla F., Oct. 28, 1862; Sarah C., June 23, 1864; Alma A., June 20, 1866; Morrison, Oct. 17, 1868; Dor Orpha, June 6, 1871; Harry, March 3, 1875. Mr. Wohlfort has been a citizen of Richland Co. for a number of years; he has sold his farm here and purchased land in Kansas; he will be missed in this township.

YOUNG, JOHN C., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Monroe Township in 1834. He was married, in 1859, to Margaret King, who was born Nov. 13, 1839; they have two children—Byron L., born May 13, 1860, and Anna, born June 14, 1864. Mr. Young has been engaged in farming some years in this township.

YOUNG, R. G., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Monroe Township June 9, 1845. He was married, in 1879, to Catherine Ross, who was born in 1856. Mr. Young is engaged in farming.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

ABY, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1821; came to Ohio in 1826. Married in 1854, to Sarah Clugston, who was born in Franklin Township, Penn., in 1835; they have two children—James B., born in 1857; May, in 1860. J. Byron was married in 1879 to Anna E. Keffer, who was born in Mansfield in January, 1859.

AIMSBAUGH, G. RILEY, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township June 24, 1848. Married, Sept. 19, 1871, to Anna M. Mentzer, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1851; she came, with her parents, to Ohio when young; they have the following family: Bertha M., born May 8, 1872; Odessa B., Dec. 15, 1873; infant child, June 25, 1876, died Oct. 11, 1876.

AU, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1819; came to Ohio in 1855. He was married in 1847, to Margaret A. Hoch, who was born Dec. 8, 1826, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; they had the following family: Zachariah Taylor, born March 7, 1848; Melissa Jane, April 3, 1850; Mary Ann, July 28, 1852; Henry George (deceased), Sept. 8, 1854; Marinda Z. (deceased), Dec. 9, 1856; Willard Sherman, May 29, 1859; Marietta C., May 30,

1831; Ulysses Grant, Dec. 14, 1863; Jacob Sheridan, May 26, 1866. Mr. Au is a Republican in politics; he has been living on the farm where he now resides ever since he has been in the State.

BALLIET, JACOB (deceased); he was born in 1800; came to Ohio in 1822. He was married in April, 1823, to Mary Keifer; they had six children—Mary, born Aug. 22, 1825; Eliza, Aug. 21, 1827; Leonard, Aug. 10, 1829; Ester, Oct. 8, 1830; Henry, Sept. 4, 1831; Jacob, Nov. 18, 1833. Mrs. Mary Balliet died Sept. 10, 1833. Mr. Balliet was afterward married to Sarah Gongwer; they had six children—Solomon, born Oct. 15, 1835; Hannah, Aug. 13, 1837; Emanuel, Oct. 13, 1839; Ephraim, April 5, 1842; Louis, Nov. 11, 1847. Mrs. Sarah Balliet died July 21, 1848, and Mr. Balliet was again married to Margaret Matthes Sept. 6, 1851; they had seven children—Frank B., born Aug. 4, 1852; Melinda, Aug. 13, 1854; Eliza, June 4, 1856; Joseph, Aug. 18, 1857; Adam, Nov. 9, 1859; Amanda, Aug. 31, 1861; Lydia, Sept. 18, 1863. Mr. Jacob Balliet died Aug. 20, 1877; Calvin, in March, 1864; Ephraim, in May, 1851; Eliza, in Wisconsin.

BALLIET, HENRY S., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; the subject of this history was born in Northampton Co., Penn., on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1817; his father's name was Stephen Balliet, and his mother's maiden name was Catherine Seiner; his father was of English-German descent, and his mother of German; his father was a farmer by occupation; he emigrated to Ohio, A. D. 1837, and settled on the west half of Sec. 30, in Mifflin Township, Richland Co., where he continued to reside until the day of his death; he died at the advanced age of 94 years; his consort died about twelve years ago; they were both interred in the Emmanuel Cemetery, near where they had lived and died. H. S. Balliet was married to Henrietta Lichtie, fifth daughter of Peter and Catherine Lichtie, of Delaware Co., Ohio, by Rev. Cope, of the Lutheran Church, April 18, A. D. 1844; Mrs. Balliet's father and mother subsequently removed to Richland Co., and settled in Madison Township, where they continued to reside until the day of their death; they lived to the advanced age of 82 years. The subject of this biography settled in Mifflin Township soon after his marriage, his father presenting him with a deed for 87½ acres off the "old homestead." They have resided on this farm from that time to the present, cultivating and improving it, and now have it in a highly cultivated state. Mr. and Mrs. Balliet, by industry, perseverance and economy, have been enabled to acquire a competence for themselves and children; they have two sons and one daughter living; the names of the sons are Samuel L. and William A.; the name of the daughter is Fianna. Samuel married Catherine Lanehart; Fianna married William Hess. Mr. and Mrs. Balliet have been active and consistent members of the Lutheran Church for about forty-six years, and are much respected and highly esteemed by all who know them.

BALLIET, SOLOMON, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township in 1832. He was married, in 1855, to Amanda Royer, who was born in Greene Township, Ashland Co., in 1834; they have the following family: Mary Alice, born in 1856; Stephen, in 1858; Oliver, in 1860; Emma, in 1862; George, in 1863; Ida, in 1867; Loretta Elzina is dead. Mr. Balliet owns an improved farm, with the latest-improved buildings.

BARR, FREDERICK, farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., July 10, 1825; he came to Ohio in 1831, and was married, in 1851, to Catherine Balliet, who was born in Richland Co. Oct. 31, 1830; they have the following children: David Henry, born July 15, 1852; Mary Catherine, Jan. 6, 1853; John Calvin, Sept. 27, 1854, Harriet Elvina, Jan. 8, 1855; Cyrus Melvin, April 29, 1860; Samuel Curtis, March 16, 1862; Ira Franklin, Dec. 12, 1864; Orville (deceased), born Oct. 18, 1866; Ella Amanda, July 12, 1868; Charles Franklin, May 24, 1870; Jennie S., Nov. 22, 1872; Williard, June 27, 1874. Mr. Barr has resided in this township twenty-three years, and owns a well-improved farm, with good buildings, and is an enterprising farmer.

BEAR, BENJAMIN, agent sewing machines, West Windsor; he was born in Mifflin Township Sept. 27, 1836. He was married in 1859, to Catherine Ohl, who was born in Ashland Co.; they have two children—Savilla, born in 1860, and John, in 1863. Mr. Bear has been engaged for a number of years in selling sewing machines; is the agent for the White machine for Richland and Ashland Cos.; this machine stands at the head of the list, and is a most excellent one and needs no comment. Mr. Bear's reputation in this business is extensively known. Those wishing to buy sewing machines will do well to call on him.

BELL, EMERICK, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township, on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 11, 1840, and was married in November, 1867, to Isabella Henry, who was born in Monroe Township, Jan. 26, 1846; they have two children—Florence, born April 15, 1870, and Gertie, born June 15, 1878. Mr. Bell owns a beautiful farm in this township, with excellent buildings; it is under a good state of cultivation. He is an enterprising farmer.

BERNARD, JOHN, laborer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Belgium April 14, 1828; came to America in 1849. He was married to Jane E. Sibley Nov. 18, 1856; she was born April 10, 1832; they have the following family: Rosella, born Feb. 18, 1858; Anna M., March 30, 1860; William T., March 31, 1862; Laura A., May 9, 1868; Mary N., March 31, 1870; Mrs. Bernard died April 8, 1872, at the age of 39 years 11 months and 2 days. Mr. Bernard was again married, to Mary Bowie, in 1876; they reside in Windsor.

BLUST, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Mansfield May 12, 1836. He was married, in May, 1858, to Magdalena Kaylor, who was born in Monroe Township Nov. 27, 1831; they have seven children—Mary, born in Ashland Co. April 29, 1859; Orla Benten, born in Ashland Co. Jan. 12, 1862; Ida, born in Richland Co., April 30, 1867; Clada, born in this county Aug. 20, 1869; George Fred, born in this county Nov. 26, 1871; Charles Austin, born in this county June 19, 1875. Clada died Dec. 28, 1872, aged 3 years 4 months and 8 days. Mr. Blust has served as Justice of the Peace in Ashland Co. one term, also in this township one term.

BOALS, JAMES W., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, June 16, 1825; came with his parents to Richland Co. in 1828. He was married in 1855, to Elizabeth Parkison, who was born in Jefferson Co. in 1834; they have the following children: Jacob (deceased), who was born Sept. 8, 1857; Frank Leslie, Jan. 6, 1862; Wade Parkison, March 22, 1864. Mrs. Elizabeth Boals died in 1866. James Boals was married again in 1870, to Elenor McElroy, who was born in Madison Township.

BOALS, JOSIAH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township Sept. 17, 1829. He was married to Mary Snyder April 6, 1864; she was born in this township Sept. 9, 1837; they have one son—Robert C., born Nov. 9, 1866. Mr. Boals owns one of the best improved farms in this township, has excellent buildings, and all the modern conveniences.

BOALS, DAVID, farmer, P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township Dec. 22, 1836. He was married in 1861, to Mary Huston, who was born in Franklin Township; they have four children—William, born Jan. 13, 1862; Ella J., June 26, 1863; John V. (deceased), Jan. 4, 1870; Estella, June 16, 1874. Mr. Boals resides on the farm where he was born, and is a farmer of the first class, and keeps up with all the improvements.

BROACH, PETER, shoemaker; P. O. West Windsor; he was born on the island of Guernsey, Europe, March 22, 1815; came to America in 1835. Married Lydia A. Delenbaugh, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 13, 1821; they have four children—Peter, born Aug. 26, 1850; Harriet, Sept. 20, 1855; Fremont, Jan. 11, 1858; Elmer, April 18, 1861. Mr. Broach is engaged in the boot and shoe business, in Windsor. He was appointed Postmaster under Fillmore's administration; he held this position six years; in 1864, the office was transferred to William Hagerman, West Windsor, when the A. & G. W. Railroad was completed, and is there now.

BURGER, ZACHARIAS, farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Holmes Co. March 6, 1841. Married Nov. 14, 1867, to Esther Grubb, who was born in Pike Township, Knox Co., Dec. 5, 1841; they have four children—Nellie L., born Nov. 13, 1870; Samantha, July 24, 1872; Nora A., March 8, 1875; Theodore, April 8, 1877. Mrs. Burger was afflicted April 17, 1877, with an apoplectic stroke, which has afflicted her ever since. Sarah Baker, who lives with Mr. Burger, was born in Holmes Co., December, 1818. Was married to Andrew B. Baker, Feb. 20, 1863. Mr. Baker died April 12, 1875. Mrs. Baker is now residing in Mifflin Township.

CHEW, JAMES (deceased); he was born in Jefferson Co., 1804. Married in 1824, to Rebecca Richey, who was born in Jefferson Co. in 1803; he came to Richland Co. in 1817; they had nine children, viz.: Andrew, born in 1827; William, in 1825; Elizabeth, in 1829; Amon, in 1831; Lydia, in 1835; Mary, in 1837; Cephias, in 1841; James, in 1839.

COLE, DAVID M., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township Sept. 20, 1842. Married in 1867, to Julia A. Stevens, who was born in Haysville, Ashland Co., Jan. 29, 1844; they had the following family: Anna Laura, born Aug. 28, 1868; Frances A., April 25, 1871; William H., Oct. 18, 1874; Charles S., Feb. 4, 1877; Cletus S., April 26, 1879. The following children are deceased: Anna Laura died June 30, 1870; Frances, Dec. 20, 1872; William, Oct. 21, 1875. Mr. Cole has been a resident of this county from infancy.

COTTER, WILLIAM (deceased); he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1808, and came to Ohio in 1866; he located in Windsor. He was married to Mary J. Baker, who was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1821; they had a family of eleven children—Henry, born Nov. 28, 1840, now resides near Lexington; Elizabeth Jane (deceased), born May 29, 1843; Olive, born Nov. 27, 1845; Sarah A., born March 1, 1850 (she married Charles Hagerman; they reside in Windsor); Alice A., born Sept. 23, 1851 (married to Amos Kohler; they reside in Ashland); Charles M., born March 13, 1853, died Feb. 24, 1874; Hannah, born Feb. 14, 1856, died Dec. 22, 1864; Altha B., born May 14, 1858, died Nov. 26, 1864; Walter D., born June 11, 1860, died Dec. 23, 1864; Ellen, born March 22, 1865, and still remains under the parental roof. William Cotter died Sept. 7, 1875; Mrs. Cotter still resides in Windsor.

CRIDER, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1828. Married in 1852, to Barbara Rebok, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 23, 1830; they have two children—William W., born Oct. 28, 1856; Mary Alice, Aug. 29, 1863. Mr. Crider is an active and enterprising farmer. His father, John Crider, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and married Elizabeth Sollenbarger; they had a family of twelve children, five of whom are still living—Jacob, Mary, Eliza, John and Lydia. They reside with their son Jacob in Mifflin Township.

DILLON, CHARLES P., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born March 12, 1854, in Ashland Co. Married in March, 1879, Sarah Ellen Snyder, who was born May 10, 1861; they have one child—John C., born Sept. 13, 1879.

EBY, JACOB K., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1826; he came to Ohio and located in Richland Co. He was married to Margaret Cediker, who was born in Richland Co.; they have two children—May May, born in 1778, and Otis Ray, born in 1879.

ERNSBERGAR, ELIAS N., farmer; he was born in this township Feb. 17, 1831. He was married to Catherine Clayman, who was born in Ashland Co. in 1840; they have the following family: Minnie Eldora, born Sept. 8, 1862; George H., Dec. 27, 1864; Samuel, March 12, 1866; Sarah A. Morey, born Jan. 27, 1874, has her home with Mr. Ernsbergar. He owns a farm under a good state of cultivation, and one of the finest and most convenient residences in the township. His father, E. N. Ernsbergar, Sr. (deceased), was born in Maryland in 1805; came to Ohio in 1818. Was married, May 27, 1827, to Sarah Culler, who was born in 1803 in Maryland; they had the following children: John Jacob, Isaac, Elias, Henry, Luther, William H., Christopher M., Mary E., Rebecca J., Cyrus S. Mr. Ernsbergar died Dec. 15, 1876. Mrs. Sarah Ernsbergar resides with her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Eby.

ERNSBERGAR, C. M., farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in this township March 14, 1840. He was married, April 2, 1872, to Julia Mowers, who was born in Monroe Township Sept. 6, 1847; they have five children—Charles, born April 5, 1873; Millie, March 26, 1875; Ralph, Oct. 25, 1876; Cora, March 14, 1878; Emma, Aug. 2, 1879. Mr. Ernsbergar owns a farm in this township, and is an active and successful farmer.

GONGWAY, WILLIAM A., farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Mifflin Township in 1853. Married, in 1874, to Martha Brindle, who was born in Milton Township, Ashland Co., in 1852; they have three children—Alice Bell, born Jan. 1, 1875; Dora May, Sept. 13, 1877; Bessie Florence, Sept. 13, 1879. Mr. Gongway is engaged as a teacher in the public schools and in farming.

HALE, JOHN S. (deceased); he was born Jan. 15, 1814, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; came to Richland Co. in 1815. He was married, Nov. 5, 1835, to Martha M. Peters, who was born Aug. 18, 1817, in Newton Township, Sussex Co., N. J.; came to Ohio in 1828; they had the following family: James, born June 22, 1837; Mary Jane, July 11, 1839; Elizabeth, March 25, 1842; John, April 30, 1844; Phœbe, Sept. 11, 1846; Catherine, March 11, 1848; Willard, Aug. 27, 1850; Samuel P., May 18, 1853; Rufus, Oct. 21, 1855; Cora B., March 27, 1856; Frank, Feb. 14, 1861; John S. Hale died Feb. 22, 1872; Phœbe died Nov. 26, 1876. Mrs. Hale is still residing on the farm with the family.

HALE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Mifflin Township April 30, 1844. He was married to Artie Berry Oct. 6, 1870; she was born in Worthington Township Jan. 10, 1847; they have four children—Rodney, born April 30, 1872; Minnie, Nov. 13, 1873; Tracy J., June 18, 1876; Avery, Sept. 27, 1879. Mr. Hale is one of the most enterprising farmers of this township, and is engaged quite extensively in buying stock. He takes quite an active part in all the public enterprises, and is ever ready to assist every good cause; he works for the highest interest of his vicinity.

HALE, HUGH (deceased), was born Sept. 10, 1791, in Washington Co., Penn.; came to Ohio when a boy about 8 or 10 years of age. He was married, in 1813, to Jane Simpson, who was born Oct. 17, 1792, in Washington, Penn.; they had the following children: John S., born Jan. 15, 1814; Samuel, Feb. 22, 1815; Margaret, Jan. 10, 1817; Catherine, Dec. 25, 1818; Mary, May 2, 1821; Elizabeth, March 14, 1824; Nancy, Jan. 20, 1826; Robert, Jan. 30, 1828; Hugh Hale, Jr., Oct. 26, 1830; William, Nov. 27, 1832. Hugh Hale, Sr., died April 14, 1833; John Hale died Feb. —, 1872; Robert Hale died Jan. 17, 1850. Samuel Hale was married, in 1840, to Margaret J. Starrett, who was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio with her parents in childhood; they had seven children—Hugh, born Dec. 25, 1840; Clarinda, July 26, 1842; Casander (deceased); Mary (deceased); three died in infancy. Hugh Hale was married to Mary Ward; they had one child, Mary, born March 19, 1874. Margaret Hale was married, Feb. 12, 1835, to William McA. Fleming; they have the following children: Jennie, born June 2, 1837; David, Aug. 21, 1839; Mary A., Sept. 15, 1841; Margaret E., April 28, 1845; John S., Feb. 18, 1847; Robert, Dec. 29, 1849. Catherine was married to George W. Crothers; they had seven children. Mary Hale was married to James M. Boyle; they had four children. Hugh Hale, Jr., was married Jan. 4, 1855, to Henrietta Fox; they had eight children. Elizabeth married Joseph B. Holmes; they have six children; they reside in Mansfield. William Hale was married to Ella Williams; they have three children. Nancy was married to Thomas S. Palmer; they have four children; they reside in Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa. Mother Jane Hale is now residing with her son, Samuel Hale, on the farm where she has been residing since September, 1815; she has a clear conception of the past, especially of pioneer life, of which she bore her share of burdens and trials; she can now look into the past with pleasure, and has the largest posterity in Mifflin Township, and, no doubt, Richland Co.—eleven children, fifty-six grandchildren, thirty-four great-grandchildren—making a grand total of one hundred and one. Mrs. Hale has been a member of the Presbyterian Church fifty years, and has lived an exemplary, Christian life, and still enjoys a lively and bright hope to join the society of pioneers that have gone before.

HAUSERMAN, PHILIP, shoemaker, West Windsor; he was born in Germany Nov. 9, 1845; came to America April 1, 1869. Married to Lena Redding, who was born in Ashland Co. in 1852; they have one son, William F., born Nov. 24, 1879. Mr. Hauserman is engaged in the boot and shoe business, in Windsor.

HAVERFIELD, WILLIAM C., farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Blooming Grove Township, June 29, 1840. He was married, Oct. 8, 1868, to Margaret E. Fleming, who was born April 28, 1845; they have three children—Stella, born Oct. 28, 1869; Ida M., Aug. 9, 1873; Robert W., Feb. 28, 1876.

HENRY NICHLAS S., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Belmont Co. Dec. 16, 1827; came to Richland Co. March 19, 1836, and settled in Monroe Township. He was married, Feb. 10, 1853, to Margaret Yates, who was born Feb. 28, 1830, in Richland Co.; they had a family of six children—Joseph Patrick Henry, was born April 10, 1854; Ursula Melissa, Jan. 10, 1857; Laura L., Nov. 17, 1858; Washington Alexander, Nov. 22, 1860; Mary P., Nov. 25, 1862; Jessie M., Dec. 18, 1870. Joseph Patrick is attending the LaFayette College, Easton, Penn.; will graduate in June, 1880, as class orator. Mr. Henry has been Justice of the Peace in this township for six years. He enlisted in the late war in the 120th O. V. I., Co. B; he was engaged as teamster for that company; he was in a number of engagements; he received an injury at Perkins' Plantation, eleven miles from Richmond; he was taken to the hospital, remained there for some time, and was honorably discharged at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1862.

HOCK, HARRISON, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1823. He was married, March 7, 1854, to Susan Unger, who born March 11, 1834, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they have three children—Ephraim, born April 23, 1855; Fannie, April 5, 1857; Matilda, Jan. 1, 1859; they came to Ohio in 1860, and have been residing here ever since.

Mr. Hock is engaged in farming, and is an energetic and an active man.

HOSTETTER, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township in 1839. Married, in 1873, to Anna Strickland, who was born in Vermillion Township, Ashland Co., in 1851; they have two children—William, born Dec. 3, 1874; Jennie, Feb. 9, 1876. Mr. Hostetter is engaged in farming, and owns part of the old homestead.

HOUT, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township, this county, Sept. 30, 1829, and was married, in 1856, to Martha Lautz, who was born in Franklin Co. April 18, 1826; they have two children—Byran B., born Feb. 9, 1857, and Bushnell C. Hout, born April 28, 1859. Mr. Hout resides on the farm where he was born, and has lived there all his life. He is a very active and enterprising farmer.

HOUT, SAMUEL S., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township Dec. 18, 1839. He was married to Mary A. Eby, who was born Jan. 31, 1843, also in Mifflin Township; they have the following children: Letitia, born June 25, 1862; Catherine Emma, Sept. 6, 1863; Solomon, Sept. 4, 1865; Mary J., Feb. 19, 1867; Irene R., March 2, 1869; Maud E., July 6, 1871; Leno, Dec. 13, 1873; Clinton, May 4, 1877; Catherine, died Nov. 10, 1872; infant died March 13, 1876. Mr. Hout is engaged during the winter in buying furs and pelts, and is doing quite an extensive trade.

HOUT, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township April 20, 1824. He was married, to Mary Hoover; she was born in Mifflin Township Oct. 11, 1826; they had the following children: Sarah Jane, born Jan. 29, 1847; Almond, May 8, 1848; Libbie, Sept. 1, 1849; Maggie, Feb. 24, 1851; Henry, Sept. 18, 1857; Francelia, May 5, 1855. Sarah J. married George W. Redman; they reside in Mifflin Township, Ashland Co. Libbie married Henry Cotter; they reside in Troy Township. Maggie married M. G. Shultz; they reside in Montpelier, Williams Co. Francelia married H. C. Roads.

HOUT, D. W., farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Mifflin Township Aug. 17, 1849. Married, in 1873, to Susan Bowie, who was born in Wayne Co. Sept. 20, 1850; they have two children—Eva May, born May 27, 1874; Bryant R., Sept. 20, 1878. They reside on a farm in Mifflin Township.

HOOVER, DANIEL (deceased). He was born May 16, 1796, in Rolinhen Co., Va.; he first came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, and remained there about twelve years, then came to Mifflin Township, entered land and remained there till his death. He was married to Sarah Sheller, who was born Oct. 9, 1801; they had the following family: Joseph, born March 10, 1824; Mary, Oct. 11, 1826; Henry, April 27, 1828; Aaron, Aug. 4, 1830; Christian, Oct. 13, 1831; Alfred, June 22, 1833; Elizabeth, July 27, 1835; Daniel, Sept. 6, 1838. Elizabeth died April 25, 1850; Daniel, July 29, 1853; John, Sept. 28, 1861; Sarah, Aug. 26, 1870; Samuel, Nov. 16, 1879. Mr. Hoover was one of the pioneers of Mifflin Township; through his industry and frugality, he accumulated considerable property. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church about forty years; he was a strong advocate for the doctrines of his church; he had preaching at his residence, and was a strong supporter of the ministry.

HOOVER, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Mifflin Township Oct. 13, 1831. Married, in 1855, Mary Hursh, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 24, 1835; they have five children—Henrietta, born Nov. 2, 1856; Sarah, Sept. 5, 1858; Willis, July 22, 1860; Mary E., May 26, 1866; Charles, Feb. 16, 1873; Henrietta was married to Martin Swoveland; they reside in Mifflin Township; Sarah married Willard Hale; they reside in Mifflin Township. Mr. Hoover is one of the energetic farmers of this county, and has a well-improved farm, with good buildings and under a good state of cultivation.

KAUFFMAN, CHRISTIAN (deceased); he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1807. He was married to Anna Staman in 1830; she was born in Lancaster, Penn.; they have the following family: Sarah, born Oct. 11, 1832; Anna, July 6, 1834; Jacob, Sept. 25, 1836; Fanny, Nov. 18, 1838; Maria, July 4, 1842. Sarah was married to Alexander McElroy, and resides in Madison Township; Fanny was married to Manuel Charles, and resides in Ashland Co.; Maria was married to Dr. Kendig, and resides in Hayesville, Ohio. Christian Kauffman died May 1, 1875.

KAYLER, ABRAHAM, laborer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 10, 1822; came to Ohio when he was young. Married Jane Hemptage; they had eight children—Harry, born Feb. 6, 1846; Jennie, Aug. 13, 1848; Raymond, Aug. 13, 1850; William, Aug. 1, 1852; George, Aug. 24, 1854; Fred F., Nov. 6, 1856; Theodore W., Nov. 23, 1858; Frances N., April 15, 1860. Mrs. Kayler died in 1866. Mr. Kayler married Phœbe Allen Oct. 15, 1875; she was born in Mifflin Township, in 1837; they reside in this township. Harry (conductor on the railroad) married Catherine Buck; they reside in Alliance. Jennie married James Boston; they reside in Upper Sandusky. Raymond (conductor on the railroad) married Mary Rodgers; they reside in Crestline. William C. married Etta Smith; they reside in Nevada, Wyandot Co. George (conductor on the railroad) married Hattie Hess; they reside in Alliance. Fred is a fireman on the railroad. Theodore W. married, Nov. 18, 1879, Miss Etta McElhany; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Nov. 14, 1857; they now reside in Crestline; he is engaged on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Francis is engaged as a brakemah on the railroad; his home is in Crestline.

KAYLOR, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Monroe Township Nov. 27, 1842. He was married in November, 1868, to Rebecca Fisher, who was born in Ashland Co. Jan. 29, 1845; they have three children—Bernard B., born April 16, 1870; Carrie Ettie, Feb. 12, 1874; Frederick S., Aug. 22, 1877. Mr. Kaylor owns a farm in this township.

KOHLER, DANIEL, SR., farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1814. Married, Jan. 12, 1837, to Nancy Brubaker, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1817; she came, with her parents, to Ohio at the age of 7; they had nine children—Aaon, born Nov. 28, 1837; John, Jan. 26, 1839; Elizabeth, June 19, 1841; Henry, Sept. 15, 1843; Aaon, Jan. 15, 1847; Wesley, Oct. 27, 1848;

Daniel, Nov. 10, 1850; Jacob, Feb. 20, 1853; Aaon died May 1, 1838; Wesley, July 8, 1851; Jacob, Sept. 16, 1856; Henry, Sept. 26, 1877. Elizabeth Kohler was married to John Kagy; they reside in Ashland Co. Amos Kohler married Alice Cotter; they now reside in Ashland. Henry Kohler (deceased) married Harriet Brubaker. Daniel married Susan Cole Oct. 30, 1873; they have two children—Sadie L. and Henry B. John Kohler married Mary Hersh Sept. 21, 1865; they have the following children: Jacob H., born Sept. 28, 1866; Allie L., June 7, 1868; John B., Dec. 11, 1869; Della, Sept. 27, 1871; Jennie A., April 24, 1873; Willie H. (deceased), March 11, 1876; Mary M., Dec. 11, 1878, died Jan. 29, 1879.

LANDIS, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1797. He married Maria Oberholtzer, who was born in 1801, in Pennsylvania; they had the following children: Nancy, born April 22, 1819; Jacob, Oct. 16, 1820; Elizabeth, May 25, 1822; John, Dec. 25, 1824; Catherine, Jan. 21, 1826; Maria, Aug. 3, 1828; Samuel, Oct. 28, 1830. Mrs. Maria Landis died Feb. 11, 1853, after which Mr. Landis was married to Mrs. Mary (Brubaker) Eby; she had the following family of children with her first husband: Tobias, deceased; Amos, born Sept. 22, 1844; Frances, June 4, 1846; Harriet, Nov. 22, 1848; Sarah, Sept. 25, 1850. After Mr. Landis' second marriage, they had the following children: Susan, born Jan. 25, 1855; Anna Maria, Nov. 3, 1857; Wesley, Feb. 12, 1866.

McBRIDE, DUNCAN (deceased); he was born in Hampshire Co., Va., June 11, 1807, and moved with his parents to Richland Co. in 1817; they settled one mile north of what is now the village of Lucas, in their log cabin, which for a time had no floor but the earth; when a floor was had, it was the puncheon floor quite common in that day; a quilt was hung up for a door. Duncan McBride was of Scotch and Irish extraction, his father having emigrated to this country from the North of Ireland when but a small boy; one of the anecdotes related by him was concerning their experience with porcupines. In those days they put bells on their horses and turned them out in the woods. In hunting for them they were very apt to run across the quadruped aforementioned, and being always accompanied by their dogs (of which the number was not small), they were readily tracked; the consequence was, the mouths of the dogs would be filled with the quills of the porcupines. On their returning home, it was their work to take the bullet molds and pull out the quills. He used to add that the amount of yelling and howling was horrible. At an early age, went to Mansfield (then a small village) to learn the tanner's trade with a Mr. Pugh. Having learned the trade, and taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth Chew, in the year 1828 he moved to the village of Perrysville, and while there tanned skins for the Greentown Indians. In the year 1829, he again removed on a farm in Monroe Township, on the road leading from Mansfield to Perrysville, about one and a half miles east of Lucas, at the foot of Mohawk Hill, where he continued to carry on his trade, as well as till the soil, and where he continued to live till the time of his death, Oct. 18, 1862. He and his wife connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church of Perrysville, when rather young in years, and lived and died in that faith. He was quite prominent in the early history of the county; he has been heard to say that at one time he was acquainted with nearly every one in this county. He took an active part in politics, and was elected to different offices of public trust; the law of the land and the law of God were his delight and study, and it was said by those who knew him well, that he was as well versed in the law as the best lawyers of Mansfield. To him five children were born—Maria, the eldest, was married to James Marlow, and resides three miles west of Mansfield; Thomas died at the age of 26; Lydia died in infancy; William resides one mile south of Lucas; Washington resides four miles east of Mansfield. Mr. McBride died after a brief illness, and lies buried beside his fathers in the cemetery one mile west of Lucas, on a part of his father's farm reserved for that purpose. His wife, Elizabeth, was born Aug. 5, 1808, in Harrison Co., Ohio, near Cadiz, and moved with her parents to Richland Co. when a young girl; she died Jan. 9, 1874, and was buried by the side of her husband; she was a loving mother, and died saying that "she had gained the victory through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

McBRIDE, WASHINGTON, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Monroe Township April 1, 1840. Was married, in 1860, to Mary A. Swann; they had four children—Franklin E., William S., Lilly A., Laura E.; Mrs. McBride died Jan. 22, 1873; Mr. McBride married again, Dec. 17, 1874, to Mary A. Au, who was born in Pennsylvania; they have two children—Margaret E., Maria M. Mr. McBride is an intelligent man, and is a member of the Congregationalist Church.

McCLEAF, JOHN, miller; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., April 27, 1820; came to Ohio Oct. 19, 1876. He was married, Sept. 5, 1843, to Sarah A. Reed, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; they had six children—William, born in 1859; Jane, Sept. 4, 1846; Catherine, in August, 1848; Calvin, Oct. 30, 1850; George, March 27, 1852; Robert, March 31, 1855; Mrs. Sarah A. McCleaf died Nov. 29, 1859, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; William died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864, at the age of 21 years; Mr. McCleaf was married the second time to Louisa Reed, May 3, 1861; they had one child—John, born June 13, 1862; Mrs. Louisa McCleaf died June 2, 1867; Mr. McCleaf was married the third time to Eliza Gamber, who was born Nov. 4, 1828, in Cumberland Co., Penn. John McCleaf enlisted in the late war in the 158th O. V. I., continued in the service, and was honorably discharged. He has been engaged in the milling business forty years, and is now engaged in the Lewis Mill, in this township.

McCORMICK, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Springfield Township Aug. 25, 1836. Married April 15, 1868, to Mary Irwin; she was born in England; came to America at 3 years of age; they have four children—Arthur, born April 6, 1870; John, March 27, 1872; Charles, Nov. 29, 1874; Jennie, July 17, 1876.

MATHEWS, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in York Co., Penn., in 1802; came to Ohio in 1804. He was married to Lois Smith, who was born

in New Hampshire in 1803; they had a family of six children—Fannie, Elizabeth, Elmiria, James, Daniel and John. Daniel died in the army; he was a member of Co. D, 102d O. V. I. Fannie was married to Stephen H. Powers in 1866; they have three children—Sarah Delphine, who was born Oct. 6, 1867; Lois Rosalia, born Aug. 3, 1874; and Docia May, born Dec. 20, 1875. Mr. Powers enlisted in the late war, in the 142d Ind. V. I. He was in the service ten months.

MILLER, GEORGE W., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township Jan. 7, 1840; and was married in 1868, to Miss L. A. Fish; they have four children—Edward L., born Jan. 21, 1870; David E., Sept. 24, 1873; Mary A., Feb. 4, 1875; Samuel A., Sept. 19, 1878. Mr. Miller enlisted in the late war as a member of Co. D, 102d Regiment, making a good soldier.

OSBURN, FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Weller Township April 14, 1843. Married Jan. 17, 1872, to Matilda Waldo, who was born in Michigan Dec. 23, 1844; they have two children—Park W., born July 2, 1874; Carl H., March 6, 1875. Mr. Osburn enlisted in the late rebellion in August, 1862. He was a member of Co. D, 102d O. V. I.

SATTLER, GEORGE P., physician, West Windsor; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 7, 1844; emigrated with his parents to Ashland Co.; received his preparatory at the Savannah Academy, after which he graduated at Cleveland, in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster; he read medicine in the office of Loughridge & Mitchell, Mansfield, Ohio; he then located in Windsor, engaged in the practice of medicine. He has a very extensive practice, and is meeting with good success in his profession. Dr. Sattler was a soldier in the late rebellion, a member of the 102d O. V. I., Co. K; he was engaged during the war, and received an honorable discharge.

SNYDER, JOHN C., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Mifflin Township, Jan. 24, 1821. Married to Christina Swartz, who was born Nov. 15, 1823, in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; they have six children—Dorsilla, born Sept. 24, 1842; Abraham, Sept. 28, 1844; Samuel D., March 19, 1850; Samantha, July 10, 1853; Sarah E., May 10, 1861; William, March 11, 1863. He has been engaged in farming, and is an enterprising citizen..

SNYDER, CASPER, blacksmith, Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 13, 1807, and is of German descent; came to Richland Co., Mifflin Township, in October, 1834. He was married, Aug. 19, 1828, to Sarah Stuart, who was born in the city of Lancaster, Penn., in December, 1807; they have the following children: Franklin, born Sept. 4, 1829; Susan, Oct. 9, 1831; Leander (deceased), May 12, 1834; Mary, Sept. 9, 1837; Emma, Feb. 26, 1840; Sarah, Nov. 19, 1842; Ann, April 11, 1845. Leander died Feb. 20, 1836. Mrs. Snyder died Sept. 2, 1876; she was buried in Sec. 16 graveyard. Mr. Snyder is engaged in blacksmithing, and is regarded as an excellent mechanic: he is a man well informed and of more than ordinary ability. His work has often been sent to different parts of the United States.

SNYDER, DANIEL M., JR., farmer: P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Monroe Township in May, 1847. Married, Oct. 27, 1870, to Alice Balliet, who was born in Mifflin Township Dec 4, 1853; they have two children—Alden, born May 10, 1873; George, Oct. 27, 1876. Mr. Snyder is one of the most active farmer of this township.

SWOVELAND, PETER, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Bedford Co. Feb. 23, 1811; came to Ohio at the age of 23 years, and located in Mifflin Township. Married, in May, 1838, to Mary Rush, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they have five children—Mary Jane, born May 3, 1849; Rebecca, June 8, 1851; Benjamin F.; Martin L., June 28, 1852; Susan, April 5, 1854. Susan married E. Shelles. Martin married Etta A. Hover; they have one child—Stella May, born May 30, 1879. Mr. Swoveland was an early settler of this township. Through his industry and frugality, he has secured an excellent farm; has now retired, and is taking comfort in the decline of life.

SWOVELAND, BENJAMIN F., farmer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Mifflin Township July 29, 1844. Married, in 1868, Elizabeth Simpson, who was also born in Mifflin Township in 1846; they have six children—Walter J., born Aug. 23, 1869; Mary Adella, Nov. 22, 1870; Ora Jane, May 16, 1872; Frank Martin, Feb. 13, 1876; Florence Blanche, Nov. 8, 1878; Emery Morris, Sept. 18, 1879. Mr. Swoveland has always been a resident of Mifflin Township. He is engaged in farming, and has a well-improved farm. He has erected a large house, with all the modern improvements, and has also built one of the most convenient barns in Mifflin Township.

WALTERS, HIRAM, farmer; P. O. Mansfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Mifflin Township, Richland Co., Ohio, on the 16th day of March, 1825; his father's name was Solomon Walters, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Starrett; his father was of German and his mother of Irish descent; he had six brothers and four sisters; has three brothers and two sisters now living. His father was one of the early settlers of the township, having emigrated here from Pennsylvania in 1822; his mother was a Virginian by birth; his parents resided on the farm now owned by Henry Hoover, in said township, from the time of their marriage up to the time of their death. His father died about 1857, and his mother about 1862. The subject of this sketch was married to Jemima Shaffer, second daughter of Samuel and Ruth Shaffer, of Mercer Co., Ohio, at the residence of her father, in 1855. They settled first in Mercer Co., where they continued to reside about eleven years, when they removed to Richland Co. and settled on his father's farm in Mifflin Township, which they subsequently purchased. He lived on this farm about five years, when he sold it to its present owner, and bought the farm on which he now resides, it being the southwest quarter of Sec. 29, in said township. Mr. Walters has been for about sixteen years extensively engaged in buying and shipping live stock, and, by paying liberal prices and fair and honest dealing, he has been able to gain the confidence of the people, and thereby has made this business, in which so many have failed, a success. When Mr. Walters was about 25 years old, he took a trip to the "Golden State," where he remained for about two years. He followed mining while there, and met with

good success. It was there that he got his start financially. While homeward bound, the ship on which he embarked was overtaken by a severe gale, which totally dismantled her, and all on board came near finding a watery grave. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. By good management and close application to business, they have been able to secure a competence for themselves and family. They have a good farm, well improved and well cultivated.

WOLFE, T. G., miller; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn.; came to Ohio in the fall of 1878; he has two children—Willis T. and Sarah E. Mr. Wolfe is engaged as miller at the Snyder Mill; he is a practical mechanic and a first-class miller. This mill was built by John Yeaman in 1832. It still has the reputation of being one of the best mills in the county. They have connected with it an excellent saw-mill, using a circular saw manufactured by the Mansfield Machine Co. They are doing a very extensive business in sawing and lumber of every dimensions for building purposes. Mr. Wolfe is an enterprising and obliging gentleman, and he is the right man in the right place.

WOODHOUSE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in England Oct. 20, 1808; his parents emigrated from there in June, landing in Philadelphia in August, 1820; from there they came to Ohio by team, arriving in this county in October the same year; they then purchased the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Woodhouse was married, in 1832, to Elizabeth Jackson, who was born in England; their family consists of John J., who was born in 1833, and who now resides in California; Isaac N., born in 1838, and now resides in Bellville, Nev.; Sarah A., born in 1837, was married to William Douglas, who now resides near Shelby; Lydia H., born in 1840, was married to John Douglas, and they also reside near Shelby; Thomas P., who died in infancy; Mary, who died at the age of 8 years, and Elizabeth, who died at the age of 14 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Woodhouse died in 1858, at their residence. Mr. Woodhouse's second marriage took place in 1860, to Ellen Ray, who was born in the State of Vermont. Mr. Woodhouse came to this county when it was in a wild state; he was often sent, when a boy, on horseback, to the Newman mill when it was difficult to find the road; he has proved himself to be a worthy and excellent citizen.

YEAMAN, JOHN, sawyer; P. O. Mifflin, Ashland Co.; he was born in Mifflin Township Feb. 13, 1818; he is a son of John Yeaman, Sr., who was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1779; he emigrated to Ohio in 1814; his father was killed by the Indians in Washington Co., Penn. Mr. Yeaman, Sr., was married to Ann McCready June 30, 1807; he entered three quarter-sections of land in this township; he cleared a small space and erected a cabin twelve feet square, with a clapboard roof and a ground floor; he slept a number of nights in the cabin where the Zimmer family resided and was murdered; he was a carpenter by trade, and built a saw-mill, in 1830, also a flouring-mill, in 1832, being the first in this part of the country; the first buhrs were nigger-heads. The first miller was a Mr. Cotter; the next was John Stafford; the people came a great distance to this mill. John Yeaman, Jr., was born a cripple, and, on this account, received a liberal education for those times; he engaged in teaching school at the age of 19; he taught thirteen terms; his father gave him a farm, where Nicholas Henry now resides; he now owns a small farm and steam saw-mill. Mr. Yeaman has been an active and enterprising citizen; a Republican in politics; also a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

VANTILBURG, J. B., farmer; P. O. Mansfield. He was born in Mifflin Township Jan. 19, 1825, and was married in 1851 to Margaret Jane Boals, who was born in Mifflin Township June 5, 1827; they have six children—Mary K. was born March 30, 1856; John Melvin, born June 19, 1860; Anna Maria, born June 7, 1862; Lucilla, born Nov. 15, 1864; William Francis, born Dec. 19, 1866; and Gaylord, born Sept. 20, 1869. The following members of the family are deceased: Eugenia, Henry, Joseph and Margaret Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Vantilburg joined the Presbyterian Church in 1857. Mary Vantilburg, Mr. Vantilburg's mother, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 11, 1798; she was married to John Vantilburg May 4, 1819; they had a family of children; she came with her parents from Harrison Co., Ohio, to Richland Co., April 5, 1813; they purchased a farm in Mifflin Township, this county, March 13, 1818; Mrs. Vantilburg has resided on this farm for sixty-two years and is still residing on the same farm with her son, J. B. Vantilburg; her husband was in the war of 1812, was engaged as an officer, continued till the close of the war; Mr. John Vantilburg died Jan. 9, 1871, at his home in Mifflin Township, this county; since the death of her husband, she has made her home with her son, J. B. Vantilburg. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield for fifty-seven years, was one of the first members; through her influence and aid has done much to build up this society, and has so conducted her life, that she is regarded by her neighbors as an exemplary Christian, those that know her best respect her most; she is now one of the pioneers of Mifflin Township; can converse of the early settlers, and was acquainted with many of them; her memory is good, she can give dates and circumstances the most correct and precise of any one now living in this county. It affords much pleasure to her to relate reminiscences of the past. When the writer visited her in February, 1880, her 82d birthday, she was afflicted but her mind was rational, and her memory was vigorous, and she gave us much information to assist in making up the history of Mifflin Township.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, JAMES (deceased); he was born near Cannonsburg, Penn., Feb. 6, 1796; his father, Col. John Andrews, commanded a regiment of Ohio militia in the war of 1812; among the engagements he participated in was the battle of Fort Meigs. James Andrews was married to Miss Levina Carrick Feb. 11, 1822; she was born near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1797; her parents removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, about the year 1806. James Andrews and wife removed to Richland Co. in the spring of 1823; he purchased a quarter-section of land in Monroe Township, which is now owned by his son Samuel. James and Levina Andrews are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter; John G., the eldest child, was born in Jefferson Co. Jan. 29, 1823; James C., their second son, was born Aug. 4, 1825; he and his younger brothers and sister were born in Monroe Township; William R., their third son, was born Oct. 18, 1828; Mary Jane was born May 26, 1831; David, their fourth son, was born June 18, 1833; Joseph, their fifth son, was born May 21, 1838; Samuel, their youngest son, was born July 29, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church many years. He was of a kind and generous disposition. Mr. Andrews departed this life Nov. 18, 1850; his disease was cancer on the breast; he had it removed when it had attained to several pounds in weight, but this did not suffice to save his life; after enduring for many days agony the most intense and suffering the most intolerable, he was finally relieved by death; he was buried in the Pine Run graveyard. John, their eldest son, married Rebecca White; James, Rebecca Paxton; William, Elizabeth Stauffer; Mary Jane, Daniel McFarland; Joseph, Ella Simpkins. James and Mary Jane reside in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; John in Iowana Co., Mich., and Joseph in Pawnee Co., Kan. Joseph Andrews enlisted in Co. C, 64th O. V. I., in September, 1861, and served his country faithfully during the war of the rebellion; he participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Franklin, Tenn., and many other minor engagements; he was a brave and intrepid soldier. David Andrews enlisted in Co. B, 120th O. V. I.; he died of disease contracted in the service at Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, May 5, 1863. Samuel Andrews enlisted in November, 1861, in the 6th Ohio Battery; he served fourteen months, when he was honorably discharged from the service on account of general disability. Samuel Andrews was married to Miss Amanda C. Wiles June 9, 1864; he brought his wife home to his mother's house, where they continued to reside, caring and providing for his aged parent during her declining years, and cultivating a portion of the old homestead; at her decease, he became the owner of this farm by purchase, where he still continues to reside; this is one of the best upland farms in the township; it is well watered, well timbered, and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and grasses. Samuel Andrews and wife are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters—Harmon, Cary S., Minnie E., Alta T., Levina C. and Samuel L.; one died in infancy; Harmon is buried in the St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Andrews and wife have been active members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for many years, and are much respected for their many virtues.

APPLEGATE, JOHN. His parents were born in Washington Co., Penn., and emigrated to Richland Co. in the year 1820; they located in Monroe Township and entered the farm that Mr. Applegate now lives on, and his father resided there until his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1878; they had a family of eleven children. John Applegate was born Feb. 10, 1843; in getting an education, he went to district school until he was 14 years old, when he went to a select school in Lucas, taught by Dr. J. E. Strickler. He enlisted Oct. 15, 1861, in Co. E, 64th O. V. I., and was in all the principal engagements the Army of the Cumberland participated in, and re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, as a veteran, and served until the close of the war; he was mustered out and honorably discharged Jan. 4, 1866, having faithfully served his country over four years; after returning home, he rented his father's farm, and commenced farming in the spring of 1866. He was married to Miss H. C. Winters Feb. 11, 1868, and they have a family of three children—George W. and Stiles W., who are twins, and were born Jan. 10, 1869; Hattie E., born July 10, 1874. He moved into Ashland Co. April 3, 1869, and resided there until March 17, 1880, when he moved back to the old homestead (he having bought it the fall before), where he, together with his family, enjoys the many comforts of life, and the esteem of those around them.

BARR, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Lucas; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., May 25, 1823; he is the eldest son of David and Mary Barr; his mother's maiden name was Kaylor; his parents were both of German descent; they came to Ohio in the spring of 1830. David Barr left his family in Stark Co., during that summer, while he came to this county to hunt a location; he purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 5, in Monroe Township; he removed his family to this township in the fall of the same year, but, their farm being unimproved, they did not move thereon till the following spring; in the mean time, they put up a house and removed a portion of the dense forest that encumbered their lands; in the spring, they removed to their farm and went to work in earnest to improve and cultivate it; by persevering industry on the part of all the members of the family who were old enough to labor, the wilderness disappeared and fruitful fields appeared in their stead. David and Mary Barr are the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters; they are named in the order of their births, as follows: Samuel, Frederick, Nancy, Susan, Elizabeth, Ephraim and Mary. Ephraim died when

about 18 years old. Elizabeth was married to Jeremiah Jones; she died Dec. 28, 1878, leaving a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Samuel Barr remained with his father, assisting him in improving and cultivating his farm, till some time prior to his marriage. Feb. 16, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Barbary A. Beasore, eldest daughter of Daniel and Mary Beasore, of Monroe Township; by this marriage, he had six children, one son and five daughters, named as follows: Mary Jane, John A., Salena A., Martha A., Susan E. and Emma A. Martha A. and Emma A. are dead, and buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery. Mary J. married William Durbin; John, Susan L. Dillon; Salena A., Charles Swigart; Susan E., W. S. Kerr. Mrs. Barr was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church for many years; she died Jan. 12, 1868, and was buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery. Mr. Barr married for his second wife Miss Susan M., eldest daughter of Alexander and Ruth J. McBride; they were married Dec. 20, 1868; by this marriage he has had four children, two of whom died in infancy; the names of the two living are Hattie and Courtney Scott. Soon after his first marriage, Mr. Barr rented one of his father's farms; he lived on this farm about five years; he managed, in that length of time, by the most careful management and close appliton to business, to amass means enough, as he thought, to justify him in buying a farm of his own; he purchased 120 acres of land in Mifflin Township, and removed his family thereon; he subsequently sold 60 acres of this land; when Mr. Barr removed to this farm, he found it very much out of repair; the buildings were old and dilapidated, the fence rotten and broken down, and the fields covered, to a great extent, with briars and brambles; he immediately set about making the necessary improvements; during his stay on this farm, he built a dwelling, bank-barn and other outhouses, cleared his fields of the briars and brambles that encumbered them, repaired his fences, and made many other valuable improvements; nor was his labor in vain; he bought the whole farm for $1,920, and sold the eighty acres for $5,000; after residing on this farm about nineteen years, he sold it, as above stated, and purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 5, in Monroe Township, to which he removed his family and where he still continues to reside; this farm is highly fertile and very productive, and Mr. Barr, being a first-class farmer, has it under a good state of cultivation; it is well adapted to all kinds of farming purposes. Mr. Barr and wife are both active and zealous members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lucas; they have contributed largely of their means toward the building of churches, the support of the ministry, and other religious and benevolent enterprises. For the last ten years, Mr. Barr has been an active member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F.; he has attained to the highest rank in his lodge. Mrs. Barr is an active and influential member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 36, Daughters of Rebecca. Mr. Barr has held offices of honor and trust, both in Mifflin and Monroe Townships.

BERRY, PETER, REV.; P. O. Hastings; Henry Berry, his father, was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1805; moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1820, and from there to Richland in 1825. Was married to Miss Catharine Keller June 11, 1829, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, was born Feb. 11, 1830; married to Zachariah Burkirk in 1848; died in 1849, and was buried in the Hersh Graveyard. Mary, their second daughter, was born Sept. 19, 1831; was married to John Hersh in 1850. Her husband died in 1854. Peter, their eldest son, was born in Monroe Township Nov. 2, 1833. Henry, their second son, was born in 1835; was married to Miss E. Hoover, when he was about 20 years old. Lived with her about twelve years, when she died. He was then married to Miss Hattie Wilcox, of Delaware Co. He lived with her four years and eight months, when he died. He was an itinerant minister of the Gospel; preached for the United Brethren Church eight years, and for the Methodist Episcopal Church two years. He died of consumption, and was buried at East Liberty, Delaware Co. Their third daughter, Christina, married C. L. Miller; lived with him about four years, when she died of consumption. Their fourth daughter, Sarah, married Henry Clever; they removed to Michigan, where they now reside. Their third son, John, enlisted in the army during the late war. Went into camp at Mansfield, where he remained one night, was taken sick, came home and died. He was about 20 years old when he died; was buried at the Hersh Graveyard. Their fifth daughter, Harriet, married Jerry Snyder. Her husband enlisted in the Union army during the late war, where he contracted a disease which caused his death. She died in 1877, and was buried at Four Corners. Their fourth son, William, enlisted in the thirty-day service, and died while returning home. Their fifth son, Philip, died at Palmyra when about 20 years old. Their youngest son, Jacob, died in infancy. Henry Berry, at an early day, purchased a small farm in the southwestern part of the township, where he continued to reside as long as he lived. His widow, who is now quite old and feeble, still continues to reside there. Peter Berry was raised on this farm. He worked on the farm till he was about 15, when he engaged to learn the carpenter trade with Christ Teeter and Isaac White. He worked with them two years, when he entered into partnership with Eli Berry, with whom he worked one year. From that time to the present, he has carried on the business himself. Dec. 12, 1854, he was married to Miss Rebecca Teeter of his native county, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—Adam, Eli, Sarah Ellen, Mary M., Alice and Harvey. Mrs. Berry died at the age of 31 years; she was buried at the Hersh Graveyard. Mr. Berry was married to Miss Nancy J. Hulit, of his native township, in 1856. By this marriage, he has had seven children, three sons and four daughters—Ermina Ercena, the eldest, was born Oct. 18, 1866; Lilly Etta, April 3, 1869; Silva Ariminda, Jan. 6, 1871; Olie Catharine, Oct. 25, 1873; Albert Pearl, Oct. 31, 1875; Ernest Everts, Oct. 3, 1877, and Charlie Leroy, July 10, 1879. Albert Pearl died April 1, 1877. Olie Catharine was killed by a falling tree Nov. 18, 1879; they were both buried at the Worthington Cemetery. Mr. Berry and his first wife united with the United Brethren Church in 1853. In 1855, having removed to a distance from their church into the vicinity of a Lutheran church, they united with the Lutheran

Church; they remained in this church about five years, when they re-united with the Brethren Church, in connection with which Mrs. Berry remained till her death, and to which her husband still belongs. Mrs. Nancy Berry was a member of the Baptist Church for several years before her marriage. Shortly after her marriage she united with the church to which her husband belonged. In 1864, Mr. Berry was licensed to preach by the Sandusky Conference, of which he was a member till 1878, when a new conference was formed, called the Central Ohio, to which he has since belonged. He took charge of Shelby Station part of one year; the remainder of the time he has occupied a local relation. He is quite conservative in his religious views, willing, whenever he has the opportunity, to unite with his brethren of other denominations in their efforts to do good. He labors hard at his trade and at farming, to support his large family. He attends all the revivals in his section of country, and takes an active part wherever permitted to do so. He has preached at more than fifty different places.

BERRY, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Hastings; this worthy citizen was born in Center Co., Penn., March 26, 1800; his father, Peter Berry, Sr., was of English-German descent; he was born in the same place; he followed shoemaking, farming and butchering. He married Elizabeth Byerly, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters; in 1820, he came to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he invested $250 in land; he improved it, and sold at an advance of $600; then came to Richland Co. and bought 160 acres in Sec. 28, which he improved. He died here, at 63 years of age; his widow lived on this farm till her death, at 90 years of age. Jacob, the eldest of the family, was stout and hardy, and was taught not to fear hard work; he went with his father to Wayne Co. in 1820, where, April 13, 1823, he was married to Ann Mary Albright; this family came here from Center Co. a year in advance of the Berrys; they located near Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Berry was born June 6, 1797; her mother died when she was 6 years old; she had one brother and five sisters, four half-sisters and a brother, her father being married twice. Frederick Albright, Mr. Berry's father-in-law, died near Canton. Mr. Berry and wife were schoolmates when young; they came to Richland Co. in 1829, and settled where they now live; for $150, he bought 80 acres of land; twelve years after this, he bought the old homestead, for $1,800, exclusive of his share, and then sold it for $3,000 to his sons; his father died about 1841; he and Andrew Charles then bought 60 acres where the latter now lives, for $2,200; 40 acres of this belonged to Mr. Berry; he then paid $1,000 for 20 acres where D. McCready now lives, sold it, and bought the Collins farm of 80 acres for $2,250 cash; sold 15 acres to William Clusman and 4 to Mrs. Collins; he now owns 181 acres of good land. Mr. Berry and wife have had five sons and four daughters; all became men and women, except one boy, who died in infancy; their names are Elizabeth, Adam and Benjamin (twins), Eli, Margaret, Sophia and Catherine: Anthony and Samuel, the youngest, are dead: the latter was in the army eleven months: not feeling well, he went into the hospital, when a detachment of the enemy came up and fired through the window: he was shot in the head, and died instantly. Mr. Berry and wife have been members of the Lutheran Church sixty-four years; belong to Hersh's Church; has been Deacon and Elder a number of years; has also been Trustee.

BERRY, ELI, farmer; P. O. Lucas. Eli Berry, fourth son of Jacob and Mrs. Berry, was born in Monroe Township, June 8, 1830. The days of his boyhood were spent on a farm; he was permitted to attend school a few months during the year, and succeeded in acquiring a fair knowledge of the common English branches. About the time he attained his majority, he commenced to work at the carpenter trade; he worked at this business about ten years, and became a very good mechanic. He was married, April 17, 1859, to Miss Sarah Hays; Miss Hays was a daughter of Mr. John Hays, of Worthington Township, by his first wife, and grand-daughter of Capt. Cunningham; she was born Oct. 16, 1838. By this marriage, Mr. Berry had two children, a son and a daughter—Ira Sturges, born Jan. 19, 1860, and Huldy Maria, April 26, 1862. Mrs. Sarah Berry died June 5, 1866, and was buried in the St. Johns Cemetery. Mr. Berry was married to Mrs. Mary E. Goodale Dec. 10, 1867; Mrs. Goodale, whose maiden name was Rummel, is the oldest daughter of Louis Rummel, by his second wife, Anna Rummel. Miss Rummel was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, May 23, 1841; she was married to Mr. Joseph Goodale, of Knox Co., Ohio, in December, 1862; her husband was a soldier in the late war; served with credit the full term of his enlistment; he contracted disease while in the army which caused his death; he lived but a short time after his return home; he was buried in the Ebenezer Cemetery, Knox Co. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters—Earl Douglas, born May 23, 1870, died Nov. 24, 1871 (is buried in the St. Johns Cemetery); Anna Zelma, born Sept. 25, 1872; Eva Joy, born July 24, 1877. Mr. Berry was a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., for many years. He and his good wife have been active and zealous members of the Disciple Church for many years; they have been very liberal in their contributions for the building of churches, the support of the ministry, and other religious and benevolent enterprises. The first land owned by Mr. Berry was the undivided half of the farm now owned by his brother, Benjamin, in this township; 1870, he sold his interest in this farm to his brother, and purchased a farm adjacent to the village of Lucas, known as the Marks farm: in 1873, he traded this farm for the one he now owns, it being the northeast quarter of Sec. 32, in Monroe Township; he has materially improved this farm since he became the owner of it; he is regarded as a first-class farmer; Mr. Berry has devoted his whole attention to farming for many years; he has made the business a study, and has acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of it; his farm is highly fertile and well adapted to most farming purposes. In their dispositions, Mr. Berry and wife are kind and social; they are ever ready to minister to the wants of the needy and distressed. By persevering industry and careful management, they have been enabled to acquire a considerable portion of this world's goods, and are now prepared, should they meet

with no reverses of fortune, to pass their declining years in ease and comfort.

BOLES, R. S., M. D., Lucas; was born March 8, 1843, in Franklin Township, Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1853, his parents removed to Ripley Township, Holmes Co.; in 1866, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Bertolett & Todd, of Shreve, Wayne Co.; he graduated at Charity Hospital Medical College during the sessions of 1868 and 1869. He began the practice of his profession in the spring of 1869, in West Windsor, Richland Co.; in the spring of 1870, he removed to Lucas, where he still resides. He was married to Catharine Hale, of West Windsor, Oct. 19, 1871. His father, William Boles, died March 19, 1867; his mother, Margaret Boles, died March 2, 1871. He has three brothers and two sisters living. The Doctor is kind, jovial and friendly in his disposition, affable and pleasing in in his manners. He is well fitted for the profession he has chosen. Comparatively speaking, he has a very lucrative practice for a man of his age; in his practice he has been remarkably successful, and is now recognized as one of the prominent physicians of our county.

CHEW, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, near Athens, April 5, 1810; his father's name was William Chew; his mother's maiden name Lydda Hancher; his father was of Welsh, and his mother of English descent; his father, a farmer, emigrated to Richland Co. about the year 1818, a little northwest of the present site of Lucas; he remained on this farm four years, when he purchased the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 22, in Monroe Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. Samuel Chew was married to Miss Mary McBride, daughter of Thomas and Mary McBride, early settlers of Monroe Township, April 5, 1832; by this marriage he had ten children, five sons and five daughters—Archabald, born Jan. 15, 1833, married to Miss Elizabeth Swan Jan. 24, 1856, died a few years ago; Lydda, born Nov. 6, 1834, married to Newton Hersh Sept. 21, 1858, died in March, 1863, leaving three children—she was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near Lucas; Mary Ellen, born Oct. 15, 1836, died May 13, 1854—buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery; Ann, born Oct. 22, 1839, married to Washington Gates March 11, 1860, resides in Wyandot Co.; William Washington, born July 4, 1841, married to Miss Fox, she dying, he married Louisa Fink, of Wyandot Co., where he now resides; Thomas M., born Nov. 5, 1843, married Mary Augustine in September, 1862; James W., born March 14, 1846, married Isabella Hersh in the spring of 1870; Alfred G., born June 3, 1850, married Susan Eirhart, died in September, 1865, and was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near Lucas; Arvina E., born Nov. 28, 1851, died May 21, 1860; Olive A., born April 2, 1855, married John Eirhart May 23, 1877. In 1831, Mr. Chew purchased the southeast quarter of Section 15, in Monroe Township; there were no improvements on this farm at the time he bought it. It is now well improved, and in a very good state of cultivation. Mrs. Chew was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church for many years; she died Aug. 25, 1858, respected by all who knew her, and was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near Lucas. June 28, 1860, Mr. Chew was married to Mrs. Mary A. Wright, relict of Moses Wright, formerly of Shelby, Ohio; her father's name was Joseph Gerard, and her mother's maiden name Rachel Prosser; her father was of French, and her mother of Welsh descent; she had one child by her first husband—Mary L. Wright. She married Alonzo P. Marvin, of Shelby, her native town; moved to Wyandot Co., where she died July 14, 1852, leaving one child, a daughter, Mabel; she was buried at Shelby. Mr. Chew has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity about thirty years.

COULTER, MELTZER (deceased), was born in Butler Co., Penn., Oct, 19, 1798; his father's name was Thomas Coulter, and his mother's maiden name Nancy Tannahill. Thomas Coulter was born Aug. 8, 1766, Nancy Tannahill Jan. 28, 1761; they were married Nov. 17, 1789; they came to Richland Co., in 1811; he entered a farm about three-fourths of a mile below the present site of the village of Perryville, being the one on which the Stringer mill now stands, which farm he cultivated and improved, and on which he continued to reside as long as he lived. He was married three times; his first wife died July 30, 1825. He was married to Mrs. Martha Rice Nov. 1, 1825; his second wife died Sept. 7, 1835. He was married to Mrs. Jane Perry Sept. 13, 1836. He died Oct. 28, 1844; he and his three wives are buried side by side in the Perrysville cemetery. Meltzer Coulter was about 13 years old when his parents came to Richland Co. He remained with his father, assisting him in his labors until he attained his majority, when he began business on his own account. He was married to Eliza Adzit Nov. 20, 1823, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters—Lycurgus, born Aug. 13, 1824, died July 25, 1835; Clarissa, born April 26, 1826, died Aug. 9, 1833; Samantha, born Nov. 15, 1828; Lecenius Milton, born March 19, 1831, married to Eliza Archer May 19, 1853; Syremus Newton, born June 15, 1834, married to Eliza J. Wilson, Sept. 21, 1854; the last-named son is a minister by profession. In the spring of 1826, Mr. Coulter entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, in Monroe Township; he put up a cabin on his farm, and went to work to remove the dense forest from a portion in order to prepare it for cultivation. Mr. Coulter's first wife died Aug. 8, 1834, and was buried at Perrysville; he married, for his second wife, Miss Abigail P. Crawford, second daughter of George and Mary Crawford, of Perrysville; they were married Jan. 14, 1836; by this marriage he had four children, one son and three daughters—Eliza R., Mary, Nancy J. and Thomas M.; Eliza R. died Sept. 14, 1842; Mary, Sept. 8, 1842; they were both buried at Perrysville. Mr. Coulter was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church about forty years, and his last wife was a zealous member of the same church about thirty years. Mr. Coulter was one of the first men in his township to advocate the cause of temperance; he was also the first man in the township to vote the Antislavery ticket, and, notwithstanding the scoffs and jeers of fellow-townsmen, he continued to vote this ticket several years; he lived, however, to see his party triumphant. He died Feb. 28, 1875, and was buried at Perrysville. His widow still resides on the old homestead. Thomas M. Coulter, only son of Meltzer Coulter by his second wife,

was married to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of George and Elizabeth Gardner, Dec. 25, 1870; she is of German descent; her mother's maiden name was Mentzer. Thomas M. and Elizabeth Coulter are the parents of five children, three of whom are living and two dead—Esther A., born Jan. 19, 1872, died May 17, 1874; Elmer Alonzo, born Jan. 19, 1874, died Jan. 21, 1875; Samantha Irena, born Dec. 1, 1875; Charley C., Feb. 1, 1877, and Mary Jane, Nov. 25, 1878.

CRAIG, LEMUEL, farmer; P. O. Lucas. His father, John, Craig, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1805; was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation; his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Perry, was a Virginian by birth, was born Aug. 10, 1805; was twice married. married to Samuel Stewart Sept. 9, 1823; he was of Scotch-Irish descent; by this marriage she had six children—Mary Jane, born Sept. 14, 1824; Samuel P., born Sept. 9, 1825; Susannah, born May 15, 1827; Mathew D., born Aug. 7, 1828; Alvah, born Sept. 25, 1829, and John, born Aug. 9, 1831. Mr. Stewart came to Richland Co. in 1830, and July 22 of the same year, purchased the northeast quarter of Sec. 29, in Monroe Township, where he continued to reside until the day of his death; he died Jan. 8, 1831. John Craig and Hannah Stewart were married about the year 1834; they have two sons and three daughters, who have lived to be men and women—Lemuel, born March 9, 1835; Elizabeth, born May 29, 1836; Nancy and James, twins, born June 29, 1840, and Mary Ann, born March 2, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Craig continued to reside on the farm where she first settled in the township as long as they lived; he died Jan. 22, 1869, and she Aug. 21, 1869. Mr. Craig was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was buried in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery; Mrs. Craig was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was buried in the Monroe Cemetery. Lemuel Craig was married to Drusilla Huston March 30, 1858, by Rev. W. A. G. Emerson; Miss Huston is the second daughter of John and Mary Huston; Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Craig were both born and raised in Monroe Township, and have lived on or near the farm on which they now reside, ever since their marriage; Mr. Craig now owns 56 acres of the west side of the old homestead; has erected thereon a very good barn and neat and comfortable dwelling, besides making many other important improvements. Mr. Craig and wife have been active and zealous members of the Lutheran Church for about twenty-two years. He held the office of Township Clerk, and discharged his official duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

CRAWFORD, DAVID (deceased); he was born in Greene Co., Penn., April 15, 1781; his father's name was John Crawford; his mother's maiden name was Issabella Parker; his parents subsequently moved to Venango Co., in the same State. He remained with them, working on the farm, until he was 25 years of age, when he removed to Washington Co., Penn.; he came to this county about 1815, and entered a quarter-section of land in the southeast part of Monroe Township; he then returned home. He was married, Oct. 1, 1818, to Lucy Applegate, second daughter of Aaron and Mary Applegate, of Allegheny Co., Penn. In the spring of 1819, he again came to this county, erected a cabin and cleared a field of 2 or 3 acres, planting it in corn and potatoes. He remained here until the 1st of July, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and, in September of the same year, removed his family to his home in Monroe Township, the county at that time in a wild and unsettled state; Abrams Baughman, Senior and Junior, Adam Wolfe and Solomon Gladden were his nearest neighbors. Mr. Crawford was a member of the Presbyterian Church originally, as were nearly all the old Crawford family. Some difficulties arose in the church, and he withdrew his name from the church book. About this time, he obtained some of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. Believing the doctrine expounded by the founder of the New Jerusalem, he, together with a number of his neighbors, formed an organization in that doctrine. He lived a consistent member thereof the remainder of his life. He was a great reader, and had a remarkable memory. He could relate, with great accuracy, historical events of which he had read years before. He withstood the privations, hardships and dangers incident to every new country—cleared up his farm and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. After cultivating his farm for twenty years, in 1840, he had an attack of palsy that made him an invalid the remainder of his life. He died Feb. 1, 1860, at the age of 78 years 9 months and 16 days. His wife, Lucy, was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., May 7, 1794; she died Jan. 4, 1870, aged 75 years 7 months and 27 days. Their children were Mary, born in 1819; A. Harvey, in 1820; Issabella, in 1822; William T., in 1825; James, in 1827, died in 1850, and Amanda, in 1837. Harvey is living in Emlenton, Venango Co., Penn.; Issabella is living in Ft. Wayne, Ind., and the other three—Mary, Amanda and William—are living in Monroe Township. They are all married, except William.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM T., farmer; P. O. Perrysville; was born in Monroe Townshiy March 16, 1825; he is the second son of David and Lucy Crawford, pioneers of the township. His boyhood was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the district school in the winter season when his services were not required on the farm; ere he had attained his majority, his father became disabled, when the whole management of the farm devolved upon him; at the death of his parents, he bought the interest of two of his sisters and became the owner of two-thirds of the homestead, where he still continues to reside. He was a private in Co. B, 163d O. N. G.; went into camp at Mansfield May 2, 1864, and served with credit four months and twelve days, when he was honorably discharged, having served a month more than his term of enlistment. Mr. Crawford is passionately fond of music, and in his younger days was one of the leading singers of his neighborhood. He has been a member of Perrysville Division, No. 588, Sons of Temperance, about twenty years; has been a member of the Lutheran Church about fourteen years.

CULLER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Lucas; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 31, 1810; his father's name was Jacob Culler; his mother's maiden name was Barbary Long; they were both of German descent; they came to Richland Co. in the fall of 1825, and purchased the farm now owned by the heirs of Andrew

Culler, deceased; they continued to reside on this farm, cultivating and improving it, as long they lived; they were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters—Michael L., Margaret, Sarah, Elenora, John, George, Jacob S., Isaac, Christopher, Andrew and Philip H., of whom George, Isaac, Philip H., Margaret and Sarah are living. They were very active and consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for more than fifty years, and were ever liberal in their contributions for the building of churches, the support of the Gospel and other religious and benevolent enterprises; they trained their large family of children to habits of industry, economy and strict integrity, all of whom subsequently became useful members of society and of the church. Mr. Culler died Aug. 2, 1843, aged 70 years 2 months and 8 days; Mrs. Culler died Sept. 9, 1856, aged 79 years 3 months and 14 days; they were both buried at Mount Zion. George Culler remained with his father, assisting him on the farm and occasionally working out at the carpenter trade, till May, 1836, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ernsbarger; in about a year after his marriage, he became the owner of the farm on which he now resides, which was, at that time, in a wild and uncultivated state; but, by the persevering industry of Mr. Culler, this dense forest was soon transformed into fruitful fields. By his first marriage, Mr. Culler had three children, all sons—Melancthon, Enoch H. and John J.; Enoch died when about 3 years old; John J. died while in the service of his country, at St. Louis, Mo., and was buried in Christ Cemetery, in that place. His first wife was an active and consistent member of the Lutheran Church for about ten years; she died Nov. 18, 1843, aged 25 years 10 months and 8 days, and was buried at Mount Zion. Mr. Culler married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth M. Wiles, eldest daughter of John and Catharine Wiles; she was born Nov. 6, 1827, in Frederick Co., Md.

DARLING, WILLIAM, Sr. (deceased), was born in Hardy Co., Va., Oct. 6, 1789; his father's name was Robert Darling, and his mother's name, Mary Passence; his parents removed with their family, to Muskingum Co., Ohio, A. D. 1806; this part of the State was at that time in a wild and uncultivated condition; William Darling remained with his father, assisting him in clearing and otherwise improving and cultivating his farm, until the breaking-out of the war of 1812, when he responded to his country's call, and served her with credit during the term of his enlistment. He came to Richland Co. in the spring of 1817, and purchased the quarter-section of land on which the "block-house" stood, in the fertile valley of the Clearfork, about one and one-half miles northeast of Newville, and near the site of the Indian village called "Helltown." Shortly after his arrival in the county, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ravenscraft, a young lady of his neighborhood; Miss Ravenscraft was possessed of a strong constitution and iron nerve, which rendered her a fit companion for the energetic and hardy pioneer to whom she was united in marriage, and which also enabled her to endure the toils, hardships and privations incident to those early days. Mr. Darling was one of the most energetic and enterprising men of his day; when unemployed, he was like a fish out of water; he spent his time in cultivating and improving his farm, until the accident befel him which is hereinafter described, which disqualified him for hard manual labor; after meeting with this accident, he turned his attention to the feeding, breeding and driving to the Eastern markets of fine cattle and other live stock; he introduced some excellent breeds of cattle into this part of the State, among which was the short-horned Durham, which he first introduced into this county. By hard labor, fine financiering and close application to business on the part of both himself and wife, Mr. Darling was enabled, in the course of time, to amass a very considerable amount of this world's goods; he was a very extensive land-owner; he acquired, by purchase, 1,185 acres of land in one body, in the rich and alluvial valley of the Clear Fork, lands that, for quality, are not surpassed by any in the county. Besides this extensive tract, he owned several other farms, in different parts of the county and State. William and Mary Darling were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Elleanor, John, William, George Washington, Abraham, Catharine and Robert; all of this large family were remembered and richly provided for in the last will and testament of their father. The following is a true copy of an appendix to the will of William Darling, Sr. (deceased):

"Having been one of the pioneers of this part of Ohio, the maker of this will, having emigrated from Hardy Co., Va., in the year 1806, in company with his father and family, to Muskingum Co., Ohio, and endured all the hardships, trials and privations incident to the settling and improving of a new country, I do give and bequeath my love, respect and good will to all my old associates, and hope that, by the intelligence, energy and untiring industry of growing posterity, the prosperity of my beloved country may continue to increase as surely and rapidly as though we old pioneers were still here to look after our country's welfare; for, next to my love for my God and my family, is my love for my country—these blessed United States. May prosperity and peace ever be the lot of our happy, happy land."

The maker of this will settled on the farm where he now resides in the year 1817, and, seven years afterward, had the misfortune of having his right leg crushed by the falling of a log upon it, and was obliged to suffer amputation of the injured member. He then turned his attention to the handling of cattle, by which, together with his untiring devotion to business, his strict integrity and honesty, he became wealthy, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

DARLING, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Perrysville. He was born in Washington Township Aug. 14, 1819; he was the eldest son of William and Mary Darling. As will be seen by the biography of his father, he came to Richland Co. in an early period of its history; John being the eldest son, was inured from infancy to all the privations of pioneer life; his father was an extensive land-owner, stock breeder and dealer, so that he had plenty of work for his sons to perform; the burden of this work fell on the shoulders of John; he was obliged to work entirely too hard for his own good; his father

was a man of great energy; always on the alert himself, he would not tolerate anything like idleness or inactivity on the part of his sons. As soon as John was old enough to handle a hoe or feed stock, he was put to work by his father, and from that day till the day of his marriage, he was obliged to toil from day to day, but little time being allotted him for literary pursuits or for purposes of recreation. He was married Jan. 16, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Rea, the only surviving child of William and Eliza Rea; the marriage was performed by Rev. Richard Gaily, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church; John Darling's father gave him the southeast quarter of Sec. 36 in Monroe Township; Mr. Darling moved on this farm shortly after his marriage; it was then very much out of repair; the buildings were old and dilapidated, and the fences very much in want of repair; Mr. Darling's labors, therefore, did not cease with his marriage, or with his becoming the owner of a farm; here a new field of labor opened up before him; he went to work in earnest to cultivate and improve his farm, and the work of improvement has steadily advanced to this day; he now has one of the most productive and best cultivated farms in this section of the country; the old tumble-down buildings have given place to a splendid dwelling and large and commodious barn; his fences are in good repair, and everything about the premises bespeaks for its owner the title of a *first-class farmer*. John and Mary Darling are the parents of the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born March 13, 1852; William Washington, born Feb. 2, 1855; Irena Jane, born Oct. 13, 1857; Florella May, born June 4, 1859; Alfred W., born Oct. 2, 1863; Harman Lewis, born May 10, 1868; Emma J., born Oct. 23, 1870. Mary E. was married to Charles Culler, June 28, 1873; William W. was married to Mary E. Heck, second daughter of J. B. and Artemissa Heck, of Newville; Irena Jane died April 2, 1858; Florella, in May, 1860; both buried in St. Johns Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. John Darling have both been active and consistent members of the Lutheran Church for many years, and have been very liberal in their contributions for the support of the Gospel.

DARLING, GEORGE W., farmer; P. O. Perryville. Geo. Washington Darling, third son of William and Mary Darling, was born in Worthington Township, Richland Co., Ohio, near the site of the old block-house, on the 25th day of December, 1822, just three days after his father's leg was amputated. As soon as he was old enough to handle a hoe or ride a horse, his father set him to work His father was a man who never tolerated idleness, or had any sympathy for a lazy person; his word was law, and, when he commanded, he expected to be obeyed. His father being an extensive landowner and farmer, as well as a breeder, feeder and dealer in live stock, he had plenty of work for his boys to do; so that the Darling boys of that day had but little time for idleness or play. Little George Washington trained from his boyhood to habits of industry. These same habits that attended the boy have attended the man through life. Farm labor was much harder to perform then than now. This was before the day of the reaper and mower, drill and riding plow; even thrashing machines had not then been introduced into this country. At that time, they used "Armstrong's" machines, and tramped out their grain with horses or thrashed it with flails, so that the Darling boys had to work hard at all kinds of farm work during the summer. Their father sent them to school in the winter season, but very irregularly. They always had a large herd of cattle to feed and attend to during this season of the year, and had to walk not less than a mile every morning to attend to them; and then the thrashing was all done in the winter time, and the boys had to stay out of school to ride the horses while tramping it out, so that George Washington's facilities for obtaining an education were quite limited. However, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, he succeeded, by exercising due diligence during the time allotted to him for study, in obtaining a pretty fair knowledge of the common branches. G. W. Darling was married to Miss Rebecca Jane McCullough, eldest daughter of Samuel and Nancy McCullough, of Newville, Ohio, on the 25th day of January, 1848, at her father's residence, by Francis Johnston, Esq. They lived for two years after their marriage on a farm owned by his father in Mifflin Township, shaking with the ague nearly all the time. From there they removed to the "old homestead," where they resided two years, when they removed to the farm where they now reside, it being the northeast quarter of Sec. 36, in Monroe Township. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter—Robert Benton, born Nov. 10, 1850, married to Miss Amelia Parkison, youngest daughter of James Parkison, formerly of Worthington Township, on the 15th day of April, 1875, by John H. Jones, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Plymouth, Ohio; Samuel Franklin, born Nov. 28, 1852, married to Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of Lewis and Rachel Leiter, by Rev. T. F. Dornblazer, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Lucas, Ohio, on the 18th day of May, 1873; Clara Artamissa, born Oct. 15, 1858, married to Harrod Judson, of De Kalb Co., Ind., by Rev. C. S. Ernsbarger, of the Lutheran Church, on the 15th day of January, 1878. Mr. Darling is the owner of an excellent farm; it is well improved and well cultivated; his buildings and fences are all in good repair, and everything is in tiptop order about his farm. Mr. Darling united with the M. E. Church at Newville in 1851, and remained a member of that church till 1853, when he united with the Lutheran Church at St. Johns. Mrs. Darling also joined the M. E. Church at Newville when quite young. She united with the Lutheran Church at the same time her husband did. They have been very active and zealous members of the church ever since they united therewith; they have contributed largely of their means for the building of churches and the support of the Gospel, and have the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

DARLING, ABRAHAM, farmer; P. O. Perryville; he was born in Worthington Township May 31, 1824; he is the fourth son of William and Mary Darling; from early youth, he was inured to labor and toil; he never owned a pair of boots till he was 18 years old; he frequently had to go barefooted till quite late in the fall, because it was impossible to get them made sooner, on account of the shoemaker's being so thronged during this season of the year. In the winter season, he and his brothers had to wade through snow to the depth of

their knees, to feed the stock. Mr. Darling never owned a fine suit of clothes till he got his wedding suit. His clothing was of home manufacture. His first recollection of attending church was when he was about 15 years old, at which time he went to hear Rev. William Hughes, of Perryville. His first teacher was Thomas Andrews. This school was taught in a log cabin, in Subdistrict No. 1, of Worthington Township. He was married to Miss Rebecca A. Manchester, youngest daughter of Peter and Rebecca Manchester, of Holmes Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1851. The ceremony was performed by Francis Johnston, Esq., of Monroe Township. Soon after their marriage, they removed to the farm where they now reside. This is one of the best farms in the township, and probably as good as any in the county. The first dwelling he built thereon was a few years ago, entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. Mr. Darling had his home and its contents insured in the Ohio Farmer, in the sum of $3,300, which amount was promptly paid by this company. He now has one of the most magnificent farmhouses in the township, and it is probably excelled by few in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters; Mary Francis, the eldest, was born Dec. 14, 1851—married to Thomas Beavers, son of Hezekiah and Isabella Beavers, by Rev. T. F. Dornblazer, June 6, 1871. At the time of their marriage, Mr. Beavers was a druggist; he is now a dealer in live stock. William Allen, eldest son of Abraham and Rebecca A. Darling, born June 17, 1853, was married to Miss Lucetta A., eldest daughter of Emanuel and Margaret McMillen, of Ashland Co., Aug. 8, 1878. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. L. Wiles, then of Lucas, now Wooster, Ohio. Luther Emmerson, their second son, was born March 31, 1857; is now engaged in teaching. Marion Malancthon was born Sept. 15, 1859; he is now attending an academy at Smithville. Arena May, their second daughter, was born May 1, 1862; she died in infancy. Emerilla E., their youngest daughter, was born Nov. 16, 1864, and also died in infancy. Walter Augustus, youngest of the family, was born Nov. 24, 1865. Abraham Darling and wife united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church at St. Johns about the year 1854, and during the ministry of Rev. W. A. G. Emmerson. Mrs. Darling formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined that branch of the church when she was about 14 years old.

DARLING, SAMUEL F., farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Monroe Township Nov. 28, 1852; he is the second son of George W. and Rebecca J. Darling; he was raised on a farm; he was pretty thoroughly educated in the common English branches; he remained with his father, assisting him in his farm work, till March 18, 1874, when he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Lewis and Mary Leiter, of his native township, March 18, 1856. Feb. 14, 1878, Mr. D. became the owner of a farm containing 60 acres, being a part of the southeast quarter of Sec. 16, in Monroe Township, on which he still continues to reside; his farm is well improved; his buildings and fences are in good repair; Mr. Darling understands his business; the fertility of the soil is kept up, and he rarely fails to raise good crops. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of three children—Kitty, born April 20, 1875; Linnie, May 20, 1877, and Mary, Nov. 29, 1879. In their dispositions this couple are kind, social and friendly, and have justly merited and won the confidence and esteem of all who have become acquainted with them.

DOUGLASS, JOHN J. farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 22, 1821. His father's name was Samuel Douglass, and his mother's maiden name, ——— McCurdy. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father removed with his family to Worthington Township, Richland Co., in November, 1829; they continued to reside in Worthington till March 1, 1831, when they removed to Monroe Township, where the elder Mr. Douglass purchased the southwest quarter of Sec. 28, on which he settled with his family. Samuel Douglass was a very energetic and industrious man. John J., being the only son, was not permitted to remain idle. He was naturally gifted with more than ordinary intelligence, which he strove to cultivate and improve by all the means within his reach. He was possessed with indomitable energy and decision. He qualified himself for a school teacher, which profession he followed, while a young man, during the winter season for a number of years with good success. He was married to Sophah Schrack, daughter of David and Elizabeth Schrack, Jan. 1, 1850. He removed his wife to the "old homestead," which he had then become the owner of, where they still continue to reside. Mr. Douglass was in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for about ten years. He was Auditor of Richland Co. four years. He is the owner of a very good farm; he has it under a very good state of cultivation. Mr. Douglass has been a very active member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., for many years. He is also a member of the Encampment. Some years ago, he united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Pleasant Valley. He is the father of three children, two sons and one daughter. His sons are both well educated. The eldest has charge of the graded school at Shiloh, and the youngest of the graded school at Lucas. His daughter is married to Samuel J. Hazlet, a teacher and farmer of Worthington Township.

EVERTS, LEVI, school-teacher; P. O. Hastings; he was born on a farm, one mile north of Bellville, in this county, Jan. 4, 1844; his father's name is Reuben Everts, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Howard; he is a twin brother of Eli Everts, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; there is an incident connected with their birth which is of very rare occurrence; they were not born the same hour, the same day, the same week, the same month or the same year, yet there is but about thirty minutes difference in their ages. Levi Everts was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in Co. E, 102d O. V. I. July 21, 1862; his company was commanded by Capt. A. W. Loback; he served during the war, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He was married, Dec. 2, 1874, to Miss Ellie, daughter of George and Eliza Ridenour; her mother's maiden name was Mowry; her mother died when she was quite young; she died in Indiana; Ellie was brought back to Richland Co., Ohio, and adopted by her uncle, Jacob Ridenour, of Washington Township, where she continued to reside until her marriage. Levi and Ellie Everts are the parents of three sons—Robert William,

born July 25, 1875; Edgar Lloyd, March 21, 1877, and Orlan Ambreg, June 21, 1879. Mr. Everts is a teacher and farmer by occupation; he has taught eighty-four months of school; twenty months of this time he taught in Bellville; he taught eight months in Williams and Fulton Cos.; the remainder of the time he taught in Richland Co.; as a teacher, he has met with very good success.

FERGUESON, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Newville. John Fergueson was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland Co., in 1807 or 1808; his father, William Fergueson, was a farmer, to which occupation his son John was placed as soon as he was large enough. William Fergueson was married to Jane Wilson; they became the parents of nine children; in the year 1815, he removed with his family to Worthington Township, where he entered a large tract of land, one-half mile north of Newville; he devoted the remainder of his life to the clearing and improvement of his land; he, his wife and his wife's father all died here and were buried in the Schrack Graveyard. John Fergueson was married to Asenath Morrell; she became the mother of three daughters and six sons; Lavina, Myra, William, Isaac and Irvin are now living; George Hiram, Leonard and Jemima are dead. Mr. John Fergueson owns the old homestead of 220 acres, which he has improved; his son Isaac does the farming, principally, although he is a remarkably well-preserved man, considering his age; his wife died Nov. 4, 1876, at the age of 67; two of his daughters remain with him, and their care and attention, coupled with the considerate and respectful attention of his sons, tend to make the declining years of his life more pleasant.

GLADDEN, SOLOMON (deceased). Solomon Gladden was born in Washington Co., Penn., A. D. 1792; when he was 4 years old, his parents removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio; they settled ten miles west of Steubenville. But little can be gathered concerning his boyhood. He served his country in the war of 1812; he enlisted as private in Capt. Aban's company of Ohio Militia, and was advanced to the position of Ensign. His company was ordered to rendezvous at Cleveland, where they met other companies and were organized and equipped for service. Their camp was near where the Union Depot now stands; Cleveland at that early day was a small village, composed of a few scattered and inferior houses. One month was spent here in making the necessary arrangements. The troops were then ordered on board sail vessels, and sailed to Detroit; they spent some time at Fort Gratiot; they were then ordered to march by land to Lake Superior. During this march an incident occurred that may be worthy of note: Mr. Gladden showed symptoms of an attack of the measles. Having a stream to cross, a sturdy Dutchman belonging to the company proposed that, in consideration of a gill of whisky, he would carry Ensign Gladden across the stream. The proposition being accepted, the Ensign got aboard the Dutchman, and the unwieldy craft started for the opposite shore; when near the middle of the stream, the Dutchman capsized, plunging his precious cargo headlong into the chilling flood. The Ensign no doubt thought his time had come; that a cold bath at this stage of his disease must necessarily prove fatal. He got to the shore as best he could; the army soon went into camp; the boys built a rousing fire; the Ensign drank a half-pint of whisky, which, at that day, was considered an infallible remedy for nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to; he then wrapped himself in his blanket and laid down on a bed of pine boughs. In a few hours the measles broke out hopefully, and by the time the forces were ready to resume the march, he was ready for duty. At Fort Sarnia they went on board of transports, destined for Mackinaw Islands. Their intentions were to drive the British and Indians from their strongholds in this quarter. Their regiment was commanded by Col. Crogan, a brave and gallant officer. They engaged the enemy on the 10th of August, 1815; during this engagement Capt. Aban was disabled, and the command of the company devolved upon Ensign Gladden. He was but a boy at this time, yet his comrades have asserted that he displayed great skill and bravery in the management of his company. During the engagement, the infantry was ordered to lie down, while the artillery played on the stone wall, behind which the enemy was intrenched. All obeyed except Ensign Gladden, who continued erect, marching back and forth in front of his men, speaking words of cheer and encouragement. While thus engaged, he discovered one of the boys busily engaged in delving in the earth. Upon being asked what he was doing, "py sure," says he, "I'm only getting a few bedaties for tiners." Another poor fellow was crying, "Oh, Lord," at every boom of the enemy's guns. The Ensign told him to stop his bellowing or he would thrust his sword through him. This effectually silenced the timid soldiers. Ensign Gladden remained with his company, fearlessly discharging all the duties assigned to him, till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the service, and returned to his home and friends. In after years, he loved to recount to his listening children and grandchildren, the incidents and adventures he witnessed during his military career.

In the spring of 1818, he came to this county and entered the northeast quarter of Sec. 23, in Monroe Township; he subsequently bought the southeast quarter of the same section from his brother William, who had inherited it from their father. When he came to the county, the nearest mill was at Fredericktown; he was compelled to wend his way through the woods to get his grinding done, there being no roads at that early day; the nearest point where salt could be obtained was Zanesville. Gladden's neighbors, on one occasion, proposed to work his corn during his absence, if he would take his ox team and drive to Zanesville for salt. His route lay through the woods, the most of the way; it took him about two weeks to make the round trip.

Solomon Gladden was married, A. D. 1816, to Miss Mary Harlin; she and their infant son died A. D. 1818, and were buried at Perryville, in this county, at which time there were but few graves in this now densely populated city of the dead. On the 6th of June, 1820, Mr. Gladden was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Young; the ceremony was performed by Jonathan Coulter, of Perryville; by this marriage he had nine children, five sons and four daughters, viz.: Joseph, Rasselas Young, Esther H., Ursula, Madison A., Lovezila L., Mary J., Lovezenski and William F. Lovezenski died, at the age of 17 years, of typhoid fever; Madison

A. died of heart-disease, April 30, 1875, in the 46th year of his age; they were both buried at Perryville. Charles Young, father of Mrs. Rachel Gladden, emigrated to Harrison Co. in 1810, and thence to Richland Co. in 1814, and entered land in Mifflin Township, near where Yaman's mill now stands. Mr. Young was of English origin; Mr. Gladden was of Scotch-Irish descent. He, in common with all the pioneers of this county, passed through many dangers, endured many hardships, toils and privations, and surmounted many difficulties. The red men had not as yet entirely forsaken this favorite hunting-grounds and burial-place of their ancestors. On one occasion, two of their braves, Momus and Jonnycake, came to his cabin and asked for something to eat. After partaking of a hearty repast, they went on their way rejoicing. Mr. Gladden asked one of his little boys, a lad about 3 years old, how he liked the looks of those men: "I don't know, they had leather on their faces, so that I could not see them," was the innocent reply. Abraham Baughman, a neighbor of Mr. Gladden, bought a calf of an Indian on one occasion. The next spring, the Indian came to Baughman's, saw that the calf had grown and improved, and remarked, "Say, Baughman, calf growed much; want more money." Baughman thought it was best to gratify the Indian, and did so. The next spring, the Indian again returned, making use of the same language. Baughman again yielded, but to prevent a like repetition the following year, he fatted the calf and killed it. That singular and eccentric being familiarly known as Johnny Appleseed, but whose real name was John Chapman, very frequently called at the cabin of Mr. Gladden. He spent many nights under his roof. He would never accept of a bed, however, though many times urged to do so. He said the floor was good enough for him. He came to their cabin on one occasion, and found Mrs. Gladden assorting bee-bread from the honey. He asked her if she had any buttermilk in the house, she replied that she had, and, at his request, she filled a coffee-pot with it and gave it to him. He then asked her if he might have some of the bee-bread to eat with it. "Oh, no," said she, "not that; I will get you some wheat-bread." "No thank you," says Johnny, "I would rather have this," and he actually ate a hearty meal of bee-bread and buttermilk. In those early times domestic animals, such as cattle, hogs and sheep, were very scarce, whilst wild animals were numerous; so that the pioneer farmer had to depend upon his rifle for his supply of meat. Many were the trials, dangers and difficulties attending this manner of obtaining food; for, on one occasion, Mr. Gladden, being in need of meat, mounted his horse and started out in quest of a deer. He had not proceeded but a short distance from his cabin, when he saw a fine large buck. He drew up his gun and fired, when the deer started off at a rapid rate through the dense forest. Mr. G. struck the trail and knew from the flow of blood that the deer was severely wounded. He urged on his steed as fast as the nature of the route would permit, hoping to keep the animal in view, knowing that the blood would cease to flow before the deer would fall, and that it most probably would hide, so that he would not be able to discover and obtain another and more exact fire. In his hurry, he laid his rifle across his horse in front of him. The horse made a sudden turn and ran between two saplings breaking his rifle and rendering it entirely useless for the time being. Owing to this accident, he lost his deer, and, for the want of a gun, he passed many a hungry day. He had to go to Wooster, twenty-five miles distant, to get his gun repaired.

Mr. Gladden had a military spirit within him; the sound of the fife and drum sounded more pleasantly to his ears than the sound of the piano, harp or organ would have done. He loved the tented field and the study of military tactics; he therefore raised a rifle company, composed of the hardy sons of the forest; he was elected Captain of this company, and served in this capacity for many years. When the threatened trouble between Ohio and Michigan called for action, he was elected Colonel of a rifle regiment belonging to this county. Volunteers were called for, and the call was responded to by many of the hardy sons of toil. The regiment was ready to move at short notice, but, happily for all concerned, Congress adjusted the matter in dispute amicably and without the shedding of fraternal blood.

Mr. Gladden served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years in succession; he served as Commissioner of this county six years; he also served in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio one year. A few instances may here be stated to illustrate the rude and uncultivated state of society at that early day: One fine day in June, the Esquire was called upon to marry a couple of young Dutch folks. He met them at the appointed time and place, and proceeded to tie the knot. He asked them to arise, which feat they accomplished without much difficulty; but when told to join their right hands, the groom, with his left hand, grasped the bride by her right. Again they tried to obey orders, but succeeded no better. The third attempt resulted in their joining their left hands. The magistrate, seeing that further attempts would be fruitless, proceeded with the ceremony, varying it to suit the occasion. After the ceremony had been performed, the Justice sought the kitchen fire to light his pipe. Here he met a lady guest, who laughingly remarked, "Squire, did you notice that the darned Dutch fools were married left-handed?" On a similar occasion, the wine having flowed so freely that many of the guests were in high spirits, a bachelor guest, who had indulged pretty freely, undertook to carve the turkey. He accomplished the feat in the following scientific manner: Grabbing the fowl by its legs, he tore off one of these members, and, throwing it on the bride's plate, remarked, "There, Sal, that is for you." Then, tearing off the other leg, he threw it on the groom's plate, with the expression, "There, Bill, take that." So much for the etiquette of early times. In those early times, wild cats were numerous and troublesome, and bears would frequently make a raid on the sheep-folds and pig-pens of the settlers. On one occasion, Mrs. Isaac Applegate was returning from a visit at the cabin of the Gladdens, when she saw a huge bear walking leisurely along in front of her with a pig in its mouth. She hastened home and told her husband what she had seen. Mr. Applegate was not long in arousing a few of his nearest neighbors; David Crawford, Joseph Applegate, Solomon Gladden, Hugh and

Samuel Reed were soon in pursuit of the black monster. Bruin was soon overtaken by his pursuers, but, night having set in, he had the advantage of them in the darkness. When closely pursued, he would climb a tree, but before the men could kindle a fire, to enable them to see to shoot him, he would quietly slide down and be off again. After pursuing this course nearly all night, Mr. Gladden finally shot and killed the animal.

Mr. Gladden never turned a human being away hungry from his door; he never refused a night's lodging to any one when it was possible for him to accommodate the applicant. He departed this life Jan. 29, 1873, aged 81 years; he was buried at Perryville. His widow is living at this date; she is in her 80th year; she is remarkably bright and intelligent for a woman of her years; she is much respected for her many virtues.

GIFFIN, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Perryville. Elliot Giffin, father of Thomas Giffin, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., near the town of Carlisle, on the 10th day of January, 1805; he was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Miss Ann Ellen Noble, daughter of Francis and Margaret Noble, of his native county, in October, 1833, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter—Margaret E., born Sept. 9, 1835, died Jan. 28, 1837, and was buried at Miamisburg, Miami Co., Ohio; Francis, born April 28, 1838, died Aug. 4, 1838; Fletcher E., born Jan. 25, 1840, married to Miss Kate Wheeler, eldest daughter of Eli and Louisa Wheeler, of Newville, Ohio; Thomas, born as hereinafter stated in his own biography, and Albert, born in Monroe Township, died in infancy. Elliot Giffin came to Ohio about A. D. 1836; he resided in Miami Co. about six years; he removed thence to near Rowsburg, Ohio; about the year 1842, he removed to Richland Co. and settled on the eastern part of Monroe Township; he lived on rented farms till 1851, when he purchased 80 acres in the southeastern part of the township; he subsequently purchased 80 acres about a mile further north, in the same township; he continued to reside on the farm he first bought, cultivating and improving it, till the day of his death, Dec. 19, 1869, respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Giffin was well educated and highly accomplished for a woman of her day; a sample of her needlework, which she performed when about 13 years old, is a model of beauty and excellence; she was of a kind, gentle and obliging disposition, and a loving mother; she died Jan. 11, 1870; she is buried in the St. Johns Cemetery, and her husband is buried by her side. Thos. Giffin, second son of Elliot and Ann E. Giffin, was born near Rowsburg, Ashland Co., Ohio, on the 15th day of July, 1842. He was married to Miss Hannah, fourth daughter of Sarah and Mary Allenbaugh, of Ashland Co., on the 9th day of October, 1873, by Rev. Smith, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Mansfield; after their marriage, they settled on the old homestead, where they still reside; their farm is a very good one, a little rough but quite fertile; it is well adapted both to the raising of stock and grain; it is well watered, well timbered, well improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Thomas Giffin is possessed of considerable inventive and mechanical genius; he has invented some machinery, and, had he turned his attention to the mechanical arts early in life, he doubtless would have "made his mark" in the world as a mechanic and inventor. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin are the parents of two children, a son and a daughter—Anna May, born Aug. 1, 1876; Ira Calvin, Jan. 3, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin are much esteemed in the neighborhood where they reside.

HARTER, NANCY, widow; P. O. Newville. The subject of this biography was born in Ohio Co., Va., September, A. D. 1806; she was the third daughter of Naaman and Jane Billings; her mother's maiden name was Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Billings were the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters; the sons were Solomon, Daniel, William, Ephraim and Connell; the daughters were Artimissa, Rebecca, Nancy, Ruth, Jane, Dicy, Caroline and Amanda. Mr. Billings emigrated to Richland Co. in the fall of 1823; he settled on the James Hedges' farm, near the present site of the paper-mill, in the city of Mansfield. Nancy Billings was married to Samuel McCollough in April, 1828; he was a tailor by occupation; they lived in Mansfield for about one year after their marriage, when they removed to Newville, in Worthington Township, where they continued to reside as long as Mr. McCollough lived; he was of a kind, social and friendly disposition; he relished a good joke or a hearty laugh; he had many friends, and but few, if any, enemies; he died of typhoid fever in November, 1851, and was buried in the Newville graveyard. Samuel and Nancy McCollough were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters; the son was born June 10, 1830, was christened John Naaman, died July 10, 1830; Rebecca, the eldest daughter, was born Jan. 25, 1829, married George W. Darling in December, 1847; Artimissa was born in August, 1831, married James Long July 18, 1851. On the 15th of June, 1858, Mrs. McCollough was married to William Harter, of Monroe Township. Mr. Harter came to Richland Co. in 1831, and purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 32, in Monroe Township, which he cleared, cultivated and improved, and on which he continued to reside till the day of his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1878. He was an honest, industrious man and an earnest Christian. At his death, he was possessed of considerable property, all of which he acquired by persevering industry and strict economy; Mr. Harter was of German descent. He was an active and consistent member of the Lutheran Church from his boyhood; his remains are interred in the St. Johns Cemetery. Mrs. Harter united with the Methodist Episcopal Church A. D. 1827, and has been an active and zealous member of that branch of the church ever since; as far as her means would permit, she has been very liberal in her contributions for the support of the Gospel and other Christian and benevolent enterprises.

HENRY, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Lucas. Samuel Henry, fourth son of Joseph and Margaret Henry, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, five miles north of St. Clairsville, May 22, 1820; his mother's maiden name was Zediker; his father was of French and his mother of German descent; his parents were both born in Washington Co., Penn., and removed to Belmont Co., Ohio, about the year 1811; they raised a family of nine

children, five sons and four daughters; they are named in the order of their births, as follows: Robert, David L., Jonathan, Mary Ann, Samuel, Catharine Jane, Margaret, Nicholas and Elizabeth; three of them—Robert, Jonathan and Margaret—are dead. Samuel, Mary Ann, Catharine Jane and Elizabeth reside in Monroe Township. Nicholas resides in Mifflin Township, and David lives in Hardin Co., near Kenton. Joseph and Margaret Henry removed from Belmont to Richland Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1836, and purchased and settled upon a portion of Sec. 17, in Monroe Township, where they continued to reside as long as they lived. Joseph Henry died Aug. 9, 1845; his wife died in February, 1863; they are both buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery in this township. They were both members of the Seceder Church for many years during their sojourn in Belmont Co. After their removal to this county, there being no church of their choice in their neighborhood, they never again united with any branch of the church. Samuel Henry was married to Rachel Marlow Feb. 21, 1843; she was a daughter of James and Mary Marlow, of Springfield Township, in this county; by this marriage he had five children, four of whom are yet living; they are named as follows: Mary Jane, Margaret Issabella, James Alexander, Norman Nicholas and Samuel Marlow. Mary Jane has been twice married; David Smith was the name of her first husband; he dying, she was recently married to Newton Hersh. Margaret Issabella married Emerick Bell; James Alexander, Ann Chew, and Samuel M., Mary Collins. Norman N. was accidentally drowned May 7, 1853, by falling head foremost into a post-hole; he was buried at Mt. Zion. Samuel Henry's first wife died March 12, 1854; she was buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery. Mr. Henry was married to Miss Margaret Jane Major, of Belmont Co., Ohio, March 5, 1855; by this marriage he had two children, both daughters; the youngest died in infancy; the eldest, Mary Elizabeth, is attending the Haysville Seminary. The second wife of Mr. Henry departed this life July 27, 1857, and lies buried by the side of his first wife. Mr. Henry selected for his third companion Miss Mariah Chancey; they were united in marriage June 29, 1859; by this third wife he has become the father of three children, all sons, named Francis Lincoln, Jonathan Lorenzo and Ulysses Sherman. The first farm Samuel Henry owned is the south half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 17, in Monroe Township; he became the owner of this farm in 1843; he continued to reside thereon till the spring of 1863, when he sold it and purchased 120 acres of land in Sec. 21 of this township. He still continues to reside on this farm; since he became the owner thereof, he has made some valuable improvements thereon. In 1863, he built a large and commodious barn, and, in 1868, a neat and comfortable dwelling. His farm is quite fertile, and he endeavors to keep it so. It is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and its owner seldom fails to have good crops when any of his neighbors have. Mr. Henry's last wife is a daughter of William and Mary Chancey, late of Springfield; her mother's maiden name was Gordon; her father attained to the advanced age of 93 years; her mother was 70 years old when she died; her father was buried at New Alexandria, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and her mother in the Fairview graveyard, Troy Township, in this county. Mr. Henry's facilities for obtaining an education, when a boy, were quite limited; but, being possessed of a taste for useful reading and a very retentive memory, he has succeeded in storing his mind with a vast amount of useful knowledge. Mr. Henry and wife are active members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lucas. In their dispositions they are kind, social and friendly, ever ready to bestow a kindness upon a neighbor, or to lend a helping hand in cases of sickness or genuine distress.

HERZOG, JOHN, stonemason, Newville. He was born in Sutzfeldt, Baden, Germany, May 19, 1827; his father's name was Christian Herzog, and his mother's maiden name Christiana Leaman; he was obliged to attend school from the time he was 6 years old till he was nearly 15; at the age of 15, he was apprenticed to a stonemason to learn that trade; he served an apprenticeship of three years; he has followed this business from that day to the present. In 1828, there was a revolt or insurrection in the State of Baden, brought about or occasioned by the nobility undertaking to infringe upon the rights of the common people. Young Herzog joined the insurgents, and participated in several battles that ensued. Emperor William was compelled send an army to quell the rebellion. The insurgents were defeated, and young Herzog, acting upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor," made his escape to free America. He was in his 23d year when he landed in the United States; he worked about eighteen months at his trade in the State of New York; he then spent some time in traveling, visiting some of the principal cities in this country; he came to Richland Co. in 1853; he worked for some considerable length of time for the P., F. W. & C. R. R. Co., building the stone work for the bridges in this county. He was married to Miss Maria Smith, of Lucas, Dec. 4, 1856; Miss Smith was born Jan. 23, 1837; her father's name was Peter Smith; her mother's maiden name Catharine Stofle; her parents were Hessians by birth; they emigrated from Germany to this country about 1832; they are both dead, and buried in the Catholic cemetery at Sand Ridge, in Hanover Township, Ashland Co.; she is one of a large family of children, all of whom are dead save herself and a brother named Henry; she had a brother named Peter, who was killed in battle, while serving his country in the war of the rebellion. In the year 1866, Mr. Herzog purchased a farm, consisting of 80 acres of land, in the northeastern part of Monroe Township, being the farm formerly owned by an old pioneer named Jacob Williams; he made a very good selection in the choice of a farm; it is what farmers term a second bottom; it is highly fertile and well adapted to all kinds of farm purposes; after purchasing this farm, Mr. Herzog still continued to work at his trade when he had work to do, spending his leisure time in improving and cultivating his farm; when he was engaged in working at his trade, his wife carried on the farming. John and Maria Herzog are the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living, two having died in infancy. Christian F., their eldest, was born Aug 27, 1857; Catharine C., Feb. 23, 1859; Martha J., Dec. 7, 1860; Irena M., Oct. 11, 1862; John L., Sept.

9, 1864; Henry W., Aug. 12, 1866; Mary F., June 17, 1868; Julia A., April 1, 1870; John A., Dec. 9, 1872; Simon M., Oct. 17, 1874, and Margaret E., Feb. 12, 1877. Mr. Herzog has been a member of Sturges Lodge, No. 365, I. O. O. F., for a number of years. He is an honest, upright, hard-working man; he is a good mechanic and a kind and obliging neighbor.

HOGAN, MICHAEL, (deceased). The subject of this biography was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1793; when 11 years old, he was sent to an academy at Enis, where he remained three years; he then entered Trinity College at Dublin, where he graduated at the age of 17; he graduated in medicine and surgery at the same place, but, not liking the profession, and considering it a very responsible business, he never practiced. He was married, in 1817, to Ann Oakley, a lady of rare qualities of heart and mind; she possessed indomitable energy and perseverance, which rendered her a fit companion for one who chose to brave the hardships and privations of the New World; her thorough education and refined manners well fitted her to discharge all the duties which devolved upon her as a wife and mother. The estate of Michael Hogan's father being confiscated to the English crown, he saw the home of his ancestors pass into the hands of strangers; this was gall to his proud spirit, and he turned his back upon his dearly loved Erin and sought a home and fortune in the wilds of free America; he, with his wife, landed in New York in 1818; they resided in that city five years, Mr. Hogan during that time serving as an officer in the regular army of the United States; from there they emigrated to Ohio; they settled, in the first place, in Newville, Richland Co., where Mr. Hogan engaged for a short time in the mercantile business; he was the owner and proprietor of the first store in Worthington Township; he had, however, determined on being a farmer; he, therefore, continued in the mercantile business till an opportunity presented itself for him to purchase a farm adapted to his taste; he purchased the northwest quarter of Sec. 35 in Monroe Township; he moved his family on his farm in 1827; he made a very good selection in the choice of his farm, it being one of the best farms in this region of country; he continued to reside on this farm as long as he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were the parents of a large family of children, all daughters but one; the daughters were educated principally by their father and mother, and were trained to habits of industry, economy, morality and strict integrity. Misses Ann and Theresa are now the owners of the old homestead. Edmund Thomas, the son, was educated for the bar, and, while yet a young man, emigrated to California, where he has risen to eminence in his profession; he has been honored with a seat on the judicial bench for many years. Maj. Hogan, the subject of this sketch, retained even in old age his stately military bearing; his fondness for literary pursuits did not in the least abate with years. He was one of the best classical scholars in the country; it was a favorite pastime for him to sit and read his much-loved Greek and Latin authors; he seemed to derive great pleasure from their perusal; it was his custom, also, to read the history of the principal nations of Europe in their own language. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were active and consistent members of the church from their youth, though they belonged to different branches. They were noted for their hospitality, generosity and Christian charity; no mendicant was ever known to leave their door unalmsed. Mr. Hogan lost his amiable, accomplished and much-loved consort July 21, 1864. He departed this life Jan. 17, 1875; both father and mother, with their deceased children, are buried in the Catholic Cemetery in the city of Mansfield.

HUSTON, A. H., farmer; P. O. Hastings; he was born in this township March 7, 1831; his father, John Huston, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1787; while he was quite young, his parents emigrated to Maryland; here he spent his boyhood, on a farm. After he had attained his majority, he learned the milling business; he worked in one mill nine years, during which time he did not lose a single day. When Gen. Baggs burned Washington City, he was drafted for sixty days' service. He came to Richland Co. in 1818, and entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 29, in this township; he erected a cabin and moved on this farm Nov. 29, 1820; for several years he lived alone in the woods, part of the time boarding with John Douglas, but most of the time he kept "bachelor's hall" and boarded himself. During this time, he was busy clearing away the dense forest from a portion of his farm, in order to prepare it for cultivation. In 1826, he was married to Miss Mary Hersh, by whom he has had ten children, one of whom died in infancy; all the rest attained to the years of manhood and womanhood; two of his sons lost their lives while engaged in the service of their country during the late war of the rebellion. Mr. Huston died Aug. 30, 1854, aged 66 years. The early life of A. H. Huston was spent with his father in clearing away the forest and tilling the ground; from his childhood, he was trained to habits of industry, economy, morality and strict integrity; he was also permitted to attend school a small portion of the time, and succeeded, by close application, in obtaining a pretty fair knowledge of the common English branches. At the age of 19, he commenced working at the carpenter trade, to which occupation he applied himself so earnestly and perseveringly that, at the expiration of two years, he became quite expert at the business. About this time, at the solicitation of a young man of his neighborhood, he determined on making a trip to the State of Indiana. The parting advice of his parents on that occasion is still fresh in his memory, though many years have elapsed since the day it was delivered: "Be honest, industrious, and keep out of bad company." With this injunction still ringing in his ears, he left the home of his childhood, and, in company with his friend, he started on foot to seek his fortune in what was then considered the "Far West." Soon after his return, Mr. Huston met with an accident by which he came very near losing his life, and from the effects of which he has not entirely recovered to this day. While assisting in raising a barn on the farm of Jacob Culler, by some mismanagement on the part of the foreman and others, a heavy beam was allowed to fall to the ground, after being raised, and Mr. Huston was caught under it; one foot was so badly injured as to partially disable him. He continued, however, to work at his trade for some years afterward, when he quit

the trade and engaged in farming. Jan. 6, 1859, he was married to Mary Jane Mitchell. For the next seven years, farming was his chief employment, but whenever work was slack on the farm, he would devote his spare time to working at his trade. His mother died April 10, 1867; one of his sisters, having married some years previous, now offered to sell him her interest in the "old homestead;" he concluded to make the purchase, and try the experiment of going in debt; by being "diligent in business" he soon removed this indebtedness. About this time, his father-in-law made a division of his property, by which transaction Mr. Huston became the possessor of considerable means; and, another sister desiring to sell her interest in the home farm, he bought hers also, and thus became the owner of 75 acres of land; a good part of his farm was in timber. His knowledge of carpentry was of great service to him; he laid his own plans and did the greater part of the work in the construction of his buildings. Mr. Huston is now enjoying the fruit of his labors, and is amply prepared to pass his declining years with ease and comfort; in his habits he is strictly temperate; "Moderation in all things" is his motto.

LEITER, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Lucas; was born in Washington Co., Md., June 2, 1824. His father's name was David Leiter; his mother's maiden name, Nancy Bell; they were both of German descent; they removed to Ohio in the fall of 1837, and purchased a farm containing 140 acres, off the northeast corner of Sec. 7, in Monroe Township; they subsequently purchased 85 acres adjoining this farm; he made many valuable and lasting improvements on this farm; he afterward purchased 80 acres in Sec. 8 of this township. David Leiter was married twice; by his first wife he had but one child, who is the principal subject of this biographical sketch. Mrs. Nancy Leiter died about the year 1824, and was buried near Leitersburg, Washington Co., Md., in the family graveyard on her father's farm; she was, for many years, a zealous member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Leiter married, for his second wife, Miss Mary Bell, of his native county; by this marriage he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, named as follows: Louis, Susan, Barbary, Ann, Mary, Catharine, Malinda, David, John, Samuel and William; one child died in infancy; Lewis, Barbary and Mary are dead. David Leiter was a zealous Christian; he was an active member of the Lutheran Church for a great many years; he contributed largely of his means for religious and charitable purposes; he departed this life in May, 1876; he was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery near Lucas. Jacob Leiter remained with his father, assisting him in improving and cultivating his farm, till July 2, 1848, when he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Ross, third daughter of Natcher and Sophia Ross. The first farm that Jacob Leiter owned contained 40 acres, and was a part of the southwest quarter of Sec. 16, in Monroe Township; he resided on this farm about eighteen months, when he sold it and rented of his father the farm on which Lewis Leiter's widow now resides; he remained on this farm four years; from there he removed to Mifflin Township, where he purchased a farm consisting of 100 acres, on which he resided three years, when he sold it and purchased the farm entered by his father-in-law, Natcher Ross, where he still continues to reside; this farm is highly fertile and productive, and well adapted to all kinds of farming purposes; it is well watered and well timbered and well improved; since it came into the possession of Mr. Leiter, he has improved the dwelling, built a large and commodious barn, as also other outbuildings; his fences are in good repair and everything in good shape on the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter are the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, named as follows: Clara Ann, born Oct. 25, 1849; Mary Alice, Dec. 5, 1851; Sophia, May 15, 1853; Nancy Jane, Oct. 31, 1855; Natcher Ross, July 21, 1858; David Samuel, March 27, 1861; Elmer Ellsworth, Oct. 22, 1863; Mary Frances, Jan. 13, 1867, and Dora, Sept. 24, 1872; Mary Alice died June 30, 1852, and was buried at Mt. Zion. Jacob Leiter united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church when about 18 years old, and has been an active and zealous member of that branch of the Christian Church from that time to the present; his wife has been a member of the same church for many years; they have the reputation of being very liberal in their contributions for religious and benevolent purposes; Mr. Leiter has also been an active member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., for about eighteen years; he has attained to the highest position in his lodge; he is also an active member of the Burns Encampment. He and his good wife are members of Morning Star Lodge, No. 36, Daughters of Rebecca. They are much esteemed for their many virtues.

McBRIDE, ALEXANDER, farmer, was born in Hampshire Co., Va., April 11, 1798. His father's name was Thomas McBride; his mother's maiden name was Mary McVicker. His father was a native of Ireland; he emigrated to the United States about the year 1785. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas McBride, after his marriage, resided in Hampshire Co., Va., till the spring of 1817. In the spring of 1816, he came to Ohio, and entered the south half of Sec. 15, in Monroe Township. The spring following, he removed his family to this farm, which at that time was a dense forest. He continued to reside on this farm as long as he lived. He raised a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters; their names in the order of their births are Alexander, Agnes, John, Archibald, Duncan, Wilson and Mary; Alexander and John are the sole survivors of this family. Thomas McBride and wife were active members of the United Presbyterian Church for many years, and were much respected for their many virtues. He departed this life April 27, 1824, and was the first one buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near Lucas; he died in his 54th year. His wife died May 8, 1833, and was buried beside her husband; she was 60 years old when she died. Thomas McBride's brother, Alexander, who died May 15, 1825, in his 77th year, is interred in the same cemetery. The subject of this sketch being the eldest of his father's family, the burden of hard labor fell upon his shoulders. Being brought up in the woods, he withstood the dangers, and endured all the hardships, toils and privations incident to pioneer life. He had but few facilities for acquiring knowledge, but he made good use of those

few. He remained with his father, assisting him in improving and cultivating his farm, till the 17th of March, 1825, when he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth J., eldest daughter of Benjamin and Susannah Barnes, of Washington Township. Her mother's maiden name was Jones. Her parents were both born in Maryland, and were of English descent; they came to the county at a very early day, and settled in Washington Township, on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Ford. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. McBride purchased 50 acres of land in Sec. 7, Monroe Township, which farm he improved and cultivated, and, by dint of hard labor and rigid economy on the part of himself and wife, he was enabled to add piece by piece, until he had a farm consisting of 100 acres. He subsequently purchased 103 acres, situated in Secs. 7 and 19 of this township. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are the parents of eleven children. The names of those who survived the period of infancy are as follows: Jackson, Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, Union, Susan M., John A., James J. and Wilson S. Jackson was married to Susan Douglas, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. He was a teacher and farmer by occupation. He died April 28, 1859, and was buried with the honors of Odd Fellowship, in their cemetery near Lucas. John A. died Aug. 13, 1841, and is buried in the same cemetery. Thomas is one of the most prominent lawyers in this county. Mr. McBride, in his younger days, was a man of great energy, as also a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He took a very active part in the improvements that were then being made in his township and county. He was one of the leading men of that early day. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for nine years in his township. He also held several other township offices for several terms. At that early day, Uncle Sam was not as wealthy as he subsequently became. The coffers of the Township Treasurer of Monroe were empty. Orders had accumulated in the hands of her officers, and there was no prospect of their being paid. A number of these officers (among whom was Mr. McBride) assembled at Lucas one day, to consult over this financial question. It was proposed by one of their number that John Iler should load their orders in his gun and shoot them away. This was accordingly done, and in this summary manner the township was freed from debt. Mr. McBride served as Township Clerk for eight years, and found his own stationery, without any compensation whatever. The ninth year he received a very inadequate remuneration for his services. He was a candidate the tenth year, but the office was then beginning to pay; he had competition, and was defeated. Mr. McBride united with the United Presbyterian Church at Mansfield, in the year 1841. He still retains his membership there, though of late years he has not been able to attend, owing to his advanced age, and the distance to be traveled. About twenty-five years ago, Mrs. McBride united with the Lutheran Church at Lucas. About the year 1870, Mr. McBride sold his real estate, and made a distribution of his property among his children, reserving a portion for the support of himself and wife during their declining years. From that time till the present, they have resided with their children. For the last seven years they have lived with their son-in-law, Samuel Barr. Mr. McBride hauled the poles to make a shed to cover the bricks that were used in building the first brick church in Mansfield. This was about 1821. His father subscribed $50 and his mother $10 to the building of this church. He signed the prospectus for the first paper printed in the county. It was called the *Olive*, and was published by Robert Crosthwart. It was first published about the close of the year 1818, or the first of the year 1819. It subsequently changed names and proprietors several times, and finally passed into the hands of John Y. Glesner, who christened it the *Shield and Banner*. Mr. McBride continued to take this paper till the year 1871. There is, perhaps, no man living in the county to-day, who came as early as Mr. McBride, who had attained man's estate when he came here. He and his good wife have shared the joys and sorrows of married life for a period of fifty-five years. He is 82 years old, quite hard of hearing, but intelligent for a man of his years. She is 73 years old, hale and hearty, and in full possession of her mental faculties.

McDANEL, JOHN R., farmer; P. O. Newville. William McDanel, father of John R., was born in Middlesex Co., Del., Oct. 23, 1771; his parents, Archibald and Rachel McDanel, were of Scotch-Irish descent. William McDanel was married to Miss Mary Richey, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Richey, of his native county, Jan. 27, 1795; Miss Richey was born March 18, 1777, in the same county; her parents were of German descent. William McDanel removed to Beaver Co., Penn., with his family, in 1806, and from there to Richland Co. in 1826; he entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 26 in Monroe Township; he labored very hard to clear and improve this farm, as it was covered with a very heavy growth of timber; when he purchased it, Mr. McDanel was possessed of a strong constitution and iron nerve, and was naturally well-fitted to brave the dangers and endure the toils and privations of pioneer life. He and his wife were both active members of the Baptist Church for many years; they were quite liberal in their contributions for religious and benevolent purposes; they were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters; the sons were named Archabald, Abrahām, James, William, Simon and John R.; names of daughters, Phœbe, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary and Rachel. William McDanel departed this life May 26, 1854; his widow died Aug. 20, 1861; they were both interred in the family graveyard, on the farm. John R., youngest son of William and Mary McDanel, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Sept. 8, 1821; he was but 5 years old when his parents brought him to this county; he has lived on the farm his father entered from that time to the present: owing to the limited facilities for obtaining knowledge at that early day, his education was somewhat limited; he learned to read and write, however, and acquired a tolerably fair knowledge of arithmetic; as soon as he was old enough to be of any service to his father, he was kept from school the greater part of the time to assist on the farm. Jan. 22, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy, daughter of Henry and Catharine Keller; Miss Keller was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1824; her parents were of German descent; they were natives of Pennsylvania; they re-

moved to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1814, and from there to Richland in 1824, where they continued to reside as long as they lived. Mrs. Keller died in May, 1862, and Mr. Keller in September, 1865; they were buried in the St. Johns Cemetery, in Monroe Township. John R. and Dorothy McDanel are the parents of nine children—five sons and four daughters, two of whom died infants; the names of those who survived the period of infancy are as follows: Henry Jasper, Mary, William Wallace, Thomas Benton, Simon Judson, Harriet Ann and Jane Catharine; three of the above-named children—Henry J., Harriet A. and Catharine J. are living; the others are all dead; four of the deceased are buried in the Newville graveyard, and two in the graveyard on the farm. By the decease of his parents, Mr. McDanel became the owner of all the old homestead, save forty acres that his father had previously sold to his brother Simon; he purchased the interests of his brothers and sisters, and thus became the owner of the farm; it is a very good farm, well watered, well timbered, and well adapted both to farming and grazing purposes. Mr. McDanel has but one brother and one sister now living—Simon McDanel, who resides in Worthington Township, and Rachel, who lives with her brother, John R. Mrs. Dorothy McDanel departed this life Aug. 27, 1878; she, as also her husband, had united with the Baptist Church many years previous.

MARKS, JACOB, cabinet-maker; P. O. Lucas; son of Abram and Sallie Marks; was born in Montgomery Township, Ashland Co., Aug. 27, 1828. His father was born in Westmorelond Co., Penn.; his mother's maiden name was Sallie Young; they are the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters; Abram Marks emigrated to Richland Co., with his family, during the year 1824; he purchased 80 acres of land, a part of Sec. 16, in Monroe Township; this farm being nearly all in timber, by dint of hard labor on his part it was cleared and otherwise improved; in 1860, he purchased what is now known as the Rummel Mill property, situated a short distance east of the village of Lucas, where he spent the remainder of his days; he died in 1863; his widow still lives, near Lucas. Jacob Marks and his brotherr Pete are twins; they are the eldest children of their parents; Jacob followed the peaceful pursuits of a farmer till he arrived at the age of 22 years, when he turned his attention to the mechanical arts; he learned the trade of cabinet-maker with John Heck, of Newville, and has continued to follow that business from that time to the present; he has the reputation of being a very good workman; he has recently increased his facilities for the manufacture of almost all kinds of furniture; he keeps constantly on hand a large and well-selected supply of coffins and other articles in the line of an undertaker; as an undertaker, he has had an experience of twenty-six years, during which time he has averaged not less than thirty coffins per year. In his disposition, Mr. Marks is kind and obliging; he is temperate in his habits, and honest and upright in his dealings with his fellowmen. In 1855, Mr. Marks was united in marriage to a young lady of an adjacent township; by this marriage he became the father of six children, two sons and four daughters. In politics, he has been a lifelong Democrat. In 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Reno Robison, eldest daughter of the late William Robison, of Monroe Township; Miss Robison was born in Virginia; her parents removed to Richland Co. about the year 1848; she is a lady much respected for her many virtues.

MANNER, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Perryville; he was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Dec. 9, 1804. His father's name was Joseph Manner; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Mentzer; his parents were both of German descent; they were born in Franklin Co., Penn.; his parents came to Ohio in the spring of 1827, and purchased a farm, then in Richland, now in Green Township, Ashland Co.; there was an old grist-mill on this farm at the time, which he and his son Jacob remodeled and repaired, and which they ran for many years. Joseph Manner continued to reside here as long as he lived; he died in April, 1840, aged about 78 years; his wife survived him a short time; they were both interred in the Perryville Cemetery. Jacob Manner was married to Miss Jenette Calhoun, second daughter of Noble and Sarah Calhoun, of Monroe Township, Aug. 8, 1833; her mother's maiden name was Taylor; her parents were both of Irish descent; they settled in Monroe Township in the spring of 1831, and continued to reside on the same farm till the day of their death. Mr. Manner lived on his father's farm a few months after his marriage; he then purchased the farm now owned by John Darling, of Monroe Township, where he resided about three years; he then sold his farm and removed to Newville; he purchased the only brick building in the place and engaged in the mercantile business; he subsequently purchased the frame dwelling now owned by H. D. Ruth in that place; he continued in the mercantile business about four months, when he traded his house and lot and stock of goods for a farm of 190 acres on the Black Fork, to which he removed with his family; he stayed on this farm three or four years, during which time some one of the family was almost continually shaking with the ague; from there he removed to Wooster, where he kept a hotel about a year; he then sold his hotel, and, removing to Worthington Township, purchased the farm now owned by Jacob Cate; he subsequently purchased an interest in the Herring Mills; this last investment was an unfortunate one, as he lost by the operation about $2,500; he continued to reside on the Cate farm for several years after leaving the mill; about the year 1852, he sold this farm and purchased the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law in Monroe Township; this farm contained 260 acres; he subsequently purchased 140 acres adjoining the old homestead; he now owns a farm containing 400 acres of as choice land as can be found in the county. Mr. Manner was one of the first men in this section of country to engage in dealing in live stock; before the days of railroads in the county, he drove his stock through to the Eastern markets; he most generally drove them over the mountains; after taking his first drove through and selling them, he found, after deducting expenses, that he had cleared just $8; he claims to be the first man to ship stock by railroad from this county; he was extensively engaged in this business for a great many years. His sons, of late years, have taken the burden of the business off his hands; they

are among the most extensive live-stock dealers in the county; they are regarded as honest and upright dealers. Mr. Manner has built three mills in his time and remodeled and repaired a fourth; two of the mills he built and the one he repaired are within the original boundaries of this county; the other is in Summit Co. Mr. Manner and wife are the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters; two of these died in infancy; the names of those who survived this period are as follows: Noble C., Sarah E., Emanuel M., Francis M., Margaret J. and Susan A.; Sarah E. married James Sheehy; she died March 7, 1879, leaving one child, a daughter named Jenette; she is buried at St. Johns, in Monroe Township. Mrs. Manner died Nov. 5, 1879; she is buried at Perryville. About the year 1829, Mr. Manner built a flat-boat, and, loading it with flour, started down the Black Fork from Perryville en route for New Orleans; in passing over the milldam at Loudonville, his boat made a turn, and he, striking one of the top logs of the dam, shoved it off and passed over it in safety; he passed over several other dams on his route; passed over the falls of the Ohio at Louisville in safety and landed at New Albany, Ind., where he unloaded his cargo; about the year 1830, he loaded a keel-boat with flour and once more started from Perryville down the Black Fork; when he arrived opposite the Loudonville Mills, his vessel sank; he succeeded in raising it, however, but lost by the accident a considerable portion of his cargo; he was obliged to unload and repack it, removing the damaged part; when this was done, he reloaded his vessel and once more started on his way; he ran down to Coshocton, where he transferred his cargo to a canal-boat, and it was carried to New York by way of Cleveland; he and his assistants then shoved the boat back to Loudonville, and thus ended his experience in boating; after this, he hauled his flour to Sandusky City in wagons and shipped from there to different places

MECKLEM, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Perryville; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., near the town of New Brighton, April 8, 1817. His mother's maiden name was Rachel McDanel; he had seven brothers and four sisters; three brothers and three sisters, living. His father and mother died several years ago; they are buried in Providence Grave-yard, North Sweetly Township, Beaver Co., Penn. Samuel Mecklem was married to Miss Mary Gillespie, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Gillespie, of his native township, about A. D. 1842; after their marriage they remained in Beaver Co. about nineteen years, during which time Mr. Mecklem farmed for different individuals for a share of the crops; at the end of this time they removed to Richland Co., and settled in Monroe Township, where he farmed for his brother-in-law, Joseph Wolf, and others, till about 1868, when he purchased 20 acres off the west side of the northeast quarter of Sec. 26, in Monroe Township, where he has since resided. He has very materially improved this farm, and now has it in a highly cultivated state. Samuel and Mary Mecklem are the parents of ten children—Eliza Jane, born Thursday, April 5, 1843; Mary E., born Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1844; Thomas G., born Saturday, Aug. 8, 1846; Rachel, born Aug. 8, 1848; Sarah, born May 3, 1852; Lydda, born May 19, 1855; Samuel T., born July 4, 1856; Elzena, born Feb. 5, 1861, and John E., born May 24, 1863. Of all this large family but one is left to comfort and console his parents during their declining years; consumption has carried them off one by one. Eliza Jane died May 17, 1854, and was buried at Providence, Beaver Co., Penn. Mary E. married Eli Pitts, of Lucas, June 6, 1869, by whom she had one child, who died in infancy; she died Sept. 5, 1870, she is buried in the Odd Fellow's Cemetery, near Lucas. Thomas G. was married to Mary Horner Sept. 21, 1876, by whom he one child, a daughter, named Elzena; he died June 6, 1879. Rachel married William Ridenour Oct, 18, 1866, died Dec. 27, 1875; Sarah died Feb. 17, 1874; Lydda died in January, 1873; Elzena died Aug. 11, 1870. All of the above-named children lie buried side by side in the St. Johns Cemetery, in Monroe Township, save Eliza Jane. John E. is their only surviving child, and he is of frail constitution and delicate health. Mr. Mecklem has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years. As neighbors, Mr. Mecklem and wife are kind, social and friendly; ever ready to lend a helping hand in cases of sickness or genuine distress.

MOWERS, ISAAC, pioneer farmer; was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Aug. 8, 1802; his father's name was Henry Mowers, and his mother's maiden name Sarah Rapp; his parents were both of German descent; they removed to Richland Co. in 1822. The subject of this sketch was then about 20 years old; they settled in Green Township, on the farm now owned by William Jones; they continued to reside on this farm as long as they lived. He died at the age of 70, and his wife at the age of 65 years; they are buried in the Shambaugh graveyard. They were active members of the Lutheran Church more than forty years. Isaac Mowers was married to Miss Mariah, only daughter of John and Sarah Kayler, Dec. 29, 1836; her mother's maiden name was Brown. Miss Kayler was born in Cuping, Germany, Oct. 27, 1815; her parents emigrated to the United States when she was but 2 years old; they settled near New Lancaster, Ohio, where they remained four years. About the year 1821, they removed to Richland Co. and entered a quarter-section of land in the northeast part of Monroe Township. They continued to reside on this farm as long as they lived. He died at the age of 57 and his wife at the age of 52 years; he is buried in the Shambaugh graveyard, and his wife in the Mt. Zion Cemetery; they were both active members of the Lutheran Church for many years. Isaac Mowers and wife moved into his father's house after his marriage, and continued to reside with them as long as his parents lived, being a period of eleven years from the date of his marriage. He then purchased the "old homestead," where he remained another year. He then sold it and purchased a quarter-section in the northeast part of Monroe Township. He continued to reside on this farm, cultivating and improving it as long as he lived; he died July 31, 1877; his death was the result of injuries received by his horse becoming frightened at a train of cars and running away with him. Isaac Mowers and wife are the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, named in the order of their births—Henry H., born July 31, 1838; John H., March 22, 1840; Sarah A., Dec. 26, 1841; Martin, Sept. 6, 1843; Elizabeth

C., Feb. 4, 1845; Julia A., Sept. 9, 1846; George W., Aug. 18, 1850; Mary L., July 21, 1854, and William M., Sept. 1, 1856. Henry married Malinda Culler; John, Martha Sackman; Sarah, Herman Fox; Martin L., Nancy J. Kayler; Elizabeth C., M. L. Culler; Julia A., Christian Ernsberger; George W., Martha Lee; Mary L., M. C. Culler; William M., Loisa Dorne. Mr. Mowers and wife united with the Lutheran Church early in life; he continued to be an active and zealous member as long as he lived; his widow still retains her membership at Mt. Zion. They were both active workers in the church, and contributed largely of their means toward religious and benevolent enterprises. Mrs. Mowers is hale and hearty for a woman of her years, and is in the full possession of her mental faculties.

MOWRY, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Perryville. Samuel Mowry was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on the 12th March, 1825; his father's name was Jacob Mowry; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Teeter; his father came to Ohio about 1822, and purchased a farm in the southwestern part of Monroe Township, it being the farm now occupied by his son Adam; with the assistance of his sons, he cleared, cultivated and improved this farm; he continued to reside on the same farm till the day of his death, which occurred about 1850; he was buried at the Hersh, now the Mt. Olive, graveyard; his wife survived him about twenty years; she was buried by his side; they were the parents of fifteen children, two of whom died in infancy; nine sons and four daughters grew to be men and women; they were named as follows: John, Eliza, Philip, Jacob, Catharine, Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, Christina, Sarah, Adam, Mathias and Solomon. John, Eliza and Solomon are dead; all the others live within the original boundaries of Richland Co. Samuel, their sixth son and the subject of this sketch, remained with his father and assisted him on the farm until he attained his majority; during this time, he was permitted to attend the district school a few months during the year; his facilities for acquiring an education were quite limited; he, however, succeeded in learning to read and write, and in acquiring a tolerably fair knowledge of arithmetic; soon after he was 21 years old, he went to Crestline and engaged to learn the cabinet trade with one Michael Hefflefinger, with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years; he worked as journeyman in this business for about two years; he then quit this business, thinking it injured his health; he then took up the carpenter trade, and worked at this business for about fifteen years; he was regarded by his patrons as a good mechanic, and seldom failed to give entire satisfaction to his employers. For the last twenty years, he has been engaged in farming; his farm consists of 55 acres, and is a part of the farm entered by the old pioneer David Crawford; it is highly fertile, well improved, well watered and well timbered, and there is a thriving young orchard thereon. Mr. Mowry was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, second daughter of Henry J. and Elizabeth Smith, of Worthington Township, on the 19th day of February, 1856, by the Rev. W. A. G. Emmerson, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at St. Johns, in Monroe Township; Samuel and Elizabeth Mowry are the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters—Henry Jacob, born Aug. 27, 1857; William Franklin, Sept. 1, 1869; Frederick Walter, June 10, 1863; Olive Alverta, Feb. 1, 1866; Laura Ann, Aug. 28, 1868; Harmon Lewis, April 16, 1871; Allen Harlin, May 25, 1873, and Emeline May, Aug. 12, 1876. Mr. Mowry joined the Lutheran Church at St. Johns, about twenty-two years ago; his wife united with the German Reformed Church when she was about 16 years old; she joined the Lutheran Church at the same time her husband did; they have been active and zealous members of the church ever since they became members thereof; in proportion to their means they have, perhaps, contributed as liberally as any others toward the building of churches and the support of the Gospel. They have many warm friends, and few, if any, enemies.

ROSS, NATCHER (deceased); he was born near Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 4, 1790; his father's name was John Ross, and his mother's maiden name Charlotte Natcher; his father was of Irish and German descent, and his mother of German. Natcher Ross was married to Sophia Arnold, daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. Arnold, of Harrison Co., Ohio; her parents were of Scotch-Irish descent; Mr. Ross came to Richland Co. Dec. 1, 1819, and entered the northwest quarter of Sec. 4, in Monroe Township; in the fall of 1821, he removed to this farm with his family; they made this trip in wagons from Harrison Co.; his farm, at this time, was an unbroken forest; the ground was covered with snow when they arrived at their destination; Mr. Ross split boards, out of which he built a rude shanty, in which they resided till he was able to hew timbers and put up a hewed-log house; in this house they resided for many years; Mr. Cassan bought it, some years ago, and removed it to Lucas, where it still stands, and is to this day a very comfortable dwelling. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, the names of whom are given in the order of their births: William, Rezin Arnold, Mary Ann, Susan, Rachel, John, James and Nancy Jane; William, Rezin Arnold and John are dead; William died in California, and is buried near Frazer Rivers; Resin Arnold died in Indiana, and is buried at Warsaw; John died Feb. 23, 1849, and was buried at Mount Zion, in this township. Mr. Ross continued to reside on the same farm from the time he came to the county till a few years prior to his decease, when he sold it to his son-in-law, Jacob Leiter, and removed to Lucas; Mr. Leiter still owns this farm. Mrs. Ross died Sept. 20, 1848, and Mr. Ross March 3, 1864; they are both buried at Mount Zion.

PETERSON, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Perryville. Among the enterprising and energetic farmers of Monroe Township, none are entitled to a more prominent place in her history than the subject of this biography. His father was one of the pioneers of the township, and he, too, may be justly termed a pioneer, for he was either born in this township or was brought here by his parents at a very early day. His father was a farmer by occupation and the owner of a large farm in the fertile valley of the Black Fork. When he became the owner of this farm, it was in a state of nature, wild and uncultivated; but, by persevering energy and patient toil on the part of himself and sons, a great

transformation was soon made, and the frowning forest gave place to fruitful fields and flowery meadows. The subject of this sketch remained with his father, assisting the cultivation and improvement of his farm, till some time after he had attained to his majority, when he was united in marriage to a very estimable young lady of his neighborhood, Miss Esther, eldest daughter of Solomon and Rachel Gladen. By persevering industry, fine financiering and careful management, Mr. Peterson has been very successful in the acquisition of this world's goods; he owns two excellent farms in the northeastern part of Monroe Township. He has erected, at a great cost, a magnificent dwelling on one of these farms. He has also built commodious barns on both farms. His farms are highly fertile and productive, and he cultivates them in a very creditable manner. Mr. Peterson and wife have raised and educated an interesting family of children. One of their sons, named Erasmus, a very promising young man, contracted a disease which rendered him a cripple for life; he died in 1879, and was buried at Perryville.

REA, WILLIAM (deceased). Was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., June 23, 1772; he subsequently removed to Bedford Co., Penn , and about 1816, came to Richland Co., Ohio, and entered the north half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 35, in Monroe Township; he came to the county in company with Jacob Williams, Joseph Friend and William Fergueson; Mr. Williams entered the south half of the same half-section, Mr. Fergueson entered the south half of Sec. 34, in the same township; Mr. Friend entered the farm now owned by Alexander Freeman, on the eastern boundary of Worthington Township, near the present site of the town of Newville. Mr. Rea, upon his arrival in this Western wild, went to work at once and cleared a small tract and erected a cabin on his farm; he kept bachelor's hall for a few years, when he rented his cabin to one William Wilson, a son-in-law of Jacob Williams; Mr. Wilson lived here a few years, assisting Mr. Rea in clearing and cultivating his farm. About 1821, Mr. Rea was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Swendal; they were married at the residence of John Kinton, in Worthington Township, by Rev. William Johnson, of Mansfield; Mrs. Rea was born in the County of Down, Ireland, about twenty miles from Belfast, Dec. 25, 1792; her father's name was Richard Swendal; her mother's maiden name was Susan Fox; Mrs. Rea came to the United States when about 25 years old; she had a brother living in this country, but she did not know where to find him; she, without money or friends, set about seeking employment at once, which she soon was able to find: she worked for some time in the city of New York, and in various other places; in a few years, by the assistance of a friend, she was enabled to find her brother; when she did find him, however, she did not recognize him, and it was with no little difficulty that he was enabled to convince her of his identity: she subsequently came with her brother to Richland Co., and got married as before stated. Mr. Rea took his wife immediately with him to his cabin and went to housekeeping in the primitive style of those days; they were the parents of four children—Martha Ann, born Aug. 9, 1826, died March 23, 1842; Mary Jane, born Sept. 18, 1828; Eliza, born Dec. 10, 1830, died in the spring of 1839; Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1832, died in the spring of 1839; all of whom were buried in the Pine Run graveyard. Mr. Rea united with the United Presbyterian Church early in life, and was an active and consistent member thereof as long as he lived; he was very strict in the observance of the ordinances of religion; Mrs. Rea united with the same church some years before her marriage and still retains her membership therein. William Rea died Oct. 2, 1846, and was buried in Pine Run graveyard. Mrs. Rea has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Darling, for several years; she is now 87 years old; though somewhat enfeebled by age, she still retains full possession of her mental faculties.

REED, JOSEPH (deceased), was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Penn., June 5, 1798. His father's name was Nicholas Reed; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Fulton. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Hewas married to Miss Nancy Miller March 12, 1829. He came to Richland Co. soon after his marriage, and bought the southwest quarter of Sec. 23, in Monroe Township, which he cleared, cultivated and improved, and on which he continued to reside till the day of his death. Mr. Reed had seven children by his first wife —Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1830, married to Jacob Wigton, Jan. 2, 1851, by Rev. William Hughes; George, born Oct. 3, 1831, married to Miss Mary E. Wigton, Sept. 15, 1855, by Rev. Richard Gaily; Nicholas, born Feb. 9, 1834, died March 25, 1834; Mary Jane, born July 18, 1835, died Aug. 9, 1835; Eliza, born Aug. 12, 1836, died Sept. 8, 1836; Hugh F., born Aug. 13, 1837, married to Miss Amanda Wolf, Feb. 17, 1859, by Abraham Baughman, Esq.; Mary S., born Sept. 23, 1839, died Aug. 23, 1842. Mrs. Nancy Reed departed this life December 22, 1844. Mr. Reed remained a widower until Dec. 29, 1853, when he was united in marriage to Miss Clancy E. Crawford, fifth daughter of George and Mary Crawford, of Perryville, Ohio. They were united in marriage by Rev. William Hughes, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Perryville. By his second wife, Mr. Reed has had seven children, five sons and two daughters—Nancy Jane, born June 27, 1855, married to James A. Coe, in 1876, by Rev. Eddy; Emma Melsina, born Feb. 14, 1857; Martha Abigal, Jan. 16, 1859; Joseph Melancthon, Aug. 21, 1860; James Marion, Aug. 21, 1860; Alma, Oct. 14, 1863; Mary, Oct. 12, 1866. Mr. Reed died respected by all who knew him, Oct. 3, 1874. He had six brothers—James, Samuel, Hugh, William, John and Robert; and two sisters—Eliza and Jane. At the death of her husband, the management of the farm and household devolved upon his widow. She has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for about twenty-five years.

RINEHART, I. S., miller; P. O. Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio. Jacob Rinehart, great-grandfather of I. S. Rinehard, came to this country about the year 1736; he attained to the great age of nearly 100 years; his son, Conrad Rinehart, was born in Maryland, A. D. 1785; he became a member of the Evangelical Association at an early age, and remained an active and zealous member of that branch of the Christian Church up to the time of his decease; he was married to Miss Eve Bealy, of his native State; he and his wife were among the original members of the Evangelical

Association in this country; he officiated for some years in the capacity of a local preacher; he died Oct. 29, 1871; he left a widow, 12 children, 80 grandchildren, 124 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren; he was aged 86 years 8 months and 15 days; his widow died in June, 1873, aged 88 years 9 months and 2 days. John B. Rinehart, father of I. S. Rinehart, was born in York Co., Penn., June 2, 1813; he was married to Miss Mary Stump, eldest daughter of Adam and Rebecca Stump, of his native county, in the fall of 1834; Miss Stump was born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 13, 1812. Mr. Rinehart and wife came to Ohio, in company with his father-in-law and family, in the spring of 1830; they settled in Columbiana Co., where they remained till the fall of 1838, when they removed to Richland Co., and settled near Woodbury, where they continued to reside for several years; they subsequently removed to Knox Co., where they lived a few years; about the year 1864, they removed to Worthington Township, in this county. He and his brother, C. B. Rinehart, purchased the Rock Point Mills, near Newville, which they ran with very good success many years; they subsequently purchased about 60 acres of land adjoining this mill property; in the fall of 1874, J. B. Rinehart sold the mill property and removed to Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, and purchased an interest in a steam-mill at that place; he here met with reverses of fortune, which nearly stripped him of all he had acquired by many years of toil; he continued to reside in Ada till the day of his death, Aug. 13, 1879. Mr. Rinehart was a man of strong constitution and iron nerve; few men of his day could compete with him in feats of strength; he was a kind, social and obliging man. His widow still resides in Ada, and is much esteemed by all who know her for her many virtues; she has been an active Christian for many years. Adam Stump, the father of Mrs. J. B. Rinehart, was born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1786; he was married, Dec. 24, 1811, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Castelow; her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother was a German by birth; her mother's maiden name was Baker; Mr. Stump removed to Ohio, as hereinbefore stated: he was a miller by occupation; he resided in this county many years prior to his death; he and his good wife were zealous members of the Lutheran Church; she was a member of this branch of the Christian Church about sixty and he about twenty-six years; he died March 4, 1872; she died Sept. 1, 1879; they lie side by side in the St. Johns Cemetery; they lived to see descendants of the third generation; he died at the age of 85 years 5 months and 19 days; she was aged 86 years 2 months and 15 days. J. B. and Mary Rinehart were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters; five of these are dead, two sons and three daughters—one is buried at Millwood, in Knox Co.; three at Frederick, in the same county, and one at Woodbury, in Morrow Co.; the names of the living are Eliza, Israel S., Lawson, Persa and Melvin, all of whom are married and have families. I. S. Rinehart was born in a mill at Ankneytown, Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1838; his father was attending this mill at the time, and, there being no dwelling convenient, the family lived in a part of the mill; it can be said of him, that he was born and raised in a mill. As soon as he was old enough to be of any service, his father taught him the trade, and he has followed that business from that day to this. He has the reputation of being a very good miller. He was united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Solomon and —— Painter, then of Woodbury, now of Newville. Miss Painter was born in Columbiana Co. Oct. 30, 1839; her mother is a daughter of Fredrick and Nancy Shenfield; Mr. and Mrs. Senfield were both Pennsylvanians by birth, and were of Irish and German descent. Solomon Painter is a son of Adam and Mary Painter; his parents were of German descent, but natives of Pennsylvania; he is also a Pennsylvanian by birth, but has lived in Ohio the greater part of his life. He is a physician by profession; he was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. By his first marriage, Mr. Rinehart had two children, both daughters, and named Lauretta and Myrtie. Their mother died Dec. 15, 1866, and was buried in the St. Johns Cemetery in Monroe Township. I. S. Rinehart resided in Newville and in other parts of this county for several years. He was married to Miss Margaret A., second daughter of John and Harriet Cole, April 10, 1868. The ceremony was performed by John Wigton, Esq., of Newville, Ohio. Miss Cole was born in August, 1843; her father was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; he was of German descent; was twice married; the name of his first wife was Harriet Clark; she was of English descent. By this marriage he had four children, one son and three daughters—William Henry, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Ann and Nancy Mariah. Nancy M. died when about 4 years old, and was buried at Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio; the others are married and have families. Their mother died about the year 1852, and was buried at Bryan, Ohio. His second wife was the widow of Mr. Williamson Lowry, of Monroe Township; her maiden name was Williams; she was the youngest daughter of Jacob and Mary Williams, a pioneer family of Monroe Township; by this marriage he had four children—Harriet Irena, Sarah Lauretta, Nancy Olive and Allura Mabel; Harriet Irena died young. Mr. Cole died in August, 1874, and is buried at Ada, Ohio. By his second wife, Mr. Rinehart has three children—Kitty Mabel, John Cloud and an infant son.

SCHRACK, DAVID (deceased); was born in Center Co., Penn.; was of Scotch-English descent, and a farmer by occupation. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Mogle; she was of German descent. Mr. Schrack removed to Richland Co. in 1819. He purchased of Thomas Pope a quarter-section of land in the southeast part of Monroe Township, and moved thereon with his family. He subsequently entered the quarter-section adjoining his first purchase on the north; on the Pope farm there were about 4 acres cleared and a rude cabin built thereon. Mr. Schrack and family lived in this cabin till they were able to put up a more comfortable and commodious house. His farm was covered with a dense and heavy growth of timber, and required a vast amount of hard labor to prepare his lands for cultivation, and, though the soil was rich and productive, his grounds were stony and hilly; but by hard labor and perseverance on the part of himself and sons these difficulties were all overcome. Mr. Schrack lived to see a

massive brick dwelling occupying the place of the rude log cabin. He lived to see the dense forest give place to fruitful fields. He lived to rear a large family of children, and to become comparatively wealthy. Mr. Schrack was a "mighty hunter," and many were the deer, wild turkeys and other wild animals that fell beneath his unerring aim. He also shot quite a number of bears when he first came to the county. He was among the Indians a great deal, with whom he was always on friendly terms. Mr. Schrack and wife are the parents of fourteen children, three sons and eleven daughters; three of these died in infancy; the sons were named Charles, John and David; the daughters —Sarah, Catharine, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Rachel, Sophia, Susan and Ann. Sarah married Abraham Hersh, and raised a family; she is now dead. Catharine married Aaron Baughman, by whom she had a large family of sons and daughters; she and her husband are both living in Monroe Township. Mary married Pierce Jeffrey; has a family, and resides in Indiana. Margaret married R. Y. Gladden, of her native township, raised a family; they now reside in Perryville, Ashland Co. Elizabeth M. married Benjamin M. Morrison; Rachel married William Armentrout. Sophia married J. J. Douglass, of her native township. Susan married William Wigton, and resides in this township. Ann married John S. McDanel, and resides in Indiana.

SCHRACK, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Newville. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe Township June 9, 1820; he is the eldest son of David and Elizabeth Schrack; he was born and brought up in the woods, and inured from infancy to all the privations incident to pioneer life; being the eldest of the boys, the burden of the hard labor fell upon his shoulders. As soon as he was old enough to pick brush or handle a hoe, he was put to work by his father; and from that time till the day he left the parental roof, he was obliged to lead a life of labor and almost incessant toil. Mr. Schrack had but little time or opportunity, while young, to obtain an education, and yet he succeeded in obtaining as much knowledge of the common English branches as many young people of the present day. He remained with his father, assisting him in clearing and improving his farm, until he was about 27 years old. He was married, Dec. 30, 1847, to Barbary Hammon, fifth daughter of George and Catharine Hammon, of Worthington Township. Miss Hammon was born May 1, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Shrack are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters; the eldest died in infancy; Marion Hammon Schrack was born Sept. 26, 1851—married to Miss Hattie E. Graber; Harriet Ellen, born Sept. 11, 1854, died in infancy; Elizabeth Catharine, born April 13, 1856, married Hiram Sheehy; Clark Douglas, born April 12, 1859. After their marriage, they lived on his father's farm one year, when they removed to a farm of 185 acres, for which he paid the sum of $7,000. At the time Mr. Schrack purchased this farm, it was very much run down and out of repair. The buildings were old and dilapidated; the fences very much in need of repair; a large portion of the best land was overgrown with briers and brushes, and the fertility of the soil nearly destroyed by being over-worked, and other causes. Mr. Schrack, with the assistance of his wife and sons, has has transformed it into quite a different looking farm. A thrifty young orchard of fruit-bearing trees may be seen on his farm. The sterility of the soil has been changed to great fertility, and to-day Mr. Schrack has one of the most productive farms in this region of country. He received nothing from his father's estate, notwithstanding all the hard labor he did on the farm. Mr. Schrack donated the ground on which the Pleasant Valley Lutheran Church is built, as also the grounds for the churchyard and cemetery. He also contributed liberally of his means toward the building of this and other churches, and for the relief of the distressed, and the support of the Gospel. A few years ago, he united with the Disciple Church. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SCHRACK, JOHN, second son of David and Elizabeth Schrack, was born and reared in Monroe Township. The days of his boyhood and early manhood were spent in assisting his father in clearing and cultivating his farm. Some considerable time after he had attained his majority, he conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer. His education was at that time quite limited; but, being possessed of great energy, by dint of hard study and close application this difficulty was soon overcome. After attending school till he acquired a pretty thorough education, he commenced the study of the law. He pursued his studies with such diligence and energy, that in a short time he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law. He suceeeded admirably well in his profession, and soon ranked among the foremost young lawyers of the county. He served as Prosecuting Attorney two terms, and while engaged in his profession had a very lucrative practice. On the death of his father, he became the owner of the "old homestead," and a few years afterward he forsook his profession for the peaceful pursuits of the farm. He still continues to practice in Justice's courts, but his chief pursuit is farming.

STOUT, HIRAM, farmer; P. O. Lucas. He was born in Sussex Co., N. J., on the 16th day of January, 1819; he was the eldest son of James and Eve Stout; he came to Richland Co. with his parents when quite young, and endured with them the privations incident to pioneer life; as young as he was at that time, he had the honor of grubbing the first grub that was taken out on his father's farm; his facilities for obtaining an education were quite limited. but notwithstanding all these difficulties, the subject of this history succeeded, by industry and application, in acquiring a fair knowledge of the common English branches. Mr. Stout, in his younger days, was very fond of hunting—in fact, he was a regular "Nimrod;" when he was about 15 years old, he heard his dogs one morning about daybreak barking fiercely in the woods at some distance from the house, and he at once shouldered his rifle and started to see what they had treed, thinking it was a raccoon or opossum, or some other small animal; when he arrived at the spot, he saw some large animal, with glittering eyes, seated on the branch of a tree; he took deliberate aim and fired, when down came a huge panther and fell dead at his feet, shot through the brain; this was the only panther known to have been killed in this region.

Mr. Stout, in his younger days, was rather fond of the company of the young ladies. He loved, with them, "to trip the light fantastic toe," yet nevertheless he never suffered himself to be entrapped by their "winsome wiles and winning smiles;" but, as a matter of choice, has remained a bachelor to this day, living with his aged mother, and taking care of and providing for her during her declining years. Mr. Stout is the owner of the old homestead, and has it under a good state of cultivation; his farm is very productive, and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain.

STOUT, JAMES (deceased). Was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 15, 1790. His parents came to the United States from the lowlands of Holland. He was married to Miss Eve Hupfer, fifth daughter of Jacob and Margaret Hupfer, of Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 27, 1815, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. Mary Ann, the eldest child, was born July 17, 1816; she was married to Edward Sheehy; she died Dec. 19, 1858, and was buried at Perryville. Hiram, born Jan. 16, 1819; Cornelius, Dec. 16, 1822; died May 21, 1862; buried at Perryville. Cornelius was married to Miss Mariah Owens, by whom he had a large family of children. Mr. and Mrs. Stout came to Richland Co. in the fall of 1826, and settled near Petersburg, in Mifflin Township, where they remained about two years, when they removed to Monroe Township and bought a farm about one and a half miles south of the present site of Lucas, where they remained about one year, when Mr. Stout entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 22, cleared off a spot, erected a cabin and moved his family there; the country, at that time, was still wild; few settlements had been made; a few bears were still to be seen in the woods, and wildcats were plenty; deer and wild turkeys were still numerous. Mr. Stout was fond of hunting, and many deer and wild turkeys fell victims to his unerring aim. By industry and perseverance, the wilderness was converted into a "fruitful field," and made to "blossom as the rose." Mrs. Stout narrates that before she came to Ohio, she learned to shoot, in order that she might be able to defend herself, if necessary, against attacks of the Indians. She says that, whenever she wanted a mess of squirrels or other small game, when the men were busy, she would shoulder a rifle and go to the woods, and soon succeed in getting all she wanted. James Stout still continued to reside on this same farm till the day of his death, Aug. 30, 1864; he was buried at Perryville. His widow still resides on the old farm with her son Hiram; she is healthy and intelligent for a woman of her years; she was 84 years old on Christmas Day of 1879.

SWIGART, J. L., wagon-maker, Lucas. Michael Swigart, the father of J. L. Swigart, was born in Lancaster Co., Ohio., April 7, 1800; he was of German descent. He was married to Miss Anna Byers, of Hagerstown, Md., on the 3d day of July, 1825; they removed to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1827, and thence to Richland in 1832, and purchased 120 acres off the northwest corner of Sec. 27 in Monroe Township; he subsequently purchased 80 acres, adjoining the 120 on the north; at the time he came in possession of this farm, it was in an uncultivated state, the greater part of it being encumbered with a heavy growth of timber and underbrush, but, by persevering industry on the part of himself and sons, the wilderness was transformed into fruitful fields. Michael Swigart and wife are the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters—Leonard, the eldest, was born Feb. 11, 1826. He was married to Miss Margaret Schrack Sept. 14, 1844; he served as Commissioner of this county two terms; he now resides in Dickinson Co., Kan. Anna Margaret, their eldest daughter, was born Oct. 2, 1827; she was married to Josiah Switzer Jan. 21, 1847; she died Jan. 4, 1857, and was buried in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery. Elizabeth, their second daughter, was born March 27, 1830; she was married to George W. Chew, who died some years ago, leaving her with a family of small children to maintain. George J., their second son, was born Dec. 21, 1831; he was married to Miss Susan Smith; he died April 26, 1870, and was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery near Lucas. Mary A. B., their third daughter, was born Dec. 15, 1834, and died March 10, 1840; she was buried at Pleasant Valley. Elenora, their youngest daughter, was born April 6, 1836; she died April 12, 1840, and was buried at Pleasant Valley. Peter A., their third son, was born Jan. 1, 1838; he married Margaret Andrews; he served as a private in Co. B, 120th O. V. I., during the war of the rebellion; he contracted a disease while in the army which caused his death; he died Sept. 27, 1865. Their youngest son, Jesse L., was born as hereinbefore stated. Michael Swigart was a Drum Major in the war of 1812; he continued to reside on the farm he purchased when he came to the township till within a few years of the date of his decease; his wife died April 10, 1867; she was of a kind, social and obliging disposition, and much respected by all who knew her; he, too, was jovial and kind-hearted, ever ready to confer a favor on his neighbor when in his power to do so; he died July 16, 1876; he and his wife lie side by side in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery. Jesse L. Swigart was married to Miss Rebecca Jane Henry, third daughter of David and Jane Henry, of his native township, April 26, 1863; his wife's parents were of German descent; her mother's maiden name was Donelson. Jesse L. and Rebecca J. Swigart are the parents of three children—Orange, Olive and Cora. He was a soldier in the late war; was a private in Co. A, McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry; he served till the close of the war; he was with Sherman in his celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. He and his wife are active members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lucas; he has for many years been an active member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., and has attained to the highest position in his lodge; he is also a member of Burns Encampment, No. 131; he has been Treasurer of his township four or five years.

SWIGART, L. M., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; his father, John Swigart, was born near Chambersburg, Penn., in 1793; he came to Ohio with his father, who settled on a farm near Canton, Stark Co., now used as the county infirmary. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812, and fought under Perry at the battle of Mackinaw; when the war was ended, he came to Richland Co., and located in Orange Township, now in Ashland Co., where he taught school for some time. Among his pupils at that time was the lady he after-

ward married. In 1821, he removed to Monroe Township, where he built a cabin; in 1826, he built a two-story, hewed-log house, that yet stands, the timber of which is in a good condition. The farm is now owned by Mr. Cailor. In 1831, he sold his place, and bought 320 acres south of Lucas, on Switzer's Run, now called Pleasant Valley. While clearing his land, he and his family occupied a schoolhouse as a residence; he soon after built a house, which then stood where the present residence of George Swigart now is; in 1835, he built a saw-mill; in 1860, he moved to Lucas, where he died at the age of 76 years. He was married, in 1816, to Miss Barbara Young, who survives him, and is now a resident of Lucas; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1796, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1804, who first settled on a farm near New Lisbon, Ohio, and, in 1814, removed to Orange Township, Richland Co., now in Ashland Co. Mrs. Swigart remembers meeting Fulton, the inventor, and seeing the first steamboat on the Ohio River. Mr. L. M. Swigart was born Dec. 31, 1827, in Monroe Township; when of sufficient age, he assisted in clearing land, farming, and hauling lumber to Mansfield, mostly with an ox team; when 27 years of age, having accumulated $500, he bought a farm one mile north of Lucas, which he soon after, with some assistance, paid for in full. He lived on this farm ten years, when he sold it, and bought the Young farm of 240 acres, five miles east of Mansfield, and afterward bought the Leiter farm; he erected the beautiful business house on Main street, Mansfield, known as the L. M. Swigart Block, in 1879. He was married to Miss Jane Balliet Feb. 12, 1854, by whom he has had five children—Martha A., born Jan. 19, 1855; Clora E., Dec. 2, 1856; Sarah J., April 13, 1859; John B., April 7, 1864; Mary E., Nov. 21, 1871. Mr. Swigart remembers seeing the first train of cars that came into Mansfield, and recalls many of the early incidents in the county's history.

SWIGART, GEORGE W., farmer; P. O. Hastings. Was born in Richland Co., A. D. 1820; his father, John Swigart, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., A. D. 1793; when he arrived at the age of 13 years, his father, John Swigart, Sr., removed to Ohio, and settled two miles north of Canton, in Stark Co.; he remained with his father till the beginning of the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the service of the United States, and served his country faithfully during the war; after the close of the war, he came to Orange Township, in Richland Co., and taught a three-months' term of school. At the close of his school, he married Miss Barbary Young; Miss Young was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1797, and removed with her father, Jacob Young, to Richland Co. in 1814; she was a member of a family of twelve children. Mr. Swigart removed to Monroe Township in 1821, and settled on the southwest quarter of Sec. 11; he moved in the morning in the woods, without any shelter but the trees, and in the evening he had a cabin 16x16 feet erected and one-half of the roof on: he moved his family into this cabin the same evening; again, in 1832, he removed into the woods, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, George W., it being a part of Sec. 29 in this township; he continued to reside on this farm, cultivating and improving it, till within a few years of his death, when he removed to Lucas; he was of German and his wife of German and English descent. In his political faith, he was a Democrat of the "Old Hickory" persuasion; he held some offices of honor and trust in the township; he raised a large family of sons and daughters, several of whom still reside in the county, and are wealthy and enterprising citizens; Mr. Swigart died in 1872; his wife is yet living. George W. Swigart was reared in the woods, and inured to hardships and toil from his boyhood; he acquired such education as was to be obtained in the common schools of that day; he found but little time, however, for literary pursuits, but the time allotted him for that purpose was carefully improved, so that he acquired what may be termed a fair common-school education; being possessed of a well-balanced brain, and very retentive memory, and extremely fond of reading useful books, he has succeeded in storing his mind with a large fund of useful information. Mr. Swigart married Miss Margaret Rider, daughter of Henry Rider, an early settler of this township; Miss Rider was born in 1824; they are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters; Mr. Swigart has worked some at stone masoning and carpentering, but the greater part of his life has been devoted to the peaceful pursuits of the husbandman, in which business he has succeeded admirably well; of late years he has paid considerable attention to politics; he, like his father, is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, "Retrenchment and Reform" are his favorite themes; he says, "that for thirty years he has advocated measures, that if adopted would greatly decrease the burden of taxation, and afford a much greater protection to society." For the benefit of future generations, he desires that his theory or plan be inserted in his biography. In the first place, he would reduce the number of the members in the Legislature one-half, and the salary of the remaining members one-half. He claims that when this is done, we would have a better class of legislators, as political tricksters could not, under such circumstances, afford to buy an office for which they were in nowise qualified. He claims that we now have too much legislation; and that too much is more injurious to society than not enough. In the second place he would make some improvement in county affairs. He would dispense with the office of Probate Judge, as also of a grand jury. He would have the Clerk of the Court attend to the civil duties that are now performed by the Probate Judge. He would have Justices of the Peace and Mayors of cities and incorporate villages, to perform the duties now assigned to grand jurors, and would also give them exclusive jurisdiction in minor criminal cases. Lastly, he recommends sure and severe punishment to criminals. Mr. Swigart has in his possession a cast-iron kettle which holds twenty gallons, that his grandfather bought in Steubenville in 1808, which has remained in the family ever since that period. Mr. Swigart says in regard to roadmaking in his township, "Our first roads were made by cutting paths through the forest, and piling logs and brush in the muddy places. In the course of time, the plow and scraper began to be used. Now we use in addition to these the cart and wagon to haul gravel." At the instigation and through the influence and assistance of Mr. Swi-

gart and other enterprising men of Monroe Township, many valuable and lasting public improvements have been made in the township within the last five years, more especially in roads and schoolhouses.

SWITZER, JOSIAH, farmer; P. O. Lucas. Was born on the north bank of the Rocky Fork, in Mifflin Township, on the 21st day of July, 1825; his father was of German and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent; his father's name was Frederick Switzer and his mother's maiden name Issabella Steel. His mother was born in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 19th day of March, 1800; she emigrated to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1815, and settled on the north bank of the Rocky Fork, in Mifflin Township, on the farm now owned by Catharine Ross, where she resided for about two years; from there she removed to Monroe Township, on the farm now owned by the Widow Glenn, where she resided a short time, when she removed to the farm now owned by her son, Hiram Switzer; she continued to reside on this farm till the day of her death, which event took place on the 5th day of July, 1862; she was the mother of four sons—William, born Jan. 12, 1821; Josiah, born as hereinbefore stated; Andrew Jackson, Jan. 29, 1830, and Hiram, July 12, 1834. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, being passionately fond of reading and possessed of a very retentive memory; she was better informed on many subjects of interest and importance than most women; she was an ultra Democrat of the "Old Hickory" persuasion, and few men of her township were a match for her in argument. Josiah, her second son and the subject of this biography, remained with his mother and was subject to her instructions and control until he attained his majority. As soon as he was old enough to work, his mother found employment for him; from the time he was 15 till the date of his marriage, he was obliged to labor very hard; his work consisted principally in grubbing, chopping and making rails through the day, while many nights were spent in coon hunting and in fishing; his facilities for obtaining an education were quite limited; however, by close application to his studies during the limited time allotted to him for that purpose, he has been able to acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of the common English branches. Mr. Switzer was united by marriage to Miss Margaret Swigart, eldest daughter of Michael and Nancy Swigart, on the 21st day of January, 1847; his wife's parents were early settlers of Monroe Township and were much respected by their acquaintances; by this marriage Mr. Switzer had six sons, of whom only two are now living—George J., his eldest son, was born Oct. 31, 1847; Michael T., his second son, Dec. 9, 1850. Mr. Switzer farmed on shares for different persons from the time of his marriage till about 1862, when he purchased the farm he now owns, being the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 21, in Monroe Township. His first wife died Jan. 6, 1857, and was buried at the Hersh (now called the Mt. Olive) Cemetery, but was subsequently taken up and removed to the Pleasant Valley Cemetery. Mr. Switzer married, for his second wife Miss Mary M. Cromer, youngest daughter of Daniel Cromer; they were married April 19, 1857; by this marriage, Mr. Switzer had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all living but one. He is emphatically a *self-made man*. He was initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship and became a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, located at Lucas, Ohio, about twenty-six years ago, and has been an active member of the lodge and a zealous member of the order ever since; he has attained to the highest position in the lodge. He is also one of the charter members of the Burns Encampment, located at Lucas, Ohio; has been an active member thereof ever since it was instituted, and has been the recipient of the highest honors the encampment can confer. He has also had the honor of serving in the capacity of District Deputy Grand Master for one term. Mr. Switzer has repeatedly been elected to fill some of the most important offices of his township, in which capacities he gave entire satisfaction. He united with the Lutheran Church at Pleasant Valley about two years ago, during which time he has been an active and zealous member. Monroe Lodge and the village of Lucas are to some considerable extent indebted to Mr. Switzer and a few more of like energy for the beautiful hall and schoolhouse they now possess. He has, for many years, taken a deep interest in township affairs, and more especially in the cause of education; he was, for many years, School Director of his district under the old law, and was present at the first meeting of the Board of Education under the new law, and helped to organize the same; he presided at the meetings of said board the last five years, during the last two years of which time, four elegant and commodious brick schoolhouses have been erected in the township. Mr. Switzer's farm is a very productive one, well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain; his dwelling is a large and commodious brick building, and he has a good frame bank barn; his farm is well watered and well timbered, and he has a thriving young orchard thereon.

SNYDER, DANIEL, pioneer farmer; P. O. Mansfield; familiarly known as the "old pioneer;" was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 8, 1808; his father's name was Peter Snyder; his mother's maiden name was Drusilla Metcalf; his father was of German and his mother of Scotch English descent; his parents came to Richland Co. in the fall of 1815; his father bought the northeast quarter of Sec. 6, in Mifflin Township, on which he settled with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, three sons and one daughter; their farm was a dense forest, with the exception of a few acres that the timber had been chopped off; there was a small cabin thereon, built in the primitive style of those early days; it was destitute of floor and without doors, windows or chimney; an Indian trail ran near the cabin of the Snyders; the children, among whom was Daniel, would run and hide when they saw an Indian approaching, having, no doubt, frequently heard thrilling stories of their cruelty to the whites; if they happened to notice the trepidation of the children, one of their number would almost invariably say: "We no hurt; we no hurt." The Snyders were not in the least discouraged by the gloomy prospect before them; both father and sons went to work in earnest to prepare their ground for cultivation; from morning till night the sound of their axes was heard, and the mighty monarchs of the forest soon gave way before their

sturdy strokes; in the course of a few years, a great transformation had taken place. Peter Snyder and wife are the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, named, in the order of their births, Vatchel, Peter, Daniel M., Rachel, Catharine, Thomas and John C.: Vatchel married Mary Hull, and raised a family of four children, one son and three daughters; Peter married Elizabeth Good and raised a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters; he died about the year 1837. Rachel married John Hull, and raised a family; she and her husband reside in Washington Township. Catharine married Robert Henry; they raised a large family of children; she died five or six years ago. John C. married Christina Swarts; they have a family of children, and reside in Mifflin Township. At the time of his decease, Peter Snyder was the owner of 207 acres of land in Mifflin Township. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, like a large majority of the pioneers of our county, they were kind, hospitable and generous; he died about the year 1860; his wife survived him about ten years; they are buried in the Emmanuel Graveyard, in Mifflin Township. Daniel M. Snyder was married to Miss Margaret Good, fourth daughter of John and Fanny Good, March 24, 1830; Miss Good was born April 8, 1811, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; her mother's maiden name was Rinehart; her parents came to this county in 1822; they settled in Mifflin Township; they lived on a rented farm about twelve years, when they purchased a farm in Washington Township, where they continued to reside as long as they lived; they are buried in Piper's graveyard, in Washington Township. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Snyder rented a farm north of Mansfield and moved thereon: he resided on this farm about seven years; he then purchased 86 acres in Sec. 6, Monroe Township; at the time he purchased this farm, it was unimproved; a great deal of hard labor was required to prepare it for cultivation; but Mr. Snyder was equal to the emergency; he built a cabin, into which he moved his family, and, by persevering industry, in the course of a few years, he had his farm in a good state of culture; Mr. Snyder has added piece by piece to this farm till he now owns 187 acres of choice land; being reared in the woods, Mr. Snyder and wife have been inured from childhood to toil, hardship and privation; their labors, however, have not been unrewarded, for now, in their declining years, they are prepared to give over their toils and cares, and pass their remaining days in ease and comfort; they are the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Samuel R., born Oct. 15, 1838, married to Drusilla Hull, by whom he had seven children; he died May 17, 1865, and lies buried in Emmanuel Graveyard. Peter, born Oct. 27, 1832, married Sarah Hamilton, by whom he has three children living and two dead. Drusilla, born Dec. 7, 1837, married Joseph Richey, by whom she had two children, a son and a daughter; her first husband dying, she married for her second husband William Pike, by whom she had three children; they reside in Huron Co., Ohio. John C., born June 27, 1837; married Esther Boals; have one child, and reside in Virginia City, Nev. Rachel J., born Nov. 27, 1839, married William McBride; have five children, and reside in California. Thomas, born June 3, 1843, married Mary Miller, by whom he has had three children; they reside in Ruggles Co., Kan. Catharine, born March 3, 1845, married David H. Bell, reside in Madison Township, and have two children. William H., born Feb. 10, 1850, died in Virginia City, Nev., Nov. 20, 1875, and is buried there. Franklin P., born June 26, 1852, married Amanda Ross, by whom he has had three children; he lives in a part of his father's house. Daniel is one of the leading men of his township; he is a Democrat of the "Old Hickory" persuasion; he has held many offices of trust in his township, which positions he filled with credit; he served as Commissioner of this county for one term, but, through political trickery, was defeated on being a candidate for a second term; he discharged the duties of this responsible office to the satisfaction of nearly all concerned. Mr. Snyder has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity about twenty years; he and his good wife have been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church many years; they are not only hearers of the Word, but doers, as the needy and distressed of their neighborhood will testify.

TUCKER, DAVID. He was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., June 15, 1798; his father, John Tucker, was of Irish descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lucas, was of Scotch-Irish descent; Mr. Tucker came to Richland Co. in the fall of 1819, and entered the northeast quarter of Sec. 19, in Monroe Township; also the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 21, in the same township; also, one half-quarter where the village of Lucas now stands; he remained in this county seven years, during which time he labored hard at clearing and cultivating his farm; he erected a cabin on the northeast quarter of Sec. 19, where he continued to reside during the seven years he remained in the county; but three families resided in this part of the township at that time. Mr. Tucker was attacked by a pack of hungry wolves, one night while returning home from the cabin of his brother; he armed himself with a handspike, by means of which, together with loud and repeated yells as they approached him, he succeeded in keeping the beasts at bay, though they returned to the attack twice before they gave it up; at that time there were but few churches and schoolhouses in the county, but in nearly every settlement there was a still-house; whisky was considered an indispensable article in those days; at the expiration of seven years, Mr. Tucker returned to New Hampshire. He was married to Miss Clarissa, daughter of Jesse and Mary Patten, of his native county, Oct. 9, 1829; her parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. He remained in New Hampshire till the year 1849, when he removed with his family to his farm in this county, where he still continues to reside. He is the father of six children, three sons and three daughters—Norman, Alfred G., Clarissa L., David F. and Sophronia. Norman married Nancy Williams; Alfred, Elizabeth Slosher; Mary, James M. K. Reed; Clarissa L., single; David F. married Mary Welty. Mrs. Tucker died March 14, 1872, and was buried at the St. Johns Cemetery; she was a member of the Congregational Church for about thirty-five years, and was a woman of many rare qualities of heart and mind.

Mr. Tucker has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity about fifty years.

TUCKER, JOHN (deceased); he was born in the township of Hemmicker, county of Hillsboro, N. H., Dec. 20, 1792. His father's name was the same as his own, and his mother's maiden name Elizabeth Lucas He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, however, were both American born. He was pretty thoroughly educated in his youth. In 1816, he left the parental roof, and started on foot to seek a home and fortune in the wilds of Indiana. Terre Haute, which he made his stopping place while in the West, at that time contained but one house besides the post. While he was there, a council was held for the purpose of purchasing the land from the Indians. Gens. Taylor and Posey, together with five prominent chiefs, constituted this council. After the council was concluded, the soldiers and Indians had a jubilee, in which firewater flowed freely, and the frolic terminated in a drunken row. Gen. Taylor had a leg fractured by being tripped while dancing with an Indian. While there, Mr. Tucker was almost the constant companion of Gen. Taylor. He remained at the fort until the General recovered, and was fit for duty, when he started on foot through the wilderness on his return. He returned by way of Cincinnati. While in that place, he was offered 10 acres of land, in what is now the heart of that city, for $100. In 1818, he came to Richland Co.; made the entire trip on foot. He entered the north half of Sec. 28, in Monroe Township; he erected a cabin thereon, and made some other improvements in the way of clearing, when he returned as he came to his native State. He was married, April 3, 1821, to Miss Mary Ward, of his native town. Soon after their marriage, they stowed their scanty wardrobe, with a few indispensable articles of household goods, in a one-horse wagon, and by this conveyance they made the trip through the wilderness, to their future home in this county. They finally reached their destination, and commenced housekeeping in primitive style. Mr. Tucker was both farmer and school teacher. He taught school in winter, and labored on his farm during the warm seasons. When he first came to the county, there were but few schools, and for a year or two he went to Stark Co. to teach. He taught in all, about sixty terms of school; was among the first teachers in the county, and was considered one of the best; he was also a skillful surveyor, and was engaged to some extent in that business; practiced medicine for some time, on the Thomsonian system, but seldom, if ever, did he charge for his services. Besides the feats of pedestrianism already spoken of, he took a trip to the Black Swamp region, east of Fort Wayne, in 1828. In 1838, he went to Kosciusko Co., Ind., where he purchased 1,600 acres of land, which he subsequently divided among his children. In 1846, he made a trip to Missouri on foot, to see that country, but soon became disgusted with it on account of the scarcity and bad quality of water. He continued to reside in Monroe Township till 1853, when he sold his farm to his son Aurelius, and removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind., where he continued to reside till the death of his wife, which took place March 11, 1876; he then made a division of his property, and spent the remainder of his days in visiting his children. He was the father of nine children, six sons and three daughters; has four sons and two daughters living—Aurelius, of Monroe Township; Mrs. F. Wager, of Cleveland; Regulus Tucker, of Tennessee; Horace and Albert Tucker, and Mrs. Vandermark, of Kosciusko Co., Ind. Mr. Tucker is entitled to credit for introducing good fruit into the county at an early day. He never could be prevailed upon to assist in butchering hogs, or any other animals; never fired a gun at a living creature, nor with a leaden missile in it. In his political views, he was an Old Line Whig, and subsequently a Republican. In his religion he was a firm believer in the Swedenborgian doctrine. He departed this life Dec. 25, 1879. His remains were sent to Palestine, Ind., and interred alongside of those of his wife.

TUCKER, D. F., farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Nov. 2, 1841; he is the youngest son of David and Clarissa Tucker; when he was about 8 years old, his father removed with his family to the farm on which he now resides in Monroe Township; he was trained by his parents to excellent habits; his education was about as thorough as is usually acquired in the common schools; he remained with his father, assisting him in his farm work, till the 10th day of November, 1864, when he was married to Miss Mary, only daughter of Christian and Mary Welty; the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. L. Wiles, a Lutheran minister; since his marriage, Mr. Tucker has continued to reside on the old farm, and has been engaged chiefly in farming; he is an excellent farmer; during the last few years, he has dealt considerably in hogs, and has met with pretty fair success. He is now one of the Justices of the Peace of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters—John Alfred, born Nov. 17, 1865; Norman Webster, May 29, 1867; Eceum Sophronia, June 25, 1869; Clinton Welty, Jan. 7, 1872; Clarissa Euphemia, April 3, 1874; Mary Etta, Sept. 11, 1877. Their mother was born Nov. 10, 1846; she was trained by her parents to habits of industry and economy.

TUCKER, AURELIUS, farmer; P.O. Lucas; he was born in Monroe Township, Sept. 11, 1826; he is the second son of John and Mary Tucker, pioneers of this township; he received, in his youth, a pretty thorough education in the common English branches, and was trained by his parents to habits of industry, sobriety and strict integrity; he assisted his father very materially in cultivating and improving his farm; while a young man, he taught several terms of school, and was well liked as a teacher. He was married to Miss Isabella Alexander, youngest daughter of Peter and Jane Alexander, of Worthington Township, April 5, 1849; his wife's parents came to Ohio while it was yet a Territory; they settled first in Belmont Co.; about the year 1827, they removed to Richland and bought a large farm, adjoining Newville on the northeast; here they continued to reside as long as they lived, and on this farm their remains lie buried in the family graveyard, on the hill east of the Clear Fork; Mr. Tucker farmed on shares with his father for a number of years. By industry and careful management on the part of himself and wife, he was enabled, in a few years, to amass considerable means. His father desiring to go

further West, where he could purchase farms for all of his sons. sold his farm to Aurelius at a reduced price. He has very materially improved the appearance of this farm since he became the owner of it; a few years ago his dwelling was destroyed by fire; he subsequently erected a splendid mansion in its stead. Of late years, he has paid considerable attention to the raising of live stock; as a breeder of fine horses and cattle, he has few if any equals in the county; he has been awarded many of the highest prizes, both at the State and county fairs, on horses and cattle of his own raising; he has also been awarded prizes on grain, fruit and vegetables. His wife has been awarded prizes on flowers of her own culture. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of five daughters—Laura, who died in infancy; Jane, who was married to John C. Ohler, Jan. 16, 1870; Lilly Margaret, who died when 11 months old; Emma J., married Dr. C. W. Skegs, of Lucas, Nov. 11, 1877; Alice, died when about 6 years old; their deceased children were all buried in the Schrack graveyard. Mr. Tucker and wife are active members of the Lutheran Church, at Pleasant Valley.

TUCKER, GOULD, farmer; P. O. Perryville; was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Oct. 16, 1823. His father, Daniel Tucker, was born July 13, 1794; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Philips, was born July 19, 1799; they were both born in Merrimack Co.; they were married March 6, 1823; they were the parents of four sons, of whom Gould is the eldest; John, their second son, was born April 9, 1826; Moses P., April 21, 1833; Harrison, Jan. 1, 1837 (he died March 13, 1855, and was buried at St. Johns). Daniel Tucker owned a farm containing 340 acres, in Merrimack Co.; he lived on this farm about twenty-six years, when he sold it and removed to Richland Co. and purchased the north half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 26, in Monroe Township, where he lived the remainder of his days; his wife died Feb. 16, 1867; he died July 19, 1871; they were buried at St. Johns. Gould Tucker was married to Elizabeth Duston, daughter of John Duston, of his native county, about the year 1852; by this marriage he had five children, two of whom died in infancy; those who lived to man's estate are named as follows: John D. G., born Nov. 21, 1851; Wooster, Aug. 14, 1853; Orin T., May 25, 1855; their mother died May 18, 1859, in the 26th year of her age; she was buried at St. Johns. Mr. Tucker was married, March 28, 1867, to Mary Ann McDanel, daughter of Archibald and Margaret McDanel, of Beaver Co., Penn., and grand-daughter of William and Mary McDanel, pioneers of Richland Co.; by this marriage he has had one child, James Monroe, a bright, intelligent lad. Mr. Tucker learned the trade of stone-cutting when a young man; he worked at this trade a few years; he came to Richland Co. with his father; farmed for him till he died, when he bought his brother's interest and became the owner of the "old homestead;" he has very materially improved this farm, and now has it in a high state of cultivation; it is well calculated both for the raising of grain and stock; Mr. Tucker has, of late years, dealt to some considerable extent in hogs, and is regarded as an honest dealer. His sons are well educated; three of them are engaged in teaching. He is a man of considerable energy; is temperate in his habits, and honest and upright in his dealings.

WELTY, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Lucas; he was born in the State of Maryland in 1814; his first years were spent on a farm; at 18 years of age, engaged as an apprentice for three years to learn the house-joining and carpenter trade; his wages were $24 per year and two weeks in harvest; at the expiration of the term he had saved $20; he earned $10 more by doing odd jobs for his neighbors; with $30 in his pocket, he started from Washington Co., Md., on foot to Ohio; after visiting relatives in Carroll, Stark Co., he commenced work as a jour carpenter in Massillon; remaining there a few months, he set out to see more of the world; he traveled down the Ohio Canal to the Ohio River at Cincinnati, where he assisted in building steamboats; the first summer, having replenished his funds and procured a small kit of tools, he set out to travel and obtain work by the way; he left Cincinnati in the fall, went to Natchez, Miss., where he remained till the next spring, when he visited New Orleans, Mobile, and from there to New York via the Atlantic Ocean; he then went to Philadelphia and Baltimore; then crossed the mountains to Cleveland, and back to Cincinnati, and down to Natchez, where he worked the second winter; he returned by way of Massillon, having worked at most of the principal places which he passed through; he landed in Monroe Township, this county, in 1837; he worked at the carpenter trade here for twelve years; times being dull and prices low, profits were small; he made about $150 per year; quite a number of houses and barns are today standing to testify it took much hard labor, as it had to be worked out of the rough. He was married to Mary Crawford in 1840. In 1846, he purchased an eighty-acre farm, 40 acres a few years after, and another 80 acres in 1861, having then a farm of 200 acres; it being the commencement of the war, farming proved a profitable business, a good time to pay debts and lay in store, as prices for farm produce ran high. Mrs. Welty was born in 1819, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; was brought to the township the same year by her parents, hence is one of the "pioneers;" David Crawford was one of the original settlers; he was strictly moral and temperate in habits; drunkenness becoming prevalent, he and Solomon Gladden, his neighbor, resolved to abstain from all intoxicating liquors on all occasions while they lived, hence formed the first temperance society in the county; the family of C. and M. Welty consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter; the two elder sons volunteered in the service of our country, and died from disease contracted there, one serving fifteen months, the other nearly three years; one son lives in Kansas, and one is at home; the daughter married D. F. Tucker, of this township. Mr. Welty belonged to the old Whig party; since the organization of the Republican party has belonged to it. He has held nearly all the township offices at different times, and been Justice of the Peace twice. Has always enjoyed excellent health, which he attributes to temperate habits; used tobacco twenty years, but for thirty years has abstained from its use; has abstained from liquor for forty years. The subject of this history has never engaged in speculation; what he has he accumu-

lated by industry, frugality and economy. He and his entire family are Lutherans. Mr. Welty pays more tax than any man in Monroe Township, hence is the wealthiest; he never failed to meet a pecuniary obligation, or suffered a note to run over time unless he was creditor; never made a store bill; he is a stockholder of Mansfield Savings Bank.

WELTY, MARY, MRS. She was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Jnly 10, 1819; her father's name was David Crawford, her mother's name Lucy (Applegate) Crawford. When she was about 2 months old, her parents removed to this county, where she has lived ever since. She went to school in Perryville when she was 8 years old, and the next summer she went to a schoolhouse near Newville, in which James Wolfe was teacher. Most of her time was spent at home doing house work, and from the time she was 14 until she was 20, she did all the family spinning and weaving. In October, 1839, she went to Allegheny Co., Penn., to work for her grandfather; she remained there until September of the next year, when she again returned to Richland Co., and in October she was married to Christian Welty; in the year 1856, she, with her husband, united with the General Synod Lutheran Church at St. John's Church, in this township, of which denomination they have been consistent members ever since. She is the mother of five children, four boys and one girl—John, born in 1841; Henry, born in 1843; Mary, born in 1846; James, born in 1849, and Cary, born in 1860. John and Henry enlisted in the 64th Regiment, O. V. I., and contracted serious diseases; John returned the 4th day of August, 1864, died the 17th of the next month; Henry returned the 8th of January, 1864, and died the 12th. Mary was married to D. F. Tucker, of this township, in November, 1864; James was married to M. E. Scott, of Ashland Co., he now lives in Barton Co., Kan.; Cary is still at home.

WILES, T. B., farmer; P. O. Lucas. T. B. Wiles was born in Frederick Co., Md., about eight miles from Frederick City, March 9, 1821. His father, John Wiles, was born in the same county April 14, 1785; his mother was also born in Frederick Co., May 7, 1798; his father was of English and his mother of German descent; his parents were married about the year 1817. Soon after his marriage, Mr. John Wiles purchased a farm containing 100 acres, in his native county; he continued to reside on this farm until his death, which occurred Oct. 10, 1844; he was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middletown, in his native county. T. B. Wiles was married to Miss Susan, second daughter of Jacob and Hannah Baker, of his native county, March 22, 1849; by this marriage, Mr. Wiles had two children—a son whom they christened Edward Calvin, and a daughter named Susan Alice; Edward C. was born March 18, 1850, and Susan A. July 14, 1852; their mother died Feb. 4, 1853, and was buried in the Middletown Cemetery; she was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Wiles removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1860; he purchased the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 20, in Monroe Township, where he has since resided. On Jan. 1, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Crowe, of Monroe Township, Rev. F. J. Ruth officiating; Miss Crowe's parents were of German descent; they were among the first settlers of Monroe Township, having emigrated here from Pennsylvania about the year 1829. Mr. Wiles is the father of ten children by his second wife, eight sons and two daughters, named as follows: Mary O., born Nov. 4, 1863; George B. M., Dec. 9, 1864; John H., Dec. 3, 1865; Charlie O., March 18, 1867; William O., March 19, 1868; Norman B., July 9, 1869; Scott B., March 18, 1871; Elmer O., Aug. 31, 1872; Effie G., March 30, 1875; Walter L., April 6, 1879. George B. M. died Dec. 25, 1864; Scott B. Jan. 22, 1872; Norman B. March 2, 1872; Elmer A. Jan. 2, 1875; they are buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Wiles, by persevering industry and careful management, have been able to maintain and educate, in a very creditable manner, their large family of children. Mr. Wiles has been an active and leading member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for about forty years; his wife has been a consistent church member for about twenty-eight years; she first united with the German Reformed, and subsequently with the church to which her husband belonged. Mr. Wiles became a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., in 1860, and has been a very active and energetic member of his lodge and of the order, from that time to the present; he has attained to the highest rank in his lodge; he is also a member of the Burns Encampment located at Lucas, and has taken all the degrees therein. Mr. Wiles is one of the leading Democrats of his township, and has repeatedly been elected to fill offices of honor and trust by the members of his party. Mr. Wiles and his good wife are liberal, almost to a fault, in their contributions for religious and charitable purposes; in their dispositions they are kind, social and friendly.

WIGTON, SUSAN, widow; P. O. Perryville. William Wigton, deceased husband of Susan Wigton, was born in a log cabin, on the north bank of the Clear Fork, in Monroe Township, on the 3d day of July, 1827; his father's name was William Wigton, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Williams. While he was quite young, his father purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 26, in Monroe Township, and removed his family thereon. The farm at this day was in a wild and uncultivated state, and was but little cleared; the dwelling was a log cabin constructed in the primitive style of the early pioneers. As soon as William arrived at the proper age, his father sent him to school; as soon as he was old enough to labor, however, his assistance was required on the farm, and he was permitted to attend school but a few months during the winter season; his father, however, was a teacher, and one of the best mathematicians in the county at that time, so that with his assistance and his other limited facilities for obtaining knowledge, William was enabled to acquire a pretty fair knowledge of the common English branches; he was trained by his father to habits of industry and morality, which early training proved highly beneficial to him in later life. Feb. 4, 1850, was married to Miss Susan Schrack, eighth daughter of David and Elizabeth Schrack; Miss Schrack, was born in Monroe Township May 25, 1832; after their marriage they moved to his father's farm, where

they continued to reside as long as William lived, and where his widow still resides; at his father's death, he purchased the interests of his brothers and sisters in the old homestead and became the owner of the same. This is one of the best farms in that section of country; the soil is highly fertile, it is well watered, well timbered and well improved; there is no better spring of water in the county than the one on this farm. Mr. Wigton was an excellent farmer and never failed to have good crops when there were any in his section of country. Mr. and Mrs. Wigton were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters; two of the daughters died in infancy: James Franklin, their second son lived to become a man of great promise. In order to assist his mother in paying her indebtedness, he left home and engaged labor in the oil regions, where he was suddenly stricken with disease, and cut off in the prime of life and the vigor of early manhood. William Wigton was an active and energetic member of Sturges Lodge No. 727, I. O. O. F., for many years prior to his death; he attained to the highest position in the lodge, and was highly esteemed and respected by all its members. He united with the Lutheran Church at St. Johns, a short time before his death; early in the winter of 1867, he was attacked with typhoid pnumonia, from which he partially recovered, when a fever sore set in, which eventually consumed the bone in one of his thighs; he lingered till spring, enduring in the mean-while, pain the most intense and agony the most intolerable; he departed this life May 27, 1868; he was buried in the St. Johns Cemetery; his deceased children were buried here also. Mrs. Wigton being thus thrown upon her own resources, with a large family of small children to support and educate, proved herself equal to the emergency; her husband was considerably in debt when he died, but by persevering industry, economy and careful management, on the part of herself and elder children, she was enabled in a few years to liquidate the entire debt. She has also been able to clothe and educate her large family in a very creditable manner; in this she was very materially assisted by her children themselves, having been trained from infancy to habits of industry and morality by their parents. Mrs. Wigton has for several years been a member of the Lutheran Church.

WOLF, ADAM (deceased): he was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1760; served in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was married to Miss Rachel Oldham, of his native county, Jan. 16, 1790, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters—Mary, born in Beaver Co. Nov. 21, 1790; Easter, Feb. 5, 1793; John, Aug. 16, 1794; Robert, Jan. 31, 1796; William O., Dec. 21, 1797; Elizabeth, Nov. 4, 1799; Joseph, Nov. 26, 1801; Rebecca, Sept. 19, 1804; Asenath, Aug. 28, 1806, and Rachel, April 29, 1809. Mary married Hiram Whitecotten April 10, 1816; John, Margaret Baughman Aug. 9, 1825; Robert, Rachel Shiver Jan. 13, 1825; Elizabeth, John Clark May 31, 1827; Rachel, Charles Young Jan. 15, 1829; William O., Sarah Kent Sept. 10, 1829; Rebecca, David Baughman July 10, 1832; Asenath, Henry Biltimier Nov. 8, 1832 and Joseph, Sarah Mecklem Dec. 1, 1845. Ruth Ann Whitecotten, daughter of Hiram and Mary Whitecotten, was married to Joel Smith Oct. 8, 1835. Adam Wolf removed to Richland Co. in 1816, and entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 26, in Monroe Township. His farm, at the time he took possession of it, was a frowning forest: he and his sons soon transformed it into fruitful fields. He continued to reside on this farm as long as he lived. He and his wife were both zealous members of the Baptist Church for many years. His wife died April 19, 1836; he departed this life April 24, 1845. They were both buried at Newville.

WOLFE, JOHN, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lucas. John Wolfe, Sr., was born in the State of Pennsylvania Aug. 13, 1794: he was a school teacher in early life, but he was by occupation a farmer; in the spring of 1816, he came to the State of Ohio with his father, Adam Wolfe. The Wolfes entered a quarter-section of land where Gould Tucker now lives. John was married to Margaret Baughman in 1825; they were the parents of ten children. Mr. Wolfe bought 160 acres of land near Pinhook, for $200, which he cleared and cultivated. His wife died on July 19, 1850. Mr. Wolfe was married to Mrs. Ann Force on March 23, 1854; his second wife had six children by her first husband, Mathew Force, and two sons by her second marriage—Perry and John Wolfe. Mrs. Ann Wolfe was a daughter of William Hunter. Mr. Wolfe died Feb. 22, 1876; his widow still resides on the old homestead; she is 68 years of age, being born Aug. 13, 1811; her daughter, Elizabeth, and her two youngest sons live with her, and care for her as her advancing years demand. John Wolfe, Sr., served in the war of 1812. Abraham and Solomon Wolfe and Oscar and James Force served in the late war. James died at Milliken's Bend and Solomon after he had started for home; the others came home safe.

WOLFE, SARAH, widow; P. O. Perryville. Joseph Wolfe, her husband, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Nov. 26, 1801; he was the youngest son of Adam and Rachel Wolfe. When Joseph was 15 years old, his father removed, with his family, to Richland Co.; when about 16, he was thrown from a horse, which injured one of his thighs to such an extent as to make him a cripple for life; owing to this accident, he doubtless received a better education than he otherwise would have done; he qualified himself for a teacher, which profession he followed many years; he taught the first term of school in what is now known as Subdistrict No. 5, in Monroe Township; he taught ten terms of one year each, and several shorter terms; as a teacher, he met with very good success. Some years prior to the death of his father, he purchased the north half of the old homestead; about the year 1842, he sold this farm to his brother-in-law, Charles Young; he then went to Missouri, where he purchased 200 acres of land; returning in about a year, he traded with Mr. Young and got his first farm back again; shortly after his father's death, he again traded with Mr. Young for his Missouri land; in 1846, he traded his Missouri land to David Baughman for a portion of Sec. 27, in this township; besides what has been enumerated, he purchased various other tracts of land in the township, and owned at the time of his decease, 180 acres in Sec. 27. Sept. 1, 1848, he was married to Miss Sarah Mecklem, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Mecklem, of

Beaver Co., Penn. Her father was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the eastern part of Pennsylvania, with his parents, when he was young. Was married to Rachel McDanel about the year 1803; moved to Beaver Co. in 1806, where he spent the remainder of his days; he died Oct. 23, 1832, aged 65 years. Rachel McDanel was born near Wilmington, Penn., July 6, 1873; was married to Samuel Mecklem as before stated; they were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Mr. Mecklem was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his wife was a Baptist; she died Aug. 13, 1847, aged 64 years. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter; their daughter died at the age of 5 years and 7 months, and was buried near Lucas. Charles C., their eldest son, was born Aug. 26, 1847; graduated at Amherst College in the year 1876; united with the Baptist Church at Perrysville, at the age of 19; went to Kansas in the winter of 1878, purchased a farm, and is now engaged in farming. Norman M., their second son, was born July 6, 1849; he received a pretty thorough education; attended the Wooster University a year or more; he then entered a law office; was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing his profession in the city of Mansfield. He was married to Jennie Leiter Sept. 22, 1877; became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Wooster, at the age of 25. Loram L., their youngest son, was born March 23, 1851; became a member of the Baptist Church at Perryville, at the age of 17; was married to Miss Mattie L. Baughman Sept. 27, 1875; purchased a portion of the old homestead in 1876, which he is now engaged in cultivating. Joseph Wolfe united with the Baptist Church at Newville July 3, 1829, and remained an active and consistent member of this branch of the church as long as he lived; he died Jan. 28, 1875, and was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery at Lucas. Mrs. Wolfe became a member of the Baptist Church at the age of 20, and has been a member in good standing in that church up to the present time; they were both ever ready to contribute of their means for the support of the Gospel, and for the relief of the indigent and distressed. Mrs. Wolfe still resides on the old homestead.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

ALGIRE, JACOB (deceased). He was born in Bedford Co., Penn., July 15, 1799; he came to Ohio and settled in Perry Township in 1827; he located on a part of Sec. 22, and lived on it till death. His companion, Mary McFerren, was born March 1, 1802; they were married May 10, 1827; children—John, was born in 1823; Catharine, Aug. 26, 1825; Barbara, March 7, 1828; William, Jan. 30, 1831; Mary, Nov. 6, 1833; Samuel, Sept. 7, 1836; Almira, April 27, 1839; Henry F., March 20, 1842; Jacob, March 25, 1848. The father died July 7, 1874; mother, Sept. 27, 1865. Henry H. went to the army in the 102d O. V. I., and died with disease in Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863. Jacob Algire, Jr., now resides on the old farm; he commenced to lay brick in 1871 and made it his occupation for seven years. He was married, May 25, 1878, to Clara Reese Growden; she was born Oct. 20, 1857, and was a daughter of Thomas L. Growden and Rebecca (Simmons) Growden; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn.; her folks came to Perry Township in 1866. Father Algire filled the office of Township Trustee several terms; and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church.

BOWERS, ISAAC, was brought up a farmer; at an early age, he came with his parents to Jefferson Township, Richland Co., who first settled on a part of Sec. 5; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 26, 1825, and, on April 18, 1848, was married to Sarah Bowman, who was born May 4, 1824. They lived north of Bellville about two years, north of Lexington a year, on the old homestead, and, in 1867, he moved on a part of Sec. 12, Perry Township, where he has since remained; soon after moving last, he commenced to operate a saw-mill; he ran it several years, and then took a partial interest in a steam saw-mill. Children—David S., was born Feb. 13, 1849; Mary E.' Aug. 25, 1850; Catharine, Feb. 24, 1852; Amelia J.' April 26, 1854; Albert A., Feb. 13, 1856; Sarah E.' July 10, 1858; Laura E., Sept. 15, 1860; Huldah, Dec. 10, 1862; Ruthie, Jan. 14, 1865; Margaret H., April 23, 1867; Dora Alice, Sept. 9, 1868; deaths—Laura E., July 14, 1862; Mary, July 21, 1862; Sarah, July 28, 1862; David, July 28, 1862; Catharine, Aug. 27, 1862; Margaret, April 9, 1873; the four children who departed in one month died of diphtheria. Mrs. Bowers came to Ohio with her brother and sister. Mr. Bowers was a charter member of the Richland Grange, and its Master in 1879.

BUCKINGHAM, DAVID, farmer and carpenter, and a partner in the drug store of R. Buckingham & Co., of Bellville; he was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Nov. 28, 1823, and came with his parents to Perry Township in the year 1832, and the next year moved on a part of Sec. 3, where he yet lives; he commenced the carpenter trade in the fall of 1840, and worked at it more or less till 1852. On the 29th of March, 1846, assumed conjugal relations with Eliza Broadbeck, who was born in York Co., Penn., in July, 1827, and came to Richland Co. with her uncle, John Shaucks. Their eldest child, Manerva, was born Dec. 28, 1846; Rezin, Oct. 3, 1848; Almira, Feb. 2, 1851; Silas, Dec. 20, 1853; John Benjamin, Aug. 1, 1858; Curtis Monroe, April 7, 1864. Mr. Buckingham and wife united with the Baptist Church in 1860, and are prominent members.

CORNWALL, CHARLES, farmer; he was born about two miles north of Mansfield, and was brought up on a farm. After marriage, he lived a short distance south of Mansfield; after remaining there one year, he moved to West Perry Township, where he lived a year; he next resided in Jefferson Township five years, at the

end of which he moved to Huron Co.; in the spring of 1870, he moved on a part of Sec. 22, in Perry Township, where he now resides; he was born Sept. 14, 1831. He united in matrimony with Nancy Poorman Dec. 11, 1856; she was a daughter of Peter Poorman and Elizabeth Graham, and was born June 15, 1835; children—William M., born July 5, 1860; Clara Viola, Nov. 18, 1863; Mary A., July 1, 1870; William died Jan. 29. 1878. Mr. Cornwall and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Class-leader in the church.

CRAVEN, BICKLEY, was born in Perry Township, and lived on a farm until 21 years of age; he then took up the carpenter trade, and worked at it about fifteen years, during which time he erected a large number of farm buildings; in 1861, he bought the farm on which he now lives, and since then has given his attention largely to managing it; he was born Aug. 26, 1823. He married Sarah Woodrow, John Woodrow's daughter, Nov. 4, 1860; she was born June 6, 1836; their children are Malancton, was born Nov. 3, 1861, and Virgil Stewart, Jan. 3, 1865; Malancton died Dec. 2, 1864. Mr. C. and his wife became members of the Clear Fork Grange soon after it was organized, and he has held the offices of Gate Keeper and Assistant Steward.

EBY, JACKSON and SAMUEL, were born in Franklin Co., Penn., and brought up as millers; the family emigrated to Ohio and settled two and one-half miles north of Mansfield, in April, 1831; after two years, they bought a part of the southwest quarter of Sec. 2, Perry Township, where the subjects of this sketch still reside. A farm was cleared, and a saw-mill built in 1836, and the next year a grist-mill was erected, which took the name of Perry Mills; they ran this mill thirty-seven years. They are consistent and zealous members of the Clear Fork United Brethren Church, and valuable Sabbath-school workers; Jackson has held official positions in the church, and has been Township Clerk. Father Eby was born Dec. 27, 1774, and died May 16, 1857; Samuel was born Aug. 19, 1801, and Jackson, March 15, 1815; the latter was married to Barbara Shuler, by Rev. George Hiskey, Aug. 30, 1822; they had three children—William W., born July 21, 1842; Anna M., Aug. 8, 1844; Jennie E., Oct. 22, 1847. William enlisted and went to the front with the 64th O. V. I., in the Cumberland army; he was wounded in the battle of Stone River, a minie ball breaking both bones of his left leg below the knee. Jackson Eby's wife died March 19, 1868.

EROW, JACOB, farmer; was born in Greene Co., Ohio; he came with his parents to Perry Township in 1857. His father, Joseph Erow, died Dec. 15, 1869, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Swadener, died March 30, 1872. The subject of this sketch enlisted and went into the rebellion with the 178th O. V. I.; he was in the battles of Cedar Flats and Shelbyville Pike. In one of the battles, he became separated from the ranks and came near losing his life; he was obliged to run across an open field, and, as he arrived at the thicket on the other side, many bullets cut the brush around him. Mr. Erow has held township offices, and is an Elder in the Disciple Church. Mr. Erow was born Nov. 29, 1829; Adaline Cary was born Oct. 4, 1840; they were married Nov. 7, 1858; births—Joseph was born May 31, 1860; John, Sept. 17, 1862; Mary E., April 8, 1867; Samuel W., March 24, 1869; Marcellas H., June 28, 1874; an infant, Aug. 8, 1876.

GARVER, JOHN. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; he came with his parents to Perry Township in 1834 or 1835, and they settled near Darlington. After marriage, he moved from place to place, until he purchased a part of Sec. 35, which was in 1868. He was brought up on a farm. He commenced to go with a thrashing machine when 18 years old, and has given it more or less attention since. At present, his time is principally devoted to farming. His wife is a daughter of Jacob Hardman, who came to Perry Township in 1847 or 1848. John Garver was born June 27, 1831; Emeline Hardman was born Aug. 4, 1835; they were married Oct. 14, 1852; children—Elizabeth Ann was born April 24, 1854; Jacob Allen, Jan. 13, 1856; George Henry, June 1, 1858; Emma Agnes, Sept. 18, 1860; Amanda Jane, Feb. 23, 1864; Artie Arvilla, Oct. 10, 1867; Joseph Wilbert, Oct. 10, 1869; Chancy Clyde, June 17, 1872; Marion Walter, June 27, 1875; Bertha May, Jan. 20, 1869. Deaths—Jacob A. died Sept 21, 1859, and Emma March 5, 1862. Henry was married to Sarah M. Oyster July 29, 1869.

HANIWALT, JOHN, a resident of Sec. 11, Perry Township, and a farmer and miller; he was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8, 1803; about the year 1818, he went to Virginia and lived a year, and, in 1819, to York Co., Penn., where he was married and remained until he came to Ohio, leading a farmer's life. On April 7, 1825, he was united in matrimony to Susan Klinefelter, who was born Jan. 14, 1803; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Stecker; in 1831, he moved near Galion, Ohio, where he remained on a farm until 1833, when he came to Perry Township and located on his present premises; he purchased the Herrin Mill property, and the next year tore the old log structure away and erected a frame one, and put in two runs of buhrs and a corn-crusher; this burned March 20, 1855, and the next fall, Mr. H. had a new one in operation. Mr. Haniwalt held township offices several years; he is a charter member of Richland Grange and very faithful in his devotion to the interests of the order. As an example of his zeal, he built an addition to one of his dwelling-houses, and arranged the second story for a hall, at his own expense; he has been Treasurer of the lodge for years. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church; their children, in the order of their ages, are Sarah Mariah, born April 1, 1826; Elizabeth Jane, May 13, 1828; Rebecca Ann, Aug. 11, 1830; Joseph Lewis, Feb. 26, 1833; Leah A., Dec. 23, 1835; Mary Ellen, Nov. 25, 1838; Rebecca, died Oct. 10, 1857.

HUNTSMAN, JONATHAN, was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., and was brought up in Washington Co. He was married to Nancy Wherry, and in 1816 came to Perry Township; the next year they entered land in Sec. 22, which he cleared and lived on till death. He was born March 8, 1792; Mrs. H. was born Nov. 30, 1795; they were married March 14, 1816; children—William, born Jan. 25, 1817; Israel, Aug. 24, 1819; Josiah, April 6, 1821; James W., May 5, 1824; John H., April 1, 1826; Noah, March 28, 1828; Amariah, C., June 25, 1830; Mary Jane, Dec. 24, 1833; Sarah

Ann, Dec. 30, 1837. Deaths—the father died Jan. 30, 1866; mother, Feb. 19, 1859; John, when small; Mary J., Jan. 23, 1862; Sarah A., Jan. 25, 1860.

HUNTSMAN, WILLIAM, farmer; resides on a part of Sec. 21, Perry Township; he was born in Perry Township, and brought up on a farm; when arriving at manhood, he commenced to work at the carpenter trade; he moved on the place he now owns after marriage, where he has since remained; he has filled the offices of Township Trustee and Treasurer, Elder in the Lutheran Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Huntsman was born Jan. 25, 1817; Catharine Bechtel, daughter of Martin Bechtel, was born Jan. 2, 1819. They were married June 25, 1840; children—Theodore, born Feb. 1, 1842; Nancy Jane, July 14, 1844; Mary E., March 11, 1847; Clancy, Dec. 6, 1848; Lydia A., May 17, 1851; Minerva C., March 9, 1855; Catharine, Feb. 12, 1858; Theodore died July 21, 1844.

HUNTSMAN, JAMES W., was born May 5, 1824; Catharine J. Baker was born March 28, 1832. They were married June 7, 1859. Children—Warran A., born April 5, 1860; Lyndon H., Feb. 2, 1868; Charlie A., Oct. 3, 1874. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry Township, and brought up on a farm; when 24 years of age, he commenced the harness trade in Woodberry, and worked at it six years; at the end of this time, he returned to the farm, and has given it his attention since; he now owns the north half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 22, on which he resides, and land in another part of the township.

HUNTSMAN, AMARIAH C., was born and brought up on the northwest quarter of Sec. 22, Perry Township, and has always resided there. He was married to Mary Culp, a daughter of George Culp, who came from Maryland and settled in Troy Township in a very early day. Mr. Huntsman is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Class-leader; his wife was also a member of the same church. He was born June 25, 1830; Mary Culp was born Sept. 9, 1833; they were married Sept. 29, 1857; children—Cassius, born Oct. 13, 1859; Wellington, Feb. 22, 1864; mother died Jan. 11, 1879. He was married to Maggie Isenberg Nov. 25, 1879; she was born May 14, 1849.

LANTZ, SAMUEL, farmer; owns and resides upon the southeast quarter of Sec. 11; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and came with his father's family to Richland Co. in 1833, and settled in Madison Township. His father, Abraham Lantz, was born in the same county in Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1791, and died at the age of 79 years and 17 days; he was a minister of the Reformed Mennonite Church, and a carpenter by trade, which he gave up for an agricultural life after he arrived in this county; his wife was born May 5, 1795, and died Aug. 29, 1862. Samuel commenced to learn the blacksmith trade when 16 years old, and set up for himself when 22 years old, working nine years; he then commenced farming in Weller Township; in 1858, he removed to Ashland Co., where he lived eight years, and then on the farm he now owns. He was born July 3, 1821; Leah Brubaker was born in Ashland Co., July 24, 1825; they were married April 20, 1843; children—Henry B., born July 7, 1844; Catharine Ann, Jan. 4, 1846; Harriet, Oct. 1, 1847; Benjamin Franklin, Sept. 17, 1850; Mary M., March 29, 1853; Albert W., Sept. 5, 1855; Fanny Elizabeth, April 7, 1859; Abraham S., Aug. 29, 1862; Sarah Jane, Aug. 5, 1865. Harriet died Oct. 27, 1848. Mr. Lantz is a member of the Reformed Mennonite Church.

LANTZ, HENRY B., farmer; was born in Weller Township, Richland Co., July 7, 1844; he was brought up on a farm, and moved with his father, to Perry Township in February, 1866. He was married Dec. 19, 1872, to Mary E. Steel, daughter of John Steel, who was born Aug. 13, 1851; her mother's maiden name was Mary Knox; they have one child, Arthur Milton, who was born Aug. 10, 1879. Mrs. Lantz united with the Evangelical Church when young in years; Mr. Lantz united soon after marriage.

McKINLEY, ALEXANDER, resides in Sec. 1, Perry Township; he was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., and moved with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1814; after marriage, he resided in Wayne Co. until February, 1827, when he moved near Perryville, Ohio; he remained there about three years, and then moved on a farm near Springmills, this county; on the 20th of December, 1864, he bought the place on which he now resides. Father McKinley was born in April, 1890; Jerush Runyan, his wife, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1807. They were married Feb. 5, 1829; children—Mariah, was born March 20, 1830; Elizabeth, Aug. 6, 1832; Sarah, Oct. 26, 1834; Stetari, Feb. 27, 1837; Caroline died at the age of 4 years, April 3, 1839; Joseph was born Oct. 3, 1841; James K. P., July 31, 1844; Prudence, June 24, 1847.

OLIN, BENJAMIN, deceased; he came to Perry Township in 1866, and lived one year upon a farm owned by Nathaniel Olin, and the next year purchased the northwest quarter of Sec. 14, on which he ended his life. His father, Gideon Olin, was Major in Col. Herrick's regiment in the Revolution; was Representative from Shaftsbury, Vt., fifteen years, seven of which he was Speaker; was Judge at Bennington some twelve years, and Chief Judge four years; Member of Congress from 1803 to 1807. He died in 1833. Benjamin Olin was born in Bennington Co., Vt., Dec. 2, 1802. He commenced to read law at an early age, and was Judge of the County Court before marriage, and about ten years after. He was married, Oct. 12, 1842, to Betsey McCowen. Children—Catharine S., was born March 7, 1844; Gideon, Aug. 8, 1845; Mary D., March 20, 1847; Elizabeth, Sept. 8, 1849. Mary died March 12, 1848. Father died Aug. 15, 1874. Catharine married George Hill Sept. 24, 1866. Gideon married Mary E. Amos Aug. 17, 1807; she was born in May, 1848, and died Aug. 30, 1872.

PAINTER, GEORGE, owns and resides on the extreme southeast 80 acres of Perry Township; he is a son of John Painter, who was born in Frederick Co., Va., July 18, 1775; in 1811, John Painter moved to Belmont Co., and to Perry Township in 1813, and entered a quarter of Sec. 36; his neighbors were David and Robert Ewers, Philip Zolomon, Amos Hartly, William Mahagan, Moses Parker and Samuel Devoe; George Painter was born in Perry Township on the farm of his present residence, Feb. 4, 1822. He was married to Mary Thumb, daughter of Christopher Thumb, Oct. 8,

1846; she was born June 10, 1822; their children were Robert E., was born June 24, 1847; Melvina, May 26, 1849; Wilson, Sept. 17, 1850; Elizabeth, May 10, 1852. Robert E. died Oct. 23, 1854; Elizabeth died Dec. 27, 1852, and the mother May 4, 1853. Mr. Painter was married to Amelia French June 17, 1860; she was born Nov. 13, 1839; three children were born unto them, namely: Albert F., May 17, 1861; Nettie, Oct. 3, 1863; and an infant in 1865; Amelia Painter died in 1866. Mr. Painter went with the 163d National Guards in the service. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and his first wife also was.

PARKER, ROBERT (deceased), was born in Maryland, Baltimore Co., in 1786, and came to Perry Township in 1827, in a one-horse wagon; he entered 80 acres of the northeast quarter of Sec. 15. He was married to Elizabeth Shultz, and they had eleven children, namely: Susannah, Mary, Henry, James, Elizabeth, Catharine, Caroline, Ellen, Anna, George and John; three of the brothers and four sisters are dead; Mr. Parker died May 7, 1852, and his wife Aug. 6, 1877, aged 77 years 9 months and 23 days. George, the remaining brother, lives on a part of Sec. 14, and was born in the township July 17, 1838; he commenced to teach school in 1861; he is now Township Clerk.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, was born in Dorchester Co., Md.; he came with his parents to Ohio in 1812, and they settled in Jefferson Co., and, in 1819, moved to Jackson Co. The subject of this sketch came to Perry Township in 1824, alone, to visit his sister, married to Joseph Pumphrey. He married one of Abraham Hetrick's daughters. Mr. Hetrick came from York Co., Penn., and settled in Perry Township in 1814. Mr. Phillips began his career as a citizen and farmer on Sec. 8, where he resided four years. In 1829, he purchased a part of Sec. 10, and, in 1830, built a part of the mill now known as Frairie's or Corbett's factory. In 1835, a grist-mill was attached, and two sets of buhrs run. It continued under his management till 1848, when he sold to Frairie, and for a time thereafter gave his entire attention to farming. In 1858, he erected a sawmill on his possession, and has operated it up to this time. Mr. Phillips is in possession of great mechanical genius, and is able to perform almost any work he turns his hand to do. He has been a person of great muscular strength and physical endurance, and has left his mark upon the pioneer wilderness of Perry Township, during his residence of sixty-five years. He was a Trustee of his township many years. Mr. Phillips was born Jan. 13, 1800. His first wife, Sarah Hetrick, was born Nov. 16, 1807. They were married March 3, 1825. Children—Temperance, born Nov. 29, 1825; George Washington, July 19, 1827; Sarah Ann, April 22, 1829; Mary, Jan. 22, 1831; Caroline, Oct. 11, 1833; Darius, Jan. 13, 1835; Elizabeth, Feb. 10, 1840; William H., Jan. 11, 1842; Martha, Feb. 5, 1844; Lovina, Feb. 12, 1846; Margaret Ann, Nov. 28, 1850. Sarah Phillips died June 19, 1851; married Jacintha Cook Feb. 26, 1862; she was John Cook's daughter, who came to Perry Township in 1812; she was born Sept. 1, 1813. Deaths—George, died March 1, 1874; Darius, Feb. 8, 1851; William went to the war of the rebellion in the 64th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Stone River Dec. 31, 1862; Thomas M. went to the war in the 83d O. V. I., and was at the capture of Harper's Ferry.

POORMAN, SAMUEL, farmer; he was born in Perry Township, Richland Co., and brought up on a farm; after marriage, he moved to Morrow Co.; after remaining a few years, he moved to Fulton Co., which was in the spring of 1864; since then, he has lived in Morrow Co., and, in the spring of 1876, returned to Perry Township. Mrs. Poorman was a daughter of John Dillon Burke, and her mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Arbuckle. Samuel Poorman was born Feb. 20, 1831; Sarah Burke was born July 4, 1835; they were married March 8, 1857; children—Ione, was born Jan. 17, 1858; Clinton, May 29, 1861; Martha, Sept. 26, 1865. Mrs. Poorman is a member of the M. E. Church. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania and father in Virginia.

RUHLE, HENRY, farmer; resides near the western line of Perry, now in Morrow Co., where his father and he commenced in the woods, and cleared a farm. He was born in York Co., Penn., April 14, 1808, and brought up on a farm. His father came to Perry Township in the month of May, 1833. He was married to Catharine A. Patterson March 20, 1834, who came to Richland Co. from Maryland with her parents in 1825; their children are Helen Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1835, and died in infancy; Kate, born Sept. 10, 1837; Leah, born Dec. 15, 1839. Leah was married to Byron Lavering; Kate married Jacob Rule April 23, 1865, who is a farmer and grain thrasher, and was born in Ohio; Eva is their oldest child, born Sept. 24, 1866; Herma, born April 21, 1871; Idella, born Nov. 17, 1874. Mr. Ruhle and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church; he united when 24 years af age, and she, about 1849. Mr. Ruhle is an estimable citizen, and filled the office of Township Trustee for eleven years.

RUHL, JOHN, farmer, resides on a part of Sec 28, which he owns; his father, George Ruhl, was born about the year 1788, in Pennsylvania, and migrated to Richland Co., and settled on Sec. 13, Perry Township, in the fall of 1812; he had seventeen children—Washington, Levi, Amos, Jeremiah, Adam, Charles, Isaac, David, William, Sarah, Hannah, John, George, Henry, Elias, Elizabeth and Elijah. He entered the land upon which his son now resides; he came from York Co., Penn., in a wagon, and was obliged to cut his road from Bellville to the place he settled. The Indians frequently visited his cabin, and borrowed cooking pots, dishes and other things, which they always returned according to promise. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry Township, and has always followed farming as an occupation; he commenced to keep house in Congress Township, Morrow Co., where he resided until he moved to the place he now owns; he was born Oct. 28, 1824. Elizabeth Bisel, daughter of Emanuel Bisel and Catherine Black, was born April 18, 1825; they were married Aug. 4, 1846; children—Charlotte was born June 9, 1847; Jonas W., July 27, 1849; Jason J., April 15, 1851; Benjamin F., June 27, 1853; Davis M., June 11, 1855.

SHIVELY, JACOB; the subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; he came with his parents to Perry

Township in the spring of 1836. He formed a matrimonial union with Adaline Lamb April 25, 1850, after which he moved on a part of Sec. 3, where he now resides; they had three children: John was born June 20, 1851; Frank, Nov. 30, 1852; Martha A., April 16, 1856. John died Oct. 2, 1854, and his mother died July 26, 1856. He then left his farm and lived with his father until the commencement of the war. He enlisted in 1861, went to the front, and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, accompanied Gen. Sherman in his southern campaign, and was wounded in the left thigh near the knee, at Dallas, Ga. This happened in June, 1864, and he was discharged from the hospital Jan. 1, 1865. He returned, and on Oct. 24, 1865, united in matrimony with Mary A. Croft: she was born Nov. 15, 1840, and had two children: Lewis was born May 13, 1867, and Benjamin April 26, 1868; their mother died July 12, 1873. He married Cindrilla Craven March 21, 1878; she was born Aug. 17, 1826. Mr. Shively has held the office of Township Trustee several years, likewise the offices of Assessor, Clerk and Land Appraiser. He is a member of the Richland Grange, in which he has filled the position of Master, Chaplain and other offices; he is also a member of the Johnsville I. O. O. F. society.

SNYDER, HENRY, farmer; born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1811, and came with his father to Ohio in 1832. He remained two and a half years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, and, in 1835, was married to Eliza Steffy; one child was born Sept. 2, 1836, named Edward. Mrs. S. soon after died. He married Catharine Steffy, who was born in Pennsylvania June 17, 1821, in June, 1839. They resided in Pennsylvania till 1849, when they came to Perry, and settled on his father's farm in the extreme northwest corner of the township, and yet lives there. They are members of the German Reformed Church. His children by his second wife are Elizabeth, born July 3, 1840; Sarah, died in infancy; Mary Ann, Dec. 17, 1843; Julie Ann, Oct. 24, 1846; Daniel, Jan. 4, 1848; Catharine, March 10, 1850; John, July 10, 1852; Henry, Feb. 4, 1854; Eliza, May 6, 1856; George, May 7, 1858; Jacob, July 16, 1860. John died in infancy, and Mary Ann when 14 years and 11 months old.

STEEL, JOHN, is a son of James Steel, who was born June 15, 1789, and was married to Elizabeth Fissel; he came to Richland Co. in the spring of 1818, and settled on Sec. 13, Perry Township; his children are Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Alexander, Caroline, Julia Ann, Rebecca. John, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Perry Township Sept. 10, 1818. He was married to Margaret M. Knox Jan. 18, 1848; she was born Dec. 25, 1825, and died Oct. 11, 1852; her children are James, born April 1, 1849; Mary E., Aug. 13, 1851. Mr. Steel was married to Mary A. Campbell May 9, 1854, who was born March 29, 1831; her children are Caroline, born March 17, 1855; John S., Jan. 11, 1857; Horace C., Sept. 28, 1858; William H., Sept. 26, 1860; Samuel C., March 13, 1862; Charlie, Jan. 28, 1864; Laura, Dec. 28, 1865; Frank, March 28, 1867; Cora, March 22, 1869; Judson, Feb. 18, 1871; Jessie, Jan. 28, 1873; Emma, Feb. 22, 1875; Caroline and Laura are deceased. Mr. Steel is an estimable citizen and a consistent Christian.

STROME, SAMUEL (deceased), was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1803, and was united in matrimony in 1826, to Mary Ann Eckerd, who was born in October, 1805; they removed to Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1838, and bought a part of Sec. 11, on which the remainder of his days were passed. He was a local minister in the Evangelical Church. Children—Jonas, born in 1828; Malinda, in 1830; Cyrus, Aug. 30, 1831; Daniel, Oct. 4, 1833. Jonas was married to Mary A. Hurna, and now resides in Nebraska. He commenced to preach for the Evangelical Association when 21 years of age, and for many years has been a circuit preacher. Malinda was married to David Marks, and resides in Iowa; Daniel married Sarah Eckerd; Cyrus resides upon the old homestead.

STREBY, JOHN, farmer; born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 3, 1816, and came with his parents to Sec. 3, where they cleared a farm, and he has since lived; they migrated in 1834. He was married to Lucy Grimes, Nov. 26, 1840, who came with her parents from Cumberland Co., Penn., to Washington Township. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and united in 1849; their children are Catharine, born Dec. 3, 1841; Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1843; Mary Jane, born Sept. 15, 1844; Franklin, born March 17, 1847, died June 9, 1850; George, born July 14, 1848; John Lewis, born Dec. 19, 1852, died Sept. 3, 1854; Albert, born May 21, 1855. Father George Streby, died at the age of 73 years and 23 days, Dec. 16, 1866, and his wife, Elizabeth, at the age of 77 years 6 months and 3 days, May 19, 1867.

THUMA, SARAH, born in Virginia July 13, 1823, and when about 5 years old, she moved, with her parents, to Martinsburgh, or near, then to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1833. At the age of 22, she moved into Morrow Co., Ohio, and was there married to Peter Thuma Sept. 27, 1866; they moved on his homestead in Sec. 2, where she has since lived. Her husband died Jan. 6, 1874. Mrs. Thuma has been a member of the United Brethren Church since 1866; she commenced to teach school when 22 years of age, and taught eight terms; she concluded her studies at the Central Ohio College.

WALTERS, JACOB, was born three miles west of Mansfield and brought up a farmer; he commenced to work at the carpenter trade in 1847, taking it up on his own accord, and followed the business three years; in 1851, he bought a quarter of Sec. 12 and has made his home on it ever since; he bought an interest in a thrashing machine the same year, and has given his attention, in the season, to operating a machine of this kind almost every year since; he became partner in the ownership of a saw-mill in 1872 and is yet interested in one; by the failure of Henry Faus, he came in possession of a shoe store in Bellville, which he now manages. On Dec. 11, 1878, a nail flew as he was driving it into a board, and struck one of his eyes and put it out. Mr. Walters was born June 28, 1825; Susan

Coon was born Aug. 26, 1825; they were married October 17, 1848; births—Mary Ellen, was born July 12, 1849; Margaret Ann, Aug. 16, 1851; Martin, July 22, 1853; Freemont, April 28, 1855; William D., Aug. 1, 1856; Elizabeth A., Jan. 16, 1859; Lorana, April 11, 1861; Moses L., June 14, 1864; John Lewis, July 10, 1866; Laura, Sept. 22, 1869; deaths—Elizabeth A. died Feb. 11, 1864; Freemont, Jan. 21, 1868 John Coon, Mrs. Walters' grandfather, came from Belmont Co. and settled on Sec. 12, in Perry Township in 1812; he moved in an old Pennsylvania wagon, which he used as a dwelling while he erected a cabin.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

BEELMAN, M. B., manufacturer and dealer in moldings, frames, etc., etc., Plymouth; was born Dec. 6, 1846, in Plymouth Township; when but 8 years of age the family moved to town, where he received his education; he afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years; in 1870, he became one of the proprietors of the Plymouth Novelty Works; they found a ready sale for their wares—manufactured moldings, picture frames, etc., in all styles and varieties. In October, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Meeker; they have two children—Calvin, born Sept. 27, 1870; Ethel, born April 4, 1876. Mr. Beelman's shop is on Plymouth street. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. G, 191st O. V. I.; the regiment spent most of the time in Virginia.

BEELMAN, B. F., he was born April 14, 1849, in this township; in his 9th year, the family moved to Plymouth, where he received his education; being a natural-born mechanic, he learned the carpenter's trade at the age of 16, and originated the Plymouth Novelty Works, also the first to patent a miter machine of which he sold thousands; after the novelty works were under headway, he took the road to sell and introduce their work, which consists of brackets, stands, all manner of toilet and fancy work, picture frames, moldings, etc.; he now has a large assortment of goods on hand, and is shipping to nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Beelman was married in 1870 to Miss Smith, daughter of Dr. S. S. Smith, of Plymouth, whom he has greatly aided in the preparation and sale of the Doctor's "King of Cure," one of the best family medicines made.

BEELMAN, J. FRANK, editor and proprietor of the Plymouth *Advertiser;* was born in Plymouth July 31, 1847; raised and educated here, and grew up with the town. In 1869, he, together with a Mr. Webber, opened a book and notion store under the firm name of Webber & Beelman. In August, 1872, he disposed of his interest in the bookstore, and became associated with and in the Plymouth *Advertiser* office. In April, 1876, he sold his interest, and in December following, he purchased the office and became sole proprietor, since which time the *Advertiser* has been on a solid and firm basis, and has a circulation and support second to no other paper in the county, with the jobbing department complete, which does credit and honor to the proprietor. Mr. Beelman is one of the first and foremost men in town, as the success of the *Advertiser* would indicate. He is Secretary of the Plymouth Agricultural Society, Township Clerk, and has occupied other offices in the gift of the people with marked satisfaction to all, and withal is a man well worthy the position he holds in society. He was married, Oct. 8, 1874, to Miss Frank Gipson, of Plymouth; they have one child—Grace W., born Oct. 10, 1876. Mr. B. was taken from school when 14 years of age, and served as apprentice in the printing business three and a half years. Finishing this, he engaged as clerk in the store of S. M. Robinson & Co., with whom he remained four years, until he formed partnership with Mr. Webber.

BEVIER, CALEB, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1820; moved to Plymouth Township in 1824; the family first settled near where the village of Shiloh now stands; they lived in an old log schoolhouse; in October, they moved into their own house, where Mr. Bevier spent most of his life to the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1845; his lady's name was Miss Cornelia Brinkerhoff, of New Haven Township, Huron Co.; in 1846, they moved on the present farm; they commenced in the woods, and fully understand what the name of "pioneer" means; the first team he ever owned was an ox team; used to drive them when they went to church or visiting. Mr. Bevier has one of the finest farms and residences in the township, and has every improvement and building that is necessary, or that he could wish for. The farm consists of 203 acres, 150 acres well improved. Mr. Bevier is one of the reliable and influential men of the county; has served as Treasurer of Plymouth Township for thirteen years, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace; his farm and residence is five miles south of Plymouth, near the Bucyrus road. Mrs. Bevier was born in Owasco in 1820; in 1837, her folks moved to Ohio; she died June 23, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Bevier were both born in the same town; they have had nine children, seven of whom are now living.

BODLEY, JOHN J., farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born July 8, 1829. He has always been at home, and now owns and occupies the old homestead. Was married April 11, 1831, to Mary W. Livingston, of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where she was educated and lived until their removal to Plymouth, April 18, 1860; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1838; they have an adopted son, George McLelland Bodley; he is about 15 years of age. The old house, a frame, was built in 1834, and is one of the oldest frames in the township; they have a table made out of the wagon-box that they moved to Plymouth in, made in 1818 or 1819; they also have a sword, a relic of the war of 1812. His father, Jesse Bodley, and family, came to Plymouth in 1818; they started from Owasco., N. Y.,

Sept. 15, and landed here one month after, Oct. 15, 1818; they traveled all the way with an ox team. The names of the children are as follows: Dinah, born May 8, 1816 (she married George Kellogg, April 24, 1834, and lives in Fulton Co., Ohio); William E., born Feb. 1, 1819 (he was the first white child born in this vicinity; married Sarah A. Shaw, who died May 1, 1851, and he died June 29, 1857); Samuel, born Nov. 17, 1821 (married Harriet Richardson, April 9, 1846); Wilson, born April 10, 1825 (married, Feb. 3, 1848, to Orlena Richardson; they had six children, five of whom are now living); John J., subject of this sketch; Enoch Conger, born Nov. 30, 1831 (he graduated at Mansfield; was married May 6, 1860, to Martha A. Case, of Bodino, N. Y., and now resides in San Jose, Cal.; in the mercantile trade); Nancy Mariah, born March 14, 1835 (she lives with John J.). A brother of Jesse, William W., came to Richland Co. at the same time; he was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., April 2, 1797; they first came here in 1817, and, getting their land, returned to New York, and the next year moved here; he was married May 8, 1823, to Margaret H. Brink; they had five children; he died Nov. 11, 1849; his widow married James Ralston April 6, 1850; she died April 27, 1868.

BRIGGS, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 1, 1830; the family landed in Richland Co. when Mr. Briggs was but 3 years of age, and has lived in the county ever since, except one year that he lived in Hardin Co., Ohio, and has seen this country when it was very wild and but very little improvements were then made; he has grown up with the country; he now has a very fine farm only a few miles south of Plymouth. Was married in 1859, to Miss Martha Doty, of Richland Co.; they have one child, a daughter. When Mr. Briggs' father came here, he had to stand up in the saddle on the back of his horse and tie a knot in the limbs of a tree to mark the place for his farm, as the land was covered with a dense forest.

BRINKERHOFF, JOSIAH, banker, Plymouth; was born in December, 1815, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; the family came West in 1834, to Plymouth Township; was raised a farmer, and, some twenty-one years ago, he moved to town. Mr. B. has been one of the prominent men of Plymouth, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to any improvement or enterprise for the benefit of the town or community; in the spring of 1874, he was elected President of the First National Bank, which position he now holds to the satisfaction of all concerned.

BROWN, OLIVER G., farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Virginia, in 1833; his father, Mr. James Brown, came with his family to Plymouth in 1835, and from there moved to their present farm; there were six girls and two sons, three of the girls having died; when they bought the farm, there was but very little improvement—only a log house and, perhaps, twenty acres of cleared land, and, by hard work, they have now as fine a farm as there is in this part of the township; Mr. Oliver G. Brown now is living on the old homestead where he was raised. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth M. Castor, of Plymouth Township; soon after their marriage, they moved to Iowa, where they resided for nineteen years; he was engaged in farming and stock-dealing, buying and shipping. In 1876, they came back to their old home, where they are now living; they have five children now living, two sons at Salina, Kan., and one daughter married, and now lives at East Woolf, Russell Co., Kan., and two at home. Mr. James Brown was at one time in business at Shelby; was in the hotel business for about two years, when he went into business as a partner of Mr. Mickey; about the year 1843, he moved back to the old farm, where he has since lived; Mrs. Brown died Sept. 16, 1869. Mr. Brown and his family are highly respected citizens, and are well known throughout the community. Farm and residence south of Plymouth, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 31, about three miles northwest of Shelby.

BRUBAKER, J. C., merchant, Plymouth; was born Nov. 26, 1846, in Huron Co., Ohio; lived on the farm until 1869, when he came to Plymouth to attend school, and afterward was engaged as salesman in a grocery store till April 11, 1874, when he engaged in the business for himself, and has been very successful, and has a trade second to no other establishment of the kind in town. He was married to Miss Ellen Tyson March 11, 1872; they have three children—Lotta, born Sept. 25, 1873; May, April 17, 1876; Anna, Feb. 15, 1878.

CHANNING, J. R., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; was born and educated in England, and the family came to this country in 1851, and to Plymouth Township in 1870; he has one of the finest farms to be found in the county, and the buildings that he is putting up surpass anything of the kind in the county; he has just completed a barn 42x70 feet, being a bank barn and stabling under the whole of it, and for convenience and stability is far ahead of his neighbors'; when he put the roof on, he would paint each course of shingles with lead and oil, and has consumed in the building eighty-three gallons linseed oil, and 1,200 pounds best white lead; the whole building is put up in a workmanlike manner, and has cost him not far from $3,000. Mr. Channing is one of the successful men in the county, having made his money by hard and honest labor; residence and farm on Shiloh road, one and one-half miles south of Plymouth. Was married in October, 1864, to Miss Margaret Fulmer, of Ashland Co., Ohio; they have four children, all boys—W. G., born Sept. 1, 1865; A. J., born April 19, 1867; J. H., born March 28, 1873; Edward J., born Nov. 28, 1874.

CLARK, ANDREW, proprietor planing-mill and sash, blind and door factory; was born in 1833, in Connecticut; was raised a farmer; when 22 years of age, went to California; he was there engaged in mining for nearly ten years; in 1869, he moved to Plymouth; has been engaged in manufacturing washing machines; in 1872, Mr. Clark built a planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory; he also is quite an extensive lumber dealer, and constantly has on hand a good stock of lumber, lath, shingles, and everything pertaining to his business. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Margaret Coe, of Ashland Co.; they have two children—Emma Grace, born Nov. 9, 1871; Charles Walter, May 23,

1877. Residence and factory on High street, near the B. & O. R. R.

CLARK, ELI, farmer, and owns a saw-mill; P. O. Plymouth; was born in 1824, in Connecticut; in the spring of 1846, the family came to Plymouth Township; they purchased a farm that was somewhat improved, but, generally speaking, it was very wild. His farm lies about three miles southwest of Plymouth. In 1848, he purchased the first saw-mill that was brought into the country. It was brought here during the building of the railroad; after the road was built, Mr. Clark bought the mill, and moved it to his farm, about four miles south of Plymouth. He has remodeled and rebuilt it, until it is all of modern style and improvements, and turns out work second to none. Was married, in 1850, to Miss Bolles, of Connecticut; they have three sons. His father bought the farm where Mr. Clark now lives, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1871. His sons, Eli and John, bought the farm.

DRONBERGER, L. R., druggist's traveling salesman, Plymouth; was born Feb. 18, 1850, in Homer, Medina Co., Ohio. Mr. E. Dronberger, his father, moved to Richland Co. in the spring of 1853; bought a farm in the northwest corner of Plymouth Township, where the family lived till April, 1870, when they moved to Plymouth and engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of E. Dronberger & Son, where they did a profitable business and had a trade second to no other establishment of the kind in the town; in May, 1873, they met with a severe loss by fire, which consumed nearly everything they had; not long after the fire, Mr. L. R. Dronberger moved to Newark, Ohio, where they again purchased a stock of drugs and medicines and ran business for some time; when they sold out their business, he moved to Flint, Mich., and was engaged as head clerk in a large retail drug and prescription store for a year or more, when he engaged to a wholesale drug house of Detroit as traveling salesman, and has continued in this business for the past three years with marked success, as he makes many friends wherever he goes; he has made several changes in employers, and every time for the better, and now is with a New York firm, and he holds a good and increasing trade for himself and employers by his general goodwill and manliness. Was married, June 10, 1873, to Miss Frank Gunsaullus, of Plymouth.

FACKLER, DR. J. M., homœopathic physician, Plymouth; was born in Weller Township, Richland Co., Ohio, April 7, 1838; raised a farmer until he commenced the study of medicine; attended the schools of Haysville, Ohio, and Academy of Savannah, Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1859; attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1863–64; received the degree of M. D. at the Pulte Homœopathic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877; he has been practicing medicine for seventeen years, with marked success, and the last ten years at Plymouth; the doctor fully understands his profession, and is regarded throughout the country as one of the best, and has a large and increasing practice, so much so that he was compelled to take a partner, and both are now kept busy. He was married to Miss Martha N. Fancher in 1862; they had two children—Nellie, born July 28, 1864; Clauda Blanche, May 28, 1873; died Dec. 12, 1878.

DRENNAN, JAMES (deceased); he was born in Carlisle, Penn., Feb. 18, 1783. When about 4 years of age, his father, David Drennan, moved from Carlisle to Beaver Co, making the journey across the mountains with pack-horses. Mrs. D. carried James on her knee, while she rode a horse. His father became Judge of Common Pleas Court there, and lived there until his death. When James was about 17 years of age, he was bound out to a cabinet-maker to learn the trade. After serving three years, he bought his time on credit of his master, and came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he took a job of carpenter work on bridges, at which he earned enough to pay his master for his time. He worked at his trade in Steubenville, Chillicothe, New Lisbon and Canton, settling in the latter place late in January, 1810. He married here Jane Patten, who bore him four children; she died Feb. 7, 1818. Sept. 27, 1819, he married Eliza Wolf, the first schoolmistress in Mansfield, and, in 1821, moved to the latter place, where he resided till 1825, when he removed to Plymouth. He lived in Plymouth until his death, which occurred Dec. 23, 1859. During the war of 1812, Mr. D. served as Lieutenant until he recruited two companies, when he was given a captain's commission, and was ordered to the front, where he served under Gen. Harrison. His eldest son, David Armstrong, was licensed as a Methodist preacher at the age of 22, and died soon after at Sandusky City. The second son that grew to manhood, John P., was a merchant in Mansfield till the late war, when, in 1861, he enlisted. After the war closed, he settled in Roodhouse, Ill., where he is now living. The third son, William W., has been a merchant and farmer, and now resides in Plymouth. The fourth son, James P., was a lawyer; he unfortunately lost his life by a steamboat accident on the Mississippi River when he was 28 years old. The fifth son, Jacob Manuel, is a Presbyterian clergyman in New York City. Two daughters and one son died while young. Two daughters are now married—Mrs. Robert McDonough, now living in Plymouth, and Mrs. B. A. Cash, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRENNAN, William W., lawyer. He was born in Canton July 18, 1820; when he was about 1 year old, his parents moved to Mansfield, and four years after, to Plymouth; since then Mr. Drennan has always lived in this county, save four years, when he was residing in Muskingum Co.; three years in Cincinnati, and a temporary residence in the South. When he was 12 years old, he was apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant to learn the business; the terms of his indenture were service and obedience on his part, and boarding and a monthly payment in money on the master's part, instead of "clothing, schooling and freedom suit," as was customary in binding boys in those days; he was not out of employment until he was 25 years old. At that age, he went into business for himself, succeeding Messrs. Barker, in Plymouth; since then he has been engaged in mercantile, produce and commission business and dealing in real estate, and in practicing law. He was married March 28, 1850, to Hannah Brinkerhoff, of Cayuga Co., N. Y.; they are the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy,

and three (one son and two daughters) are now growing into manhood and womanhood.

FENNER, FELIX (deceased), was born near Bethlehem, Penn., and raised a farmer; he located about 1813, on a small farm, and carried on blacksmithing; in 1825, moved to Lansing Township, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he worked at his trade; in 1831, went to Ohio to look up a home for his already large family; he soon after returned, having been much encouraged by his visit, and in 1832 moved to Ohio, and soon after bought 122 acres of land in the woods, with a little log house on it, and about half an acre cleared. On Jan. 12, 1813, was married to Miss Elizabeth Trauger; they had twelve children, nine of whom are living. Mr. Fenner died Dec. 7, 1877; he left a good farm with all good buildings and 75 acres cleared and fenced. He had filled many of the township offices in the gift of the people. He was quite a musician in his younger days, and at one time had the honor of being the organist in the large Moravian Church of Bethlehem, Penn.

FENNER, F. T., farmer and stock-raiser; was born in August, 1825, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; the family came West when Mr. Fenner was quite small; he was raised a farmer, and from the manner in which he does business, one is led to the belief that he fully understands every thing that he undertakes; he has, perhaps, as nice a farm as there is in the township, and his judgment on matters pertaining to the farm or stock-raising is considered solid. He was elected Township Trustee in 1866, and has held the office ever since, except one year, and has been Judge of Election at the three last Presidential elections; he has, perhaps, threshed more grain than any other man in the county, as he has followed it for twenty-eight years; he has come up from almost nothing to be a very wealthy man. Was married in 1848 to Miss Mary E. Hills; they have four children—Sarah J., born September, 1849; Clara E., born July, 1854; Henry L., born October, 1856; Ida Adora, born in 1863. Mr. Fenner has been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses for the past eighteen years, and, like his farming, has made it a success.

FENNER, CORNELIUS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plymouth; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; April 11, 1831; the family came West when Mr. Fenner was but 1 year old, landing in New Haven, Ohio. One year after this, his father, Mr. Felix Fenner, bought the present farm, there being but half an acre cleared and a small log house, he building the present house and the old barns on the homestead, consisting of 122 acres. Mr. Fenner died in November, 1856. Soon after his death, his son, Mr. C. Fenner, took charge of the farm, and now, together with what he has added to it and improvements made, makes it a premium farm. Mr. Fenner lived in Iowa four years, and came back after the death of his father. In 1863, he bought the farm, which is situated on the Columbus State road, one-half mile from the Huron Co. line. His principal farming is grain raising, and he raises and keeps stock enough to be profitable, and it is safe to say that Mr. Fenner is one of the first men in the county, and of good business principles. He has served a number of terms each as School Director and Supervisor. Was married, Dec. 29, 1863, to Miss Sarah A. Sheeley; they have three children—Frank C., born Jan. 8, 1868; Anna Bertha, Nov. 6, 1870; Charlie W., Dec. 22, 1873. Mr. Fenner's mother now lives with him; she is nearly 87 years old, and very active and smart for a person of such advanced years. Mr. Fenner has one of the finest barns in the country. It is finished up in good style, and has all the modern improvements; he has storage for 1,500 bushels of grain, with nearly all the conveniences that a well-informed man could make. The building is 40x66 feet, with stabling under the whole building, with "shoots" for grain and hay, so that his feeding can be done without going out of the stable; he has every facility for keeping stock, as his farm abounds with living water and a "spring-fed" creek. The farm now, with what he has added to it, makes it 153 acres of the choicest kind of land.

GETMAN, J. B., druggist, Plymouth; was born in Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; received his education at Whitestown. March 30, 1857, came to Plymouth, where he was engaged to teach in the public schools, which position he held for seven years without interruption. On the 5th day of December, 1863, he engaged in the drug business, and has been known throughout the country as a reliable and proficient druggist. He has been a member of the School Board twelve years, and has done much to elevate the schools to their present condition; has been a member of the Council four years. Was married, July, 1859, to Miss Helen M. Wicks, who was born at Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and who came to Ohio when 4 years old; they have three children—Ida C., born in June, 1860; graduated at Ohio Wesleyan Female College when she was 17 years old, and is now a teacher in the Plymouth schools; Walter Wix, born Sept. 30, 1867; Mable Helen, born in January, 1877.

GUNSAULLUS, F. DORR, attorney and counselor at law, Plymouth; was born Aug. 22, 1854, in Plymouth Township, receiving his education at the high schools of Plymouth. At the age of 15, he went into the foundry and machine-shops to learn the business, where he worked till July, 1872 (during this time, he attended school during the winters); in 1872, he accepted a position in the First National Bank as Teller, which position he held for two years, and had the confidence of all with whom he did business; in 1875, he began reading law, after which he attended the law school of the Cincinnati College; was admitted to practice April 18, 1877. Was married in October, 1877, to Miss Jennie E. Gettings, and on the evening of their wedding he and his bride started for the West, and landed at Aurora, Hamilton Co., Neb., Dec. 18, 1877; he was admitted to the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State; May 6, 1878, was admitted as a counselor at law and solicitor in chancery of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska at Omaha. While at Hamilton, Neb., he organized a building association and was elected its President, he having the privilege of seeing built, by the aid of this association, the finest building in the county. At the earnest solicitation of his mother, and sickness of his father, he was induced to return to Plymouth, which he did in May, 1878; June 20, 1878, he opened a law office, and has been amply repaid for it, having the patronage of most of the

business men, and the confidence of the community at large; he being a man of integrity and good business principles, his clients always feel that he does his duty for them.

HOFFMAN, G. W., jeweler and watchmaker, Plymouth, was born Oct. 18, 1832, in Mansfield, Ohio. In 1844, the family moved to Plymouth, which then had a population of about four hundred. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Hoffman's father engaged in the jewelry and watch business, and for more than thirty-five years this business has been carried on by some member of the family, and latterly by Mr. G. W. Hoffman, who now has one of the finest jewelry establishments to be found anywhere. His stock consists of watches, clocks, jewelry, in endless variety, guns and revolvers, also, watch repairing in all its branches. Store, south side of public square. Was married April, 1858, to Miss Frye; they have two daughters—Bell, born in January, 1859; Maud, born in July, 1861.

HOLTZ, DR. SAMUEL S., homœopathic physician, Plymouth, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1850; was raised a farmer. In 1870, he attended the "Baldwin University," of Berea, Ohio; graduated in pharmacy March 14, 1873; subsequent to graduating he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Fackler, and received the degree of M. D. Jan. 17, 1877, at Pulte Homœopathic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, after attending one term of lectures at Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., since which time he has been practicing with Dr. Fackler. Was married July 4, 1878, to Miss Mattie A. Flora; they have one child, born Aug. 8, 187). The Doctor is a man of integrity, and an excellent physician. Office on Sandusky street.

KIEL, J. E., confectionery and grocery, was born in Philadelphia, Penn. In the spring of 1872, came to Plymouth and engaged in the manufacture of candies of all descriptions for the wholesale trade, which has proved to be a very profitable business. Mr. Kiel came from Mansfield to Plymouth; the family came to Richland Co. thirty years ago, and they have seen old Richland when it was pretty wild, and are numbered among the early settlers. His bakery and confectionery are on the north side of the square. Was married in March, 1872, to Miss Mary McCormick; they have one child, Maud, born Feb. 1, 1876. Mr. Kiel is numbered as one of Plymouth's reliable business men.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; was born May 25, 1822, in Plymouth Township, where he has always lived; he has traveled considerably, having visited most of the large cities of the United States; his father came to Plymouth Township in 1815; it was then almost an unbroken wilderness, there being only six families in the township, and but six little log cabins; he entered his quarter-section of land from the Government, where his brother and mother now live; after entering his land, he cleared ten acres and built a log cabin and then returned to Washington Co., N. Y., and was married in 1818, and moved, together with two or three other families, to Ohio; they came by wagons; they had two ox teams and two horse teams; they came through part of Pennsylvania, crossing the Alleghany Mountains; were six weeks on the way from the time they started till they arrived in Richland Co. Mr. Kirkpatrick remembers hearing his father tell of the spring after they came here; how and when he first got potatoes for seed, there being none in Plymouth Township, he and a neighbor concluded to go to Mansfield for some, and they started on foot, there being no roads, only a "trail" blazed through on the trees—by way of Truxville (now Ganges) then containing two or three houses; they arrived in Mansfield, which then had only six houses, and a block-house for protection against the Indians, at that time very numerous in the county. They bought a bushel of potatoes, for which they paid $2, and shouldered their bushel of potatoes, and started for home. When night overtook them, they lost their trail and had to lay out all night. They protected themselves from the wolves by building a fire of logs and brush, and laying by the side of the fire, the wolves would howl around them all night. But the worst of all was they had no supper, and nothing to eat but the potatoes, so they roasted about a peck of them for their supper and breakfast. By hunting around for some little time, they succeeded in finding the trail for home, and arrived home in the evening. He remembers another incident of his father killing a big deer with a club. He was out hunting his cows as they ran in the woods with a bell on, as was the custom, and his dog started a deer which he chased till he got tired, when he turned to fight the dog, when Kirkpatrick came up and the buck came at him, and he told the dog to "take him," which he did, while Mr. K. killed him with a club, by a well-directed blow on the head. They used to go to church or to meetings held in an old log church, and would ride behind their ox teams. The first schoolhouse that was built in the township was on their old farm, it being built of logs, and the first teacher was Robert Mackelvey. Mr. Kirkpatrick attended his school, together with an older sister. In 1848, he moved to his present farm, three-quarters of a mile west of the old homestead. He has been Township Trustee two terms, and is now Land Appraiser for the township, and is perhaps one of the oldest citizens living in the township, who was born and raised in it, and is one of the best men in the county. Was married, in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Emmerson, of Richland Co.; they have six children—Emaline, born Oct. 31, 1850; Harriet, March 30, 1853; John Albert, Dec. 8, 1856; Mary Elizabeth, Dec. 8, 1858; William Henry, Dec. 10, 1860; Franklin Ellsworth, Feb. 6, 1863.

LOCKWOOD, I. L., Agent B. & O. R. R., Plymouth; was born in Cincinnati in 1847; educated in Kentucky. He was connected with the general office of the B. & O. R. R.; he commenced for the company in 1872, at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about one year, when he went to Toledo, as Chief Clerk of the "Globe Line" offices, the B. & O. R. R. Co. being at the head of the line, which position he held up to the time that he was appointed to the agency at Plymouth to take charge of their offices, Dec. 1, 1874, the position he still holds to the satisfaction of the railroad company and the citizens generally. Mr. Lockwood is called one of the most gentlemanly agents on the railroad, and the company gave him credit for an increase of freight of over $14,000 in the last two

years; the company highly appreciate his services, as he is a No. 1 man in every particular. Was married, May 18, 1876, to Miss Lilla A. Bowlby, of Plymouth; their residence is on Trux street.

LOVELAND, G. W., farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in New Haven, Ohio, in 1832; has always lived on the farm there until 1861, when he bought a part of what was then the Ammerman farm, which had been settled and improved for many years, he making the present improvements in the shape of buildings; he has perhaps one of the finest residences in the township, and everything around him to make home and life comfortable; he used to teach school in an old schoolhouse that was situated on the northeast corner of his farm; there was an old house and barn on the place when Mr. L. came here; five or six years after he moved here, he built his present handsome buildings. Mr. Loveland has served three years as Township Treasurer, and one term as Township Trustee; he is a man who well deserves the position which he holds in society. Was married in 1857 to Miss Delila H. Parker, daughter of Samuel Parker, Esq.; they have two children—Jessie Eugenia, born Aug. 18, 1861, and Polly, born Feb. 17, 1878.

McDONOUGH, ROBERT, Jr., furniture and undertaking, Plymouth; he was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio; May 1, 1879, he bought out the firm of Kaylor & Sweet, furniture dealers; Mr. McDonough has one of the best selections of furniture, etc., to be found in town, and, although one of the youngest firms in town, yet he has a fine prospect before him, and tries to gain the confidence of the public. February 7, 1879, he was married to Miss Bell Hoffman, of Plymouth. Mr. McDonough's father, Robert, Sr., was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1811; when but 9 years of age, he came, with his parents, to Millersburg, Ohio, where they remained until he was 18 years of age; thence he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1832, when he came to Plymouth, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 17, 1873, he having been a resident of Plymouth forty-one years, consequently one of the earliest settlers in the town. Mr. McDonough was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, and, at the age of 23, he united with the Presbyterian Church; was engaged in the mercantile business thirty-eight years, and the two last years of his life he was in the banking business, with general favor and success, as had been shown him by the confidence of the business and farming community; in respect to his memory, all the business houses were closed, appropriately draped in mourning.

NIMMONS, E. H., farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Plymouth Township in 1846; his parents came from Binghamton, N. Y., to Plymouth at a very early day; his father died in April, 1857; his mother now lives in town. Mr. Nimmons bought his present farm in 1872; has always lived within one and one-half miles of Plymouth till he came to his present farm. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, 191st O. V. I., where he served till he was discharged, which was on Aug. 27, 1865, at Winchester, Va.; he went out under Thomas Kinney, as Captain. Was married in January, 1870, to Miss Brumback, of Plymouth; they have four children, two boys and two girls—James K., born Dec. 21, 1870; Frank, born Jan. 9, 1872; Edessa, born July 2, 1874; Mary E., born July 19, 1876. Mr. Nimmons has a nice farm and a very pleasant home, only three miles south of Plymouth, on the Shelby road.

PARKER, HURON M, merchant, Plymouth; was born in West Haven, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1845; in 1857 the family came to Plymouth; he learned the wagon and carriage trade of his father, and has since been in other branches of business; has been connected with the dry-goods trade of Plymouth for several years; on July 17, 1875, he opened his present business, which comprises dry goods, notions, and in fact everything pertaining to a first-class establishment. Mr. Parker is regarded as one of Plymouth's reliable men; is on the north side of the public square.

PARKER, SAMUEL, proprietor carriage and wagon factory, Plymouth; was born in Meriden, Conn., in 1803; in 1833, he came to New Haven, Ohio, and opened up a wagon and carriage shop, having learned the trade in 1821. In 1857, moved to Plymouth, and there carried on the above-named business. Mr. Parker is one of the successful business men of his day, and is counted as one of the best of citizens. He has been a stanch member and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church here for over thirty-nine years, having become a member in March, 1840. Mr. Parker has raised a family of children that he may well feel proud of, as they are all industrious, hard-working and honorable citizens. About nine years ago, Mr. Parker turned his business over to his son, Samuel R.

PARKER, SAMUEL R., carriage and wagon manufacturer, Plymouth; was born Jan. 24, 1848, in New Haven, Huron Co.; he came to Plymouth with the family in 1857; he learned his trade and business of his father: he took great pains while learning it, and fully understands it in all of its branches, besides being the largest and best establishment in town; he keeps constantly on hand other and cheaper work from the large factories in the cities, and can accommodate his patrons with all the popular styles and prices; his own work recommends itself wherever used. He is regarded by his many friends and patrons as a reliable and good business man, and as a successor to his father will do credit to the business which he represents. Warehouse and shops corner of Plymouth and High streets.

PACKER, J. H., school teacher, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; was born in 1847, in the State of Pennsylvania; in 1849, the family came to Ohio; he lived on the old homestead, on the Bucyrus road near the B. & O. R. R., in Plymouth Township, till he was about 8 years old, when he went to Shelby, where he attended school for several years, after which he attended the Savannah Academy for a period of four years, when he entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in 1871; soon after graduating, he was engaged by the School Board of Galion as Principal of the high schools of the town, which position he held for two years, when his health failing made it necessary for him to seek outdoor exercise, and he came back to Plymouth Township, and in the spring of 1876 purchased his present farm, about one mile south of Plymouth, on the Bucyrus road. He is a member of the Township School Board, and a good and efficient

member of the Presbyterian Church in Plymouth. Mr. Packer is a thorough-going business man, and has one of the finest farms in Plymouth Township, and as a farmer is a success, as also a successful school teacher. He was married in 1872, to Miss Mary L. Ammerman; they have one child, Mildred E., born in January, 1875.

RALSTON, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in January, 1799; came to Richland Co. April 13, 1814; he lived twenty years in the vicinity of Ashland; in 1834 he removed to his present farm about three miles west of Plymouth; there was but little improvement on the farm when he came here, and by hard and honest labor he has succeeded in making for himself a fine farm and a pleasant home; Mr. Ralston is perhaps the oldest settler in the township now living, having been in the county over sixty-five years; he has never been out of the county since he moved here, more than four weeks at a time; he has lived through the "pioneer" days, and fully understands the term "pioneer;" they first settled in Montgomery Township; there were but seven other families in the township when they moved in; the first thing that they could get money for was "ginseng"; about 1819 they began to find a cash market for their corn by selling it to distilleries that had come into the county; they paid from 20 to 25 cents per bushel for it; Mr. Ralston at one time sold 160 bushels of wheat at 3 shillings per bushel, and waited a year for his pay, to get the cash for it; they used to trade wheat, rye and corn to the distilleries for whisky, and then trade whisky for other merchandise at the lakes, and sometimes got money enough out of it to pay their taxes with; they were not high, only about $2; they could realize about 50 cents for wheat in trade; had to go to Knox Co. to mill, on horseback; he did the milling in this way for twelve of the family; usually took five days to go and come; they came soon after the war, and were compelled to move into a little log cabin about thirteen feet square, with no chimney or chamber; the first coffin that was made in the neighborhood Mr. Ralston's father helped make; they split a walnut log, hewed and planed it, and made a box, which they thought was pretty nice; he well remembered old Johnny Appleseed; he had a nursery near where Mr. Ralston lived. Mr. R. was married first in 1824, to Miss Murray; they had two children; she died in the spring of 1827; he was married again in December, 1828, to Miss Lincoln; they have eight children now living—one son in Tennessee, one in Texas, one in Illinois, and one in West Virginia; one son was accidentally killed in Montana Territory; he was Sheriff of the county where he lived, and went out to quell a riot, and was shot by mistake; one daughter in Indiana, and two in Richland County. The first salt they got he and a neighbor took maple sugar in sacks and went down to Huron, following an Indian trail down the river, and traded it for salt and carried it home, nearly fifty miles; there were no houses till they reached what is now called Milan.

REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; was born Jan. 26, 1820; at an early day the family lived near Mansfield; the country was very wild, and the woods full of game, such as deer, turkeys, bears and wild hogs; they moved near where the town of Shiloh now is; Mr. Reynolds remembers well when the land that Shiloh now stands on was an entire wilderness, and the brush and timber were so thick that they could scarcely see through it, and the wolves would make night hideous with their deafening howls; he first moved to Plymouth in 1854; his first purchase of real estate was in Ripley Township, Huron Co.; he bought 50 acres at $8 per acre; he now has a very fine farm and residence only three-fourths of a mile south of the town, which makes it a desirable location, both as to church and school privileges. He was married in 1834 to Miss Sarah Jane De Witt, of Huron Co., Ohio; they have five children now living. Mr Reynolds is one of the solid men of the township, and has been a member of the M. E. Church in town for fourteen years; their children are all grown up, and they are a fine and respectable family. When Mr. Reynolds first started out for himself, it was with his ax, to cut and split rails, and thus got a start in this world by hard and honest labor. His son, W. G., now lives about two miles south of his father's, and has a nice little home of 25 acres, all well improved. In 1876, he was married to a Miss Parsel, of Plymouth Township; they have one child—William Orrin, born June, 1879.

ROGERS, WELLS, boot and shoe dealer, Plymouth; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y.; came to Ohio in 1832; moved to Plymouth in 1851, and opened a grocery store and continued in this business till 1863, when he retired for a short time. In 1864, he enlisted and commanded Co. H, 163d O. N. G., and did service under Gen. Butler, in and around City Point and Petersburg; in the fall of 1864, he returned home, and the following year engaged in the boot and shoe business, and has remained in it to the present time. He has occupied nearly all offices of trust in the gift of the people, from Mayor to Councilman, and has been a member of the School Board for more than twelve years, and perhaps has done as much toward making the schools of the town what they are as any other man in Plymouth. He was married first in 1854, to Miss Braven, who, a few years after, died, when he married for his second wife a Miss Day, in 1862, daughter of Esq. B. F. Day, of Plymouth; they have four children—Hattie, born in 1855; Mack, born in 1859; May, born in 1867; Nellie, born in 1877. Mr. Rogers' store is situated on the north side of the public square. He is regarded as a good, reliable and thorough-going business man.

RUCKMAN, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1811. The family came to Plymouth Township in 1817, and entered three quarter-sections of land under the dollar and a half per acre act; there were only one or two other families in the township when they moved here. The Indians were very numerous, and used to camp near where they now live. He tells a story of a squaw who came to the house one very cold day to warm herself, and had her "pappoose" tied to a board. As she came into the house, she left it standing up against the house, out of doors, in the cold and snow, and an old sow that belonged to Mr. Ruckman came along and rooted it over, and was in the act of making a dinner of the pappoose, when the old squaw heard a noise and went out in time to rescue her little one. He tells about

going to Coal Creek to mill, some thirty miles distant, where they had a water mill; they would have to go on horseback, and would take two days for the trip; they had their horses trained so they would carry a sack of corn on their backs through the woods and not brush it off. There wasn't an acre cleared between his house and town, and he remembers well when Plymouth was first laid out for a town. He owns a part of the old homestead. His father was the first to propose to establish a Baptist society, and the first meetings were held in what is now Auburn Township; the society was organized about 1820, and the Presbyterian Church was built near their land; built of logs; the following lines were found tacked up on the church-door:

"Rusty-looking church, without any steeple;
Money-catching priest and a scurvey sett of people."

At one time, when the people of Plymouth wanted guide-boards, the Supervisor put up some rather rude-looking ones in town, and the citizens thought they would better the first ones, and they therefore put up a new set; John Webber came along and saw the boards, and went into a store and wrote these lines and put them on the "guide-boards:"

"If finger-boards direct the way
To hell or Tartaris,
Oh, great God, we all must say,
'Twill go hard with *Paris*."

Mr. Ruckman has lived and grown up with the country, so to speak. Was married, Nov. 28, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Young; they have ten children—Alzina, born July 29, 1842; Peter, Feb. 20, 1844; Josephine, April 25, 1846; Lavinia, Nov. 8, 1848; Dolisca, Aug. 27, 1850; Emma, Dec. 3, 1852; Laura, March 26, 1855; Benton H., Aug. 21, 1857; Ethan A., Dec. 13, 1859; Nora P., Jan. 31, 1862; they have lost three children, as follows: Alzina, died July 9, 1850; Dora, April 14, 1866; Laura, Dec. 21, 1877. Mr. Ruckman and his family are well known throughout the country, and they have all seen as hard times in their day as any one; he now lives to enjoy his fine farm and pleasant home. The farm was in Auburn Township, but now, since the change of boundaries, is in Plymouth Township.

SEILER, M. K., harness-maker, Plymouth; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1842; the family came to Ohio when Mr. S. was quite young; he received his education at Plymouth; in 1858, commenced to learn his trade. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 32d O. V. I.; he remained in this company till September, 1864, and participated in the following battles: Green Briar, W. Va., Alleghany Mountains, McDowell and Cross Keys, after which they returned to Winchester, Va., thence to Harper's Ferry, where they were captured on Sept. 15, 1862. (See history of the regiment.) Mr. Seiler endured many privations and hardships incident to war, and was a brave and valiant soldier; on their return up the Mississippi River, they had orders not to stop at Ft. Pillow, or they would all suffer the same fate as did the brave boys who were there; he was with Sherman's army during the battles and siege of Atlanta, he receiving a shot in the shoulder which laid him up for a time; after his discharge, he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he worked in the Government harness-shop till June, 1865, when he returned to Richland Co., where he has lived ever since, and to-day is numbered as one of the business men of the town, and his work gives satisfaction wherever used. June 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Clara E. Hull; they have three children—Charles, born Dec. 6, 1869; Ross, Feb. 23, 1876; Grace, Feb. 25, 1878.

SCHEAFFER, J. E., Plymouth; was born in Pennsylvania in 1845. April 13, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 1st Penn. Battery; there remained until Aug. 21, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Green Briar, W. Va., and Bull Run, where he was wounded on the 30th day of August, 1862; then he returned to Pennsylvania, and, in 1864, started West; in September, 1864, he hired to the Government to pack provisions, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan., where he traveled all through the territory and crossed the Rocky Mountains twice; was in Salt Lake City for ten days; in February, 1867, he returned to Pennsylvania; in December of the same year, he went to Crestline, Ohio. Was married, Dec. 22, 1868, to Miss Clara McKean, of Leesville, Ohio, whence he moved to Plymouth, Ohio, and began to work at his trade, manufacturing harness, saddles, etc., where he now lives, and is regarded by his numerous friends and patrons as a reliable and worthy man; they have two children—Frederick, born Sept. 29, 1869; Cora May, Aug. 10, 1873. Mr. A. McKean is a harness-maker with Mr. Scheaffer.

SHOUP, JOHN J., farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Pennsylvania in 1844; he has always lived at home and has helped to make the farm what it is to-day. Was married, Oct. 3, 1871, to Miss Adaline Miller, of Cass Township; they have one child—Martha J., born Sept. 2, 1873. His father, John Shoup, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., within nine miles of Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 31, 1812; was raised on the farm till about 14 years of age; he then commenced to learn the carpenter's trade; in June, 1833, came to Richland Co., where he remained two years, and returned to Pennsylvania; in 1845, moved back and located near his present farm, and, about one year after, he bought his farm; the old log house still stands there that was built nearly fifty years ago; the land was wild and very wet; his corn-field is now where what was known as the "big marsh," and used to be considered worthless. They have quite a curiosity in the shape of a dirk-knife, which they found in a limb of a large tree, about seventy feet from the ground; they cut it down for rails, and, on trimming it up, they cut the limb and split it, and there lay the dirk-knife inside of the limb, and how it came there is a mystery yet unsolved, as the limb had the appearance of being nearly solid. They have a very productive farm; have raised eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and thirty-six bushels of wheat to the acre. Was married, Nov. 16, 1837, to Miss Logue; they had ten children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Shoup remembers well when the old log court house and jail was standing in Mansfield, and when they held court in it; his family all live with and around him; they moved from Pennsylvania in wagons; were three weeks coming through; his farm is five miles south of Plymouth and is as fine and productive a farm as there is in the township.

SMITH, S. S., DR., manufacturer of Dr. Smith's King of Cure; was born in Canada Dec. 12, 1822; the

Doctor came to Ohio in 1850, and to Plymouth in August, 1864; commenced the study of medicine when quite young, and in 1861 commenced the practice; he has read a great many medical works, and is pretty well posted in medicine of both schools, having spent many years in the study of each, and finally settled down on Homœopathy; he attended the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862–63, since which time he has been following his profession; at the commencement of his practice, he found the need of a reliable agent to act upon the secretions, and not finding it in the general catalogue, he began to study up a remedy. As a result of his years of study and practice, has succeeded in placing before the public and profession his "King of Cure," which is well known where the Doctor has been making and prescribing it to his patients, improving and testing its merits for over ten years before putting it into market, except within the bounds of his practice, where it has won for itself a reputation at home never before equaled by any other remedy, as is shown by the thousands of testimonials which it has received. The Doctor is well known throughout the community, and has been very successful.

SYKES, W. H., Dr., physician and surgeon, Plymouth; he was born in June, 1836, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and was raised a farmer; the family moved West when the Doctor was quite young, landing in Huron Co., Ohio. In 1857, he attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1858; after practicing some eight years, he again took another college course, this time at the Cleveland Medical College, and received again the degree of M. D. In 1865, the Doctor came to Plymouth and has practiced medicine here ever since, and, it is safe to say, with marked success, he being well known throughout the country as a good and reliable physician, and the only one in town who makes a specialty of surgery, consequently he gets the graater portion of this branch of the profession. He was Assistant Surgeon in the 166th O. N. G.; was in the hospital service for a long time. In 1860, he became a member of the Delamater Medical Society, and, in 1870, of the Ohio State Medical Society; also, in 1874, of the American Medical Society. Was married first Sept. 30, 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Stewart, of Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y.; they had three children—Ellen Ida, born June 18, 1863; Royal D., June 9, 1866; William S., March 15, 1876. Oct. 10, 1876, Mrs. Sykes died. Jan. 12, 1878, the Doctor was married to Miss Eliza Bevier, of Plymouth.

TRANGER, SAMUEL H., Sr. (deceased); he was born on the west bank of the Delaware River, forty miles north by northeast of Philadelphia, Penn., on Oct. 2, 1795; he was raised a farmer, and fully understood it in all its branches, as his prosperity and after-life would indicate; in his youthful days, all farmers of that vicinity did all their marketing and trading at that city; he always did a great deal of teaming to Philadelphia with four, and sometimes a six-horse team. In 1825, he was married to Miss Susannah Maust, with whom he lived happily for a period of more than fifty-four years; but in May, 1879, she was called from his side by death, at the advanced age of 80 years 3 months and 2 days, preceding him to the grave a little over five months; on Nov. 7, 1879, he was called to the spirit-world at the age of 84 years 1 month and 5 days; he said he was ready: he had no regrets; he had done all the good he could, and was ready to go to the Father. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Trauger five sons and four daughters; two of the latter died in early life; the remaining seven children were present and cared for them in their last affliction and death; they lie side by side in Green Lawn Cemetery. In 1835, he and a cousin went West to buy land; his cousin bought near Toledo, but Mr. Trauger returned and bought in Plymouth Township, three miles southwest of the village, of Col. Woolf, the best quarter-section of land in the vicinity; it was all heavy forest. In April, 1836, he moved his family of nine persons, by wagon, from the place of his birth, over bad roads, swamps, rivers, hills and mountains, about 600 miles by the route traveled, to the farm on which he resided for forty-three years; he then in May erected his first cabin, near the "big spring;" the neighbors all worked till the house was ready to be occupied, and then for about twenty years the destruction of timber went on; it was the heaviest-timbered land in this vicinity; there was one poplar-tree from which was sawed 13,000 feet of lumber, by accurate measurement of the owner of saw-mill; the largest oak-tree measured twenty-two feet around at eight feet above the ground, and was fifty feet without a knot or limb, and many other trees nearly as large. This farm is one of the best in the State, having been awarded the first premium at three different contests for the best farms in Richland Co., in the years 1853–55. He was an experienced farmer; he raised a field of 8 acres of wheat that averaged 64¼ bushels to the acre, and has produced over 100 bushels of corn to the acre. In the forty-three years he lived on the aforesaid farm, he lived well, and contributed liberally to many charitable institutions, and the poor never failed to be noticed by him; every Thanksgiving Day he donated a grist of flour to them; he also gave much to churches; at one donation, about thirty years ago, he gave $600, which, with the other subscriptions to the same church, amounted to over $1,000 for the building of this church; besides all his liberal donations to charitable purposes, he distributed over $20,000 among his children. He was the first to be called, out of a family of six, two older and three younger than he—the oldest being 89. When young, he was a very prominent man in the community; at the age of 21, was chosen Chaplain of a militia company, which commission he held till he moved to Ohio. In his death the community sustained a great loss. He was a good citizen—honest as the day was long; was a kind neighbor; obliging, friendly, warm-hearted and true; every one who knew him esteemed him.

TRAUGER, SAMUEL, Jr., manufacturer of agricultural implements, Plymouth; was born near Philadelphia, Penn., on the 26th day of February, 1832. In April, 1836, he, with his father's family, came to Ohio, the whole distance about six hundred miles, by wagons, and settled on a farm three miles southwest of Plymouth. When 18 years of age, he began for himself by teaching school in the winter and carpen-

tering in the summer. This mode of life he continued for seven years in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. In the spring of 1855, he bought of the Government 310 acres of land in Boone Co., Iowa, about twenty miles from the capital of the State. Mr. Tranger then returned to Ohio and taught school the following winter, and in June he started for Lake Superior, but at Detroit, Mich., he learned unfavorable news which changed his course, and he there took a boat for Chicago; he afterward went to Iowa and was engaged in various business. In May, 1860, he in company with forty others outfitted near Des Moines, Iowa, and traveled by wagon to what was then called Pike's Peak gold regions, a distance of about eight hundred miles, camping on the plains at night and doing their own cooking. They arrived at Denver, Colo., June 20. He and twenty others went on an exploring trip about eighty miles into the mountains, passing among and through the snow drifts larger than houses, crossing the range at Long's Peak, from which a magnificent view was had of mountains, valleys, plains, groves and cities, for a distance of more than a hundred miles. In the mines every foot of paying ground was claimed and held at fabulous prices. After searching a month for something that would pay, he and others purchased ranch claims in the valley and bought stock of emigrants and at the auctions in Denver, and drove it from the ranch to the mines; they pastured the year round, cattle getting fat in the winter; snow never lies on the ground more than two days at a time until there will be places where stock can graze again. While snow is on the ground, the stock have to live on "sage-wood" bushes and brush along the creeks. They also marketed hay and vegetables in the mines. While there, he descended a shaft where quartz was being mined, wishing to see one of the miners that was 125 feet under the ground. It appeared to him as though he had climbed a thousand feet and causes an unpleasant feeling to go into these places. Yet thousands go deeper every day. The mines in this country are mostly quartz mines. There being but little rainfall, and the main dependence for moisture is snow, which falls in the spring; people have to irrigate their land to raise crops. It consists of digging long ditches from the streams that come out of the mountains. In the spring of 1864, Indian troubles having begun, Mr. Trauger returned home. In 1865, he purchased 150 acres of land on the New Haven Prairie, intending to raise stock, but the war closed at that time and prices of stock declined. Then he, in company with a brother and S. B. Day, now of Mansfield, bought the "Plymouth Foundry and Machine Shops." After running them successfully for more than a year, they sold out to parties who moved the shops away. Then a joint stock company was organized, with a capital of $10,000, and built a new foundry; he being a Director, Treasurer, and a member of the executive committee. After two years, he sold out his stock and retired from the company. He then made a trip to Iowa and sold his lands at about $10 per acre; also sold 200 acres in Crawford Co., Iowa, that he and his brother had taken on a debt. In 1872, he engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, and has built up a prosperous and increasing business. He was married May 13, 1875, to Miss Sarah E. Hutchinson, of Plymouth Township; they have one child, Grace Ann, born Feb. 8, 1878.

TRAUGER, HENRY, farmer; was born April 25, 1829, in Pennsylvania; the family came to Plymouth Township in 1836, and purchased the farm that he now owns. In 1853, Mr. Trauger took a trip to California, Panama, and many other places of interest; has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and, as a consequence, is a well-informed man; his trip to the Isthmus, etc., took him a period of six months; when he returned he lived six years in Iowa, going there in the fall of 1854, as a farmer, and various other trades; run a thrashing machine for several years; in 1860, came back to the old homestead and has there remained ever since, buying the old farm of his father. Mr. Trauger raises a large amount of grain, and keeps a fine lot of stock; theirs used to be the "premium" farm of the county. Was married Sept. 28, 1876, to Miss Stoutnour, of Mansfield; they have one child, a little girl.

WAITE, T. D., blacksmith and agricultural implement dealer, Plymouth; residence, warehouse and shop on Sundusky street; was born in South Wellingham, Lincolnshire, England, April 11, 1825. A brother of his, Mr. William Waite, came to Plymouth in 1853, their being six children in the family; their father, Thomas Waite, together with Mrs. Waite, and the balance of the children, came the following year, 1854, and all located in Plymouth and vicinity. The following are the names of the families and their occupation: William, a farmer; T. D., blacksmith and implement dealer; John, carpenter; Charles, carpenter; Sarah, the only daughter, married William Loffland; George, butcher, at Shelby. The old folks are still living in New Haven Township; they follow farming; three of the boys, John, Charley and George, were in the army; John enlisted in Co. H, 163d O. N. G.; Charley enlisted in the spring of 1861, in Co. D, 32d O. V. I.; George was in the 11th O. V. C., and was all through the Western States and Territories, where he hoped to fight Indians and doing scout duty. Mr. T. D. Waite, the subject of this sketch, learned the blacksmith trade of his father and older brother, when quite a small boy, and has worked at his trade for twenty-five years, and it is safe to say that he is one of the best in the country, as he fully understands it in all branches; in the spring of 1879, he added a full line of agricultural implements to his shop, consisting of wagons, carriages, sleighs and all kinds of farming implements, and the business has been very satisfactory to him; he being well-known as a reliable man in every way, and people have confidence in him. Was married, in 1872, to Miss E. Ladow, of Auburn Township, Crawford Co.; they have one child—Jesse, born November, 1865.

WEBBER, FRED. H., farmer; P. O. Plymouth; he was born Dec. 29, 1853; was raised and always lived at home on the farm; the balance of the family have all left, and leaves him at home to take care of his mother, who is quite an old lady, and to look after the interests of the farm. He was married in 1876 to Miss Harriet Kirkpatrick, of Plymouth Township; they have one little boy—Frank, born in 1877. Mr. Webber now owns the old farm where they live, it being the old

homestead. His father, Mr. David B. Webber, was born in the State of Maine in 1800; came to Plymouth Township in 1817; the family located south of Plymouth about two miles; the county was but thinly settled at that time, and they were numbered among the pioneers of Richland Co., and have passed through all the hardships, privations, etc., incident to pioneer life and a new and unimproved country; he has always been a farmer and a highly respected citizen. He was married in 1824 to Miss Lucy Conkling, of Plymouth Township; in 1837, they moved to their present farm, now owned by their son, Fred H., about three miles southwest of Plymouth; when they came on to it, it was a dense forest, and, by hard and faithful labor, he succeeded in making one of the finest farms in the Township, and a very pleasant home. There were thirteen children in their family, and they are scattered from Plymouth to California; one son, Mr. M. Webber, is Postmaster at Plymouth, and another, Mr. T. J. Webber, druggist, in the same building. Mr. Webber died Nov. 5, 1874. Mrs. Webber is living at home with her son as above mentioned; they have everything around them to make home pleasant and comfortable.

WESTFALL, HANEY, was born in Beverly, W. Va. May 27, 1796; in his early youth, he came West to Lancaster, Ohio, to live with his uncle, David Pugh, and with him served an apprenticeship at the tanning business; upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he enlisted in Capt. Housker's company, Ohio militia, and served until the close of the war; after the close of the war, he came to Mansfield and worked in the tan-yard of his uncle, John Pugh, which was located just north of where the European Hotel now stands. He afterward removed to Plymouth, then known as Paris, and engaged in the tanning business there for a number of years. He was married there to Hannah Concklin, who now resides with her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Gibbs, at Toledo; he died Aug. 25, 1869, on his farm, one-half mile west of Plymouth. Mr. Westfall was a man of sterling integrity and most exemplary habits, and honest and upright in all his business relations. Politically, he was a Democrat of the old Jackson kind, but, during the late civil war, differed from his old party on the question of the conduct of the war, but returned to the party at the close of the war and died in the political faith in which he was reared; at the time of his death, he was a member of the Lutheran Church at Plymouth; he was a warm and intimate friend all his life of Father John Wiler and very seldom came to Mansfield without calling on his old friend. He left one son, Jacob Westfall, who resides on the old farm, and four daughters, all of whom are married and now living and located as follows: Mrs. Starr and Mrs. D. W. Gibbs at Toledo; Mrs. Nimmons at Butler, Ind., and Mrs. Whitehead at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Westfall always took great pride in the growth and prosperity of the city of Mansfield; the following taken from the fly-leaf of his family Bible was penned by him a few years before his death and just at the close of the war of the rebellion, viz.: "I love my family and this Holy Book first, and my beloved Government of the United States second; I hope to stand by her as long as I live; I hope she will come out of her present trouble in triumph, and the Stars and Stripes wave over every foot of her territory, and that this blamed and wicked *rebelling* shall be put down never to rise again. May 1, 1864. H. WESTFALL."

WOLF, M. L., miller, Plymouth; he was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, near Haysville, in 1854; he learned the trade when a very small boy; he commenced when he had to stand on a half-bushel measure to pack flour in a barrel; he came to Plymouth with his father, something over four years ago, and he and his father are counted as good men at their business as there is in the country, and their large business shows them to be men who thoroughly understand milling in all its branches. He was married in 1873 to Miss Messamore, of Wyandot Co.; they have two children—Florence Lulu, born Sept. 2, 1874; Charley, Sept. 20, 1879.

WOLF, HENRY, proprietor flouring mills, Plymouth; he was born in York Co., Penn., near Little York, in 1831; came to Ohio in the spring of 1849; he learned the trade of milling, near Haysville, Ashland Co., Nov. 1, 1875; he came to Plymouth, and first purchased and conducted a hotel in town, and, in April, 1876, he bought the mill; it has four run of stones, and his mills are known throughout the community as turning out the best of flour; the mill has been built nearly fifty years, and is perhaps one of the oldest mills in the county; it has been rebuilt and remodeled, and does not look like the same old mill. Mr. Wolf was married in 1851, to Miss Carpenter, of Ashland Co.; they have three children—M. L., born in 1854; Barbara, in 1856.

WOLF, WILLIAM H., engineer and miller, Plymouth; he was born in 1858, and has always been in the mill with his father, and has learned the business, from engineering to milling, and is a steady, industrious young man.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

BAILEY, JAMES H., farmer; P. O. Corsica; was born near Shelby, in this county, on July 4, 1830; his father removed from Adams Co., Penn., to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1819, and thence to this county in 1826, and, with his sons and other pioneers, aided in clearing up the forest and making old Richland what it now is. James H., when quite young, had earned enough by hard labor to purchase 76 acres near his father's farm, which he improved, and after the death of his father, in 1869, bought the old homestead; in 1871, he sold both farms

and paid $12,570 for the elegant farm of 229 acres on which he now resides in Sandusky Township. His improvements on the farm have made it one of the best in the township, and he is acknowledged to be one of our most successful farmers. He was married April 6, 1865, to Miss Amanda, daughter of the late John Root, who then lived on the farm adjoining the one now occupied by Mr. Baily. Mr. Root died Oct. 21, 1869.

BAKER, EMMAUS, farmer; P. O. Corsica; was born on the farm where he now resides in Sandusky Township, on Jan. 30, 1822; his father, Joseph Baker, was born in Vermont in 1789; removed to this county in 1820, and died in 1833. Emmaus and his brothers were among the pioneers who assisted in clearing up the forests, and converting the wilderness into fertile fields; he owns the old homestead, embracing 160 acres of well-improved land, and is well fixed for enjoying life. He was married in 1847 to Matilda, daughter of James Dunlap, of Morrow Co.; she died in 1862. On March 12, 1863, he was married to his present wife, Amanda, daughter of the late Daniel Logan.

BENNETT, MARCUS W., farmer; was born in Canada West on July 11, 1817, and came to this county in 1838, settled in the vicinity of Blooming Grove Village. Was married May 20, 1841, to Miss Mary Maranda, daughter of the late Tryan Harding, and has continued to reside in the same neighborhood ever since. Tryan Harding was one of the sons of Amos Harding, who removed from Susquehanna Co., Penn., to this county in 1819, and the family were among the pioneers who took an active part in clearing up the forest and making Richland Co. what it now is—one of the best agricultural counties in the State.

BOOKWALTER, JOHN, JR. (deceased). He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1826; came to Ohio in 1835. Was married Aug. 30, 1849, to Abigail M. Crothswaite, who was born March 24, 1823; they had the following family: Alexander, born July 6, 1850; Elvira, born May 26, 1852; John, born Dec. 12, 1853; Samuel T. and Washington S., born Sept. 14, 1859; Leroy F., born Nov. 26, 1862; Eva May, born May 6, 1868. John, Jr., died Sept. 17, 1872; Samuel T. died Oct. 2, 1855. John Bookwalter came to Sandusky Township in 1865; resided here till his death. Alexander is engaged in the study of law with James Colter; Elvira married Wm. Sherry; Mrs. Bookwalter resides with her children on the home farm in this township.

CASSEL, JOHN, P. O. Crestline; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1815, and removed to the vicinity of Ontario, in this county, in 1833, and from thence to the farm on which he now resides in Sandusky Township, in 1843; the improvements on his land at that time consisted of a cabin house, log barn, and about 15 acres partly cleared. He has since, by industry and perseverance, made it one of the best improved farms in the country, with an orchard of choice fruit, fine buildings, etc.; it is thought he raises the best horses and pigs in the county; the old gentleman says he has all of this world's goods he needs, and feels thankful that God has blessed him and his family; he has raised ten children, nine of whom are married and doing well, and has twenty-three grandchildren.

CATON, ANDREW T., farmer; was born in Sandusky Township, this county, Oct. 17, 1844, and was married to Martha J., daughter of Philip Corman, of the same township, on Dec. 25, 1865; Mr. Caton has resided all his life in this county, and for the last six years has been the only Justice of the Peace in Sandusky Township, and one of the leading citizens of that part of the county.

COOK, SILAS, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Richland Co., on Feb. 19, 1821; his father, Hiram Cook, was the proprietor of Ontario, and owned considerable land around the village. In 1846, Silas became a volunteer in the war with Mexico, being a member of Co. A, commanded by Capt. McLaughlin, of Mansfield. At the close of the war, he returned to this county, and was married on Jan. 2, 1848, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late John H. Evans, of Ontario. He afterward owned, improved and sold one farm in Wyandot Co.; his father at Ontario, two in Crawford Co., and was six months in California; he now owns and occupies 125 acres of excellent land, well improved, in Sandusky Township, where he is well fixed for living in comfort, having by his untiring energy succeeded in clearing up the forest and making it "blossom as the rose."

CRISPIN, STEPHEN, farmer; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, on Dec. 24, 1818, and removed with his father, Silas Crispin, to the vicinity of his present residence in 1837. He was married in 1838, to Miss Lona, daughter of the late Levi Logan, who then lived on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Crispin in Sandusky Township; Mr. Logan was one of the early settlers, and died in October, 1845, at the age of 75 years; Mr. Crispin's father was born in New Jersey, near Philadelphia in 1788; removed to Washington Co., Penn., in 1806, thence to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1815. His grandfather came from England with Wm. Penn in 1682; the family were among the early pioneers, who, by their energy and perseverance, aided their comrades in clearing up the forest and making the country the best land in the world.

FLOWERS, WILLIAM (deceased); he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1796; married Aug. 1, 1819, to Fanny Leiter, who was born in Perry Co., Penn., Nov. 14, 1800; they had the following family: Catherine, born May 12, 1820; Frances, Jan. 23, 1822; Elizabeth, May 31, 1824; Susan, April 22, 1826; Sarah, Feb. 20, 1828; Anna, March 15, 1829; John, Oct. 10, 1831; Mary, March 31, 1834; William, July 27, 1836; Barbara, Dec. 3, 1838; Samuel, Feb. 2, 1841; Jacob, Nov. 2, 1845; the following are deceased: William, died Sept. 29, 1878; Frances, Feb. 3, 1874; Catherine, March 18, 1821; Elizabeth, July 9, 1825; Susan, 1871; Sarah, Sept. 29, 1874; Barbara, Nov. 29, 1879; Jacob was married Nov. 15, 1866, to Mary E. Helfrich, who was born Dec. 14, 1847, in Newcastle, Springfield Township; they reside in Sandusky Township.

JOHNSON, TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Madison Township, in 1843; married in

1868, to Eleanor M. Cole, who was born in Fredericktown, Knox Co., in 1847; they have the following family: Norton T., born June 4, 1869; Laverne, March 2, 1871; Johnson L., July 15, 1874; Oro Viola, Jan 14, 1878. Mr. Taylor came to Sandusky Township in 1872; he owns a well-improved farm with good buildings; he is one of the active and energetic men of the township. He enlisted in the 3d O. V. C, Co. E; he remained in the service three years and one month, and was honorably discharged.

McCULLY, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born July 3, 1817, on the farm owned by his grandfather, James McDermott, in Mifflin Township, in this county; he had removed from Mercer Co., Penn., and settled upon it about the year 1812; he died there in 1859, aged nearly 100 years. Mr. McCully was married June 9, 1840, to May, daughter of the late Samuel Simpson, of Mifflin Township; she was born March 16, 1819. Mr. McCully removed from Mifflin to Sandusky Township April 3, 1843, where he erected his cabin and commenced clearing the beautiful farm upon which he now lives. He says: "Our first house had but one room, which answered for kitchen, bedroom and parlor—one corner, carpeted, was called the parlor." He began in the woods with 140 acres of land, but by his indomitable energy and industrious habits, he afterward added to his farm till he became the owner of 500 acres of most excellent land, all well improved; he is now one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the county. His children—three sons and one daughter—are all married and living in the immediate vicinity; like their parents, they are much respected by all. In pioneer times, the Indian trail from Greentown to Upper Sandusky passed over the land now owned by Mr. McCully, and a mound, together with many Indian relics, has been found on the premises. Among these is a stone skinning-knife and a red dart. At different places in the vicinity of the mound, the earth had evidently been excavated for lead or something of value to the "red men of the forest."

MILLER, CHARLES, farmer, was born in Union Co., Penn., on Aug. 9, 1815, and removed, with his father, Christian Miller, to Orange Township, then in Richland Co., in 1829. He was married, Sept. 23, 1841, to Miss Mary M., daughter of the late Daniel Riblet, and settled in Sandusky Township in 1853, where he now resides, and is much respected by all who have formed his acquaintance.

MORKEL, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Germany in 1823; came to America when 5 years of age. He was married to Mary Ann Purky, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they had the following family—John F., born Dec. 7, 1853; George A., Sept. 13, 1855; Sarah A., Oct. 29, 1857; Matilda M., Aug. 26, 1859; Anna R., March 12, 1861; Jacob E., Jan. 24, 1864; Mary E., Feb. 7, 1866; Caroline E., Jan. 28, 1868; Leah E., March 22, 1870; Maria M., Dec. 24, 1871; Harriet S., Jan. 26, 1874; Charles E., April 29, 1876. Matilda M., died Sept. 1, 1861. Mr. Morkel came to this township in 1855; he is one of its leading and enterprising citizens.

MORTHLAND, JOHN, farmer, was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, on Jan. 4, 1836, and removed with his father's family to this county in the fall of the same year, settling in the vicinity of his present residence in Sandusky Township. He was married in 1858 to Miss Abby, daughter of Hiram Stevens. Abraham Morthland, the father of John, was born in Adams Co., Penn., on January 17, 1811, removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1830, and to this county in 1836; he not only aided in clearing up the forest, but devoted thirty years of his life as an active minister of the Baptist Church, and died at Shelby in 1876.

PARAMOUR, MORDECAI B., farmer; P. O. Crestline; was born in Springfield Township, in this county, on July 16, 1823; his father, John Paramour, having removed from Jefferson Co., Ohio, about the year 1813, was one of the original pioneers who aided in converting the forests of Springfield Township into beautiful farms; M. B. Paramour, possessing the energy and perseverance which characterized the old settlers, has earned by his own labor and good management the means which have enabled him to own the farm on which he now resides, containing 254 acres of well improved land, from the sale of the products of which he realizes annually about $1,600, and is considered one of the most successful farmers in the county. He was married on Oct. 13, 1849, to Susan R., daughter of Joseph Cox, then living near the village of Shelby; they have raised a large and respectable family of children, and are well fixed for the enjoyment of all the happiness this world can afford.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Crestline; was born on the farm then owned by Gov. Snyder, in Union Co., Penn., on Sept. 15, 1815, and removed to Sandusky Township, in this county, in 1835; he paid $150 for 40 acres in the woods, and commenced clearing off the timber; the next day after his cabin was raised, it was thrown down by a falling tree, but it was soon rebuilt and occupied; he afterward sold his 40 acres, with the improvements he had made upon it, for $350, which enabled him to purchase an unimproved 80-acre tract, in the immediate vicinity, to which he has since added the adjoining 80-acre tract, making a farm of 160 acres, now well improved, and considered one of the best farms in the neighborhood. Mr. Scott was first married to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Daniel Riblet; she was born in 1817, and died June 3, 1858; his second wife, Eliza, daughter of the late John Bookwalter and widow of Samuel Freed, died in 1869. He was married to his present wife, Charity, daughter of Jacob Sprow, and widow of the late David L. Chambers, in March, 1876; she was born July 10, 1828.

SCOTT, JOSIAH, farmer; P. O. Galion; he was born in Sandusky Township May 4, 1843. Married, in 1869, to Mary Brown, who was born in Wayne Co., Ind.; they have the following family: Mary Alice, deceased; Lydia Idella, born June 17, 1871; Katy Ann, May 22, 1873; Sylvia Rosetta, Aug. 13, 1875; William Franklin, Jan. 3, 1878; Cora Elca, Dec. 24, 1879. Mr. Scott enlisted in the late war, in 1861, in the 1st O. Independent Battery; he was engaged during the entire war.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, ANDREW, retired farmer; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 15, 1820; Andrew was the fourth of nine children; Mr. Adams spent his youth on a farm; he came with his parents to Ohio, and did such work as was usual with young men of that day. He was united in matrimony to Miss Ann Zeigler, April 7, 1842; she was born near Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and came with her parents to Blooming Grove Township, Richland Co., about 1817, being among the first settlers of that county; they have had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: William H., farmer, in Plymouth Township; John A., farmer in Plymouth; Sarah M., married to George Souders, farmer, and lives in De Kalb Co., Ind. Mr. Adams started with small means. He helped to clear up a large amount of land in the county, and, by diligence and economy, he has acquired considerable property.

BALLARD, ASA N., A. B., M. D., one of the practicing physicians of Shelby; he was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1842; he spent his younger days on the farm. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 48th O. V. I.; served four years and eight months, being retained six months after the close of the war for garrison duty in Texas, during which long period he missed but few days' duty; he took part in four sieges, ten hard-fought battles, besides many skirmishes, a full share of marching, etc.; the principal engagements were Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, La., Pensacola, Fla., Fort Blakely, and Mobile; he re-enlisted in February, 1864, but, before getting his furlough, was captured in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; marched about two hundred miles to Tyler, Texas, where he, with over three thousand others, were kept for six and a half months almost exclusively on Indian meal and beef diet, in a stockade inclosure, with mother earth for a bed and a Texan sky for a covering; after his release, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in December, 1865, and at once detailed for staff duty, in which capacity he traveled through Texas, but most of the time was Acting Ordnance Officer of the Eastern District of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston; upon arriving at Columbus for final muster-out, May 22, 1866, he was commissioned Captain by brevet. He then attended and taught school alternately until he completed the classical course at the National Normal School, in 1871; for a few years following, he superintended public schools, closing his labors in that direction as Principal of the Eighth Ward, Indianapolis. He married Miss Mary Harrison, of Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1873. While in Indianapolis, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. B. Hurd, but resided in Cincinnati while attending medical lectures, practicing in the Free Dispensary during vacations, until he graduated at Pulte Medical College in 1876; in March of the same year located in Shelby, where he enjoys a good practice.

BARGAHISER, JACOB L., farmer; was born in Richland Co. Nov. 29, 1834; his father, Levi Bargahiser, was born Dec. 5, 1791, in Pennsylvania. When he was 12 years of age, he came to Ohio with Martin Ruffner; he remained in the cabin when Ruffner went to the Zimmer family and was killed by the Indians, of which a full account will be found in another part of this work. He entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 6 in 1815, and about 1818 or 1819 he commenced the first clearing. He was married to Susanna Eshelman, of Licking Co.; they had five children, three of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest; he died Dec. 26, 1868; his wife survived him until May 25, 1878. Jacob was married to Sarah E. Price Sept. 4, 1856; they have seven children—Andrew, Levina D., Lorenzo D. and Susanna, living; Levi, Isaac M. and Frankie are dead. Mr. Bargahiser is a Director of the Buckeye Insurance Company, and is what is termed a solid farmer.

BLOOM, S. S., attorney at law. He was born in Waterford, Juniata Co., Penn., March 11, 1834; he never knew a mother's fostering care, and at her death, quickly following his birth, was moved to his grandfather's family, Mr. John Stambaugh, near Blain, Perry Co., Penn., where he spent his entire youth on the farm. His grandfather dying when he was 19 years of age, he soon came to Shelby, Richland Co., where his father had settled in 1836, but where he died in 1843. He was married to Miss Anna M. Stambaugh, a lady of the same name but not the same family as his grandfather. In March, 1856, moved with her to Shelby; his wife and infant son dying in August, 1857, he was again left alone in the world, but this gloom cast so early upon his life, did not deter him from pursuing the even tenor of his way. In 1859, he was again married to Mrs. Jennie M. Smily, daughter of the late Robert Mickey, with whom he is still living, happy and contented, surrounded by the children which have blessed their union—a son and two daughters. In 1858, Mr. Bloom was elected Mayor of Shelby by the votes of both parties, for, though a Democrat, his party has always been in a large minority in his village and township. He continued to be re-elected until the spring of 1863, when the party lines were closely drawn, and he was defeated for a sixth term by a few votes. During this time he also held the office of township clerk for five years, and Justice of the Peace for three years; in 1863, he was nominated without opposition to the Legislature, and was one of the few who were that year elected upon the Democratic ticket in the county. He served two years in the House of Representatives, with only eighteen Democratic colleagues. In 1865, he was re-elected by a handsome majority. During the two terms he served on the Committee of Agriculture (being then a farmer), and also on the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. During his second term, having been admitted to the bar, he served on the Judiciary Committee; he also raised on his motion a special joint committee on insurance, of which he was made chairman, to which committee all bills relating to insurance were referred. His labors on the last-named committee were untiring, and finally culminated in State supervision of insurance, and soon after, the creation of the present insurance department in

the State government, so fraught with good results to the people of the State. During the war, he was a warm advocate of its vigorous prosecution, and, as a friend of the soldiers, he may well be proud of his record. In 1866, he first introduced House Bill No. 3, to provide a bounty for veteran volunteers, who had not heretofore received a local bounty, and, later in the session, House Bill No. 200, requiring Assessors to make returns of necessitous soldiers' families, and estimate the amount required for their relief. In addition to this, he had a resolution passed for the investigation of the condition of soldiers in the hospitals, and in his own counties he encouraged enlistments by speeches and otherwise. While at Columbus, all business passing through his hands, for soldiers or their families, and at home, in the distribution of relief funds, was performed gratuitously. His entire life throughout the war period bears the record of a true patriot, and of a man who felt the importance of the issues involved in the vexed questions growing out of our internecine conflict. In public life, Mr. Bloom has never shrunk from avowing the moral sentiment which governed his private actions, being a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1864, he was admitted to the bar, and had built up a good and growing practice in the State and United States Courts, until he was again elected to the Legislature, Nov. 11, 1868; he became the founder of the Shelby *Independent News*, which has remained under his editorial control ever since, in connection with his other business. In 1875, he was President of the Democratic District Congressional Convention in Mansfield, and by his skill and ability in managing that body through a two-days turbulent session, won distinction as a presiding officer. In 1877, he was nominated against strong competitors for a third term in the Ohio House of Representatives, a distinction granted to no other candidate in the county for the past fifty years, and subsequently elected by an overwhelming majority, and in January, 1878, took a seat in the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, a body which had the great work before it of completing the codification and consolidation of the laws of Ohio since the organization of the State, of which project he had always been an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. Of his course during this session we find the following, cut from a Columbus paper published at the time, which is all that need be here said on that subject. The writer says:

"If there is one member deserving of more credit for actual labor and industry in pushing forward the business of the House than another, that gentleman is the Hon. S. S. Bloom, of Richland Co. You will always find him occupying his chair, which is just in front of the Speaker's stand, in the front row of seats, generally employed, with pen in hand, busily engaged in writing, and if not, paying the strictest attention to the business before the House. He is among the first of the members who puts in an appearance in the morning, and the last at leaving on an adjournment in the evening; nor does he merely come to be seen and to put in his time reading newspapers or in frivolous conversation, as do too many of the people's representatives. Mr. Bloom, on the contrary, is a worker; he is never idle. He is either engaged in the committee-rooms, or participating in the discussions on the floor. Having been a worker all his life, he has illustrated the injunction, 'Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with all thy might,' and he knows no abatement of energy in the public service. He examines, with scrutiny, every topic of legislation, and is always ready with his strong reasons and sound arguments, to defend or enforce any course of action he has decided on pursuing. He has made the codification of the laws a specialty, and, being a member of the Joint Committee on Consolidated Laws, he has rendered valuable service toward the completion and perfection of this important undertaking. The Democracy of old Richland need not blush to own her representative, for his standing on the floor, in all the elements that go to make up a good legislator, is second to none in the House."

At the close of that session, on June 23, 1879, he had the great satisfaction of seeing his object fully completed, and the Revised Statutes of Ohio became an accomplished fact. During this session and without any effort on his part, he was again nominated for the same position, against strong competitors, who made an active canvass (which public duty forbade him doing). He was again elected for a fourth term, and, upon the assembling of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic minority as their candidate for Speaker, and was at once recognized as the leader of the Democracy in that body. His knowledge of parliamentary law and the rules of the body in which he had so long served, and his knowledge of the new code of Ohio, made his services invaluable to his fellow-members, of which all the members of the House freely availed themselves on all occasions. His candor, earnestness and courteous treatment of all his fellow-members won their united esteem, and, aside from political questions, he wielded, perhaps, more influence than any other member of the House. His enlarged experience and general knowledge of men and things, coupled with a broad and liberal mind, gave him a great influence in shaping legislation, and, as the laws now stand, we doubt whether any other member of the Legislature has more generally stamped the impress of his views upon the laws of the State than has the subject of this sketch. He has still one session to serve of the eight-years service in the House of Representatives of Ohio, of which he has so long been a valuable and honored member.

BRICKLEY, D. V., boot and shoe dealer, and one of Shelby's successful young men; was born in Perry Co., Penn., and spent his youth on a farm. At the age of 21 years he enlisted in Co. F, 208th Penn. V. I. for one year; on his return home, he attended school for some time; in 1868, he went to Buffalo, N. Y.; was there one year, and then went West to Illinois and Missouri, where he remained for three years; he returned to Buffalo and remained two years, being engaged in the grocery business; in 1874, he came to Shelby, and took charge of the shoe store of S. F. Stambaugh; in 1876, he purchased the stock, and has been successful, and purchased the property known as the Davis corner, and for many years occupied by Mr. Lybarger. Mr. Brickley is well and favorably known, and by honesty and fair dealing he has established for himself an enviable reputation.

BRICKER, W. R., M. D., was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1820; his youth was spent on a farm; he read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Jonathan Bricker, of Euphrata, Penn., who moved to Mansfield, where the Doctor finished his course of reading; he then attended the Willoughby Medical School, afterward graduating in the Western Reserve College, of Cleveland, Ohio; he commenced the practice of medicine, September, 1845; he has been eminently successful in his practice; he is a man of sound judgment and close observation, and is regarded by the profession as a good counselor; he has also been identified with the interests of Shelby, and is now President of the First National Bank, and for a number of years Treasurer of the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Shelby. He was married to Miss Esther E. Taylor Dec. 12, 1848, and as a result of their marriage they had four daughters, two of whom are living.

BROWN, DANFORTH, farmer; was born in Brook Co., W. Va., May 7, 1829; his father, James Brown, was born Feb. 19, 1794, and his grandfather, Capt. Oliver Brown, was born in Lexington, Mass., and served with distinction in the war of the Revolution; he was personally acquainted with George Washington; he was in ten different engagements. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the Massachusetts colony; in 1835, James Brown emigrated from Virginia and settled in Plymouth, where he remained for some time and then moved to Shelby, where he kept hotel, and was in the drug business for some time; he was the first partner of the late Thomas Mickey. He was married to Miss Jane McGuire in 1814; they had ten children, five of whom are living. The subject of this notice is a man of force of character; he is an advocate of any measure which will improve the community in any way. He is Township Trustee, and makes an efficient officer. He was married to Miss Emiline Cornwall, of Richland Co., Feb. 6, 1856; they had four children, three of whom are living; they are a happy family.

BRUBAKER, HARRISON, farmer, was born in this county, Oct. 30, 1840, on the old homestead, where he still lives. He spent his youth on the farm. He attended the schools of the district. He enlisted in Co. H, 84th Regiment, O. V. I., for three months. He is an intelligent farmer, social, industrious and reliable. He was married to Miss Mary Wills April 16, 1863; they have four children, one daughter and three sons —Burton D., born Aug. 10, 1865; James, born Aug. 29, 1867; Harry E., born Nov. 9, 1873; daughter, born Dec. 1, 1879. His father, Jacob Brubaker, was born Dec. 16, 1789, in Somerset Co., Penn. He was married to Miss Christina Huffman, June 13, 1816, in Washington Co., Penn. She was born June 5, 1798. He died March 30, 1870; she died May 7, 1872. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are living, and all well to do, showing that they implanted the same industry and economy in the lives of their children which they possessed. He was the first man to cut a stick of timber in what is now the public square of Mansfield, and he helped to build the first cabin there. He was engaged with a surveying party about six weeks in Richland County. He entered the land on which Harrison, his son, now lives, March 16, 1816. When he was with the surveying party, he had no shoes, and as they remained until the weather was cold, he suffered very much. Canton was where the land office was located. The surveying party's headquarters were located there, and when cold weather came they returned there. The night previous to their going, there was a fall of snow several inches deep, through which Mr. Brubaker was compelled to go without any covering for his feet. The first day's travel brought the party to where Olivesburg now stands, where there was an Indian camp. The party remained over night. The chief, seeing that Mr. Brubaker had no covering for his feet, took compassion on him and gave him a pair of moccasins to wear, so he could reach his destination.

BUSHEY, ABRAHAM, carpenter and builder, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1819; he learned his trade with his father; he came to Ohio with his parents, in 1836; they settled in Cass Township; Mr. Bushey followed his trade for a number of years in the county; in 1864, he came to Shelby, where he has since resided; he has been a successful business man, and by industry and honesty he has obtained a competence; he is one of the Directors of the Underwriters' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Shelby. He was married to Miss Barbara Fireoved Nov. 24, 1840, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1820; she had two children—Sarah A., born Nov. 14, 1841, and married Henry Wentz, Jr.; Mary J., born March 21, 1846, and married to W. S. Finecle.

BYRER, H. J., furniture dealer and undertaker is one of Shelby's successful men; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., October, 1841; until about the age of 17, he remained on the farm, working for his widowed mother; he then went to Uniontown, Penn., to learn the trade of cabinet-making by hand; he remained two years, and then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., to work under instructions by machinery, and remained about six months. He enlisted in the 12th Penn. V. I. for three months; after his return, he worked at his trade seven years, five years under instructions, and during the early oil excitement of Pennsylvania he went to the oil regions, where, with other business, he carried on his trade, making undertaking a specialty; his first impressions of undertaking were made when quite a child; he accompanied his mother to a funeral, and there was implanted a desire to follow the business which he never lost sight of; Mr. Byrer's first business enterprise in furniture and undertaking combined was commenced in Apollo, Penn., in 1867; he commenced life without aid, and it was a struggle for him to obtain a foothold, but once started, he succeeded by punctuality and good business habits in establishing himself; he remained in Apollo for about six years, and then emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Shelby, where he has since been engaged in successful business; he built his present handsome business rooms in 1879; the building is of brick, 25½x80 feet, three stories; the first floor is occupied as a furniture room, it is fourteen feet in the clear; the front contains two plate glass, each 68x138 inches; the second story is eleven feet in the clear, and in this story coffin trimming is done; the third floor is twelve feet in the clear; there is a No. 5 H. J. Reedy elevator which runs to the third floor; the front of the building presents a neat and substantial

appearance; this building is a credit to the projector and an ornament to the town: As a professional undertaker, Mr. Byrer has few rivals and no superiors, consequently the recipient of many favors from patrons all over this section of the country. It seems to be his special object of favoring the public in Shelby and surrounding country with all of the newest appliances, and goods known in his profession with his sterling qualities, as an undertaker, he is much better prepared to take care of the dead than any other of his profession in the county. He has two hearses, and seems to take peculiar care in all things to merit the support and confidence of those calling upon him for the sad duty of burying their loved ones. In all things Mr. Byrer has shown the straightforward, energetic, honest business man, and has worked himself to the front rank as one of the solid men of Shelby. In common with all others, the writer can only wish him abundant and complete success in his business.

CLAPPER, SAMUEL, was born in what is now Blair Co., Penn., Nov. 7, 1814. When he was a child, his parents came to Ogdensburg, Stark Co., Ohio, where they lived for some time, and moved to Dover, Wayne Co., where they remained awhile and then removed to Newville, Richland Co. Mr. Clapper died a comparative young man. After his death, Samuel was taken by Mr. Herring to work in a woolen factory and learn the trade; he remained there until the spring of 1834; he then went to Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, and followed his trade for several years; in the spring of 1843, he associated himself in business with A. M. Jones, his capital being the sum of $5.75; he continued in partnership for three years, and succeeded in making some money; he then purchased the interest of Mr. Jones, and continued business there until 1866, when he sold out and purchased at Delphos, Ohio, where he remained one year; he sold at Delphos and purchased a building in Independence, Richland Co., and converted it into a woolen factory; in the spring of 1872, he sold his factory at Independence and came to Shelby, where he erected the two-story brick factory on Main street, and run it for several years. Mr. Clapper has been in the business fifty-four years; he commenced in the world without a dollar, and, in fact, he helped to maintain his younger sisters and brothers, his father being unfortunate in the loss of his property; he has succeeded, by economy and industry, in gaining a competence. On his father's side he sprang from German, and on his mother's side of Scotch extraction. He was married to Miss Susan Parcher Jan. 7, 1836; they have four children, three daughters and one son—Sylvania (married to Mr. Orweiler), Martha (married to Mr. Phillips), Mary (married to J. C. Sutter) and John, who reside in Shelby; Henry Clapper, first and only son, married Addie Austin, of Huron Co., Ohio.

COBLE, MARY, MRS., was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 17, 1814. Her father, Peter Gortner, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in November, 1806, and emigrated with his family to Wayne Co., Ohio, about 1833, where he remained about three years and then went to Crawford Co. She was married to Christian Coble Nov. 10, 1833, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and, about a year afterward, moved to Sharon, where Mr. Coble had previously entered the southwest quarter of Sec. 13. It was heavily timbered and required time and work to clear it up; he succeeded in making for himself a pleasant home; he died April 15, 1870; they had nine children, eight of whom are living—Susan (married to John Nicolieu, farmer, and resides in Williams Co., Ohio), Martha (married to Marion Keith, carpenter, and lives in Isabella Co., Mich.), John (resides at Chicago Junction, Ohio), Fannie (married to George Bargahiser, farmer, Sharon Township), Elizabeth (married to Michael Crum, farmer, Sharon), Israel (farmer, Sharon), Levi (farmer, at home), Mary (at home).

COOK, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Vernon Junction; he was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 10, 1802; he, with his present wife and only sister, Mrs. Valentine Will, left their native place near Heidelberg on the 17th of May, 1838, traveling over land to Havre, where they embarked June 7 on the sailing vessel Burgundy, landing at New York about July 9, going up the Hudson River to Albany and down the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where they embarked on a steamer and arrived at Sandusky the latter part of July and at his present home Aug. 1, 1838. George Cook, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born about the year 1770, and married a Miss Catharine Eick about 1795, and by their union had three children—George, Elizabeth and Philip, the latter dying when 2 years of age at his birthplace, about 1826 or 1827. Mr. Cook has some very old relics, among them a large family Bible, printed in German, said to have been in the family several hundred years and in an excellent state of preservation. He married a Miss Schumann, who was born January, 1811, near Heidelberg, and by their marriage had eight children, seven of whom are living—Charlotte, George, Maria, Elizabeth, Margaret, Abraham and John. He is a member of the Reformed Church; was confirmed and became a member in 1816. He owns 60 acres of land, on which remain some of the old log houses built in a very early day. He is a man of a very retentive memory, honorable and upright, and has a pleasant home.

CRALL, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Dauphin Co., Susquehanna Township, Penn., Nov. 25, 1821; he remained with his parents on the farm until the spring of 1844, when he, with his elder brother, Simon, came to Ohio on horseback, and purchased his present farm of about 235 acres; he returned to Pensylvania and remained until 1845, when he again came to Ohio, where he has improved his farm and has become one of "Old Richland's" most esteemed farmers. He married Miss Mariah Stentz April 12, 1846; they have nine children—Elizabeth, John, Sophronia, William Rhinehart, Susan, Mary Sophia, Emily, Alice, Henry Nelson and Ann Eliza. Henry Crall, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., about 1779, and married Miss Elizabeth Henshaw; they became the parents of six children—Simon, John, Elizabeth, Susannah, Henry, Jr., and David. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading members of the United Brethren Church, where he has exhibited that fidelity that has made him a man of mark in his community.

CULLEN, GARVIS, retired farmer; was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 14, 1803; he spent his time

working on a farm in England; about 1831, he emigrated to the United States and remained a few months in New York; he then came to Mansfield, where he remained until the following spring, and went to Plymouth Township, where he worked on a farm for a year; he entered some land in Plymouth Township, and, some time afterward, sold it and purchased the farm where his son, John W., now resides; at the time he purchased, it was almost entirely covered with timber; he cleared the farm and improved it with handsome farm buildings. He is a good citizen, a man of quiet turn, and honest in all his dealings. He was married to Miss Mary Jackson, of Richland County, May 18, 1845; they have one son, John W., born Aug. 10, 1848; he resides on the old homestead; he was married to Sarah I. Myers Oct. 3, 1872.

DAUGHARTY, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shelby; was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 22, 1831; his father, Daniel D., moved to Crawford Co. in 1832. For fifteen years before the rebellion he followed farming and thrashing. He enlisted in Co. H, 64th O. V. I., and served eleven months, when he was discharged on account of disability. After recruiting until Feb. 10, 1865, he enlisted again in Co. C, 82d O. V. I., and was again discharged May 24, 1865. He was married to Miss Mariah E. Hann Feb. 1, 1866. Since the war, he has been farming in Richland and Crawford counties. His father lived with him several years, and died there at the age of 98. His mother died in the 84th year of her age. His wife was born in Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1848.

DAVIS, HENRY, grain and produce dealer, Shelby. He was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1822, and moved, with his father's family, to Crawford Co. in 1832, where they settled on an unimproved heavily timbered farm. Their means were limited; land had to be cleared and buildings erected, and all hands had to work to make a living. School advantages were very few and poor. At the age of 21, he set out to do for himself with no money and but very little education; after looking over the ground and fully taking in the situation, formed a resolution to try and get an education sufficient to transact any business that he might be fortunate enough to get to do, take a fair position in society and qualify himself to teach school, that he might make wages in the winter as well as in the summer, hoping, at some future time, to be able to purchase a farm and become a farmer; by diligent study, he soon succeeded in getting a certificate to teach school, and, by teaching in the winter, he was able to attend school in the summer at Ashland Academy under instruction of that celebrated teacher, Lorin Andrews, to whom he is much indebted for giving him correct ideas as to teaching and governing a school; he remained in this school three summer sessions and paid his way by teaching in the winter; in 1847, Mr. Henry Leyman, of Shelby, offered him a situation in his store, which he accepted. This circumstance threw him into a channel, and from that time up to the present he has had the confidence of the business community so far as he was acquainted, and a very liberal patronage from the public; he has had many offices of trust and profit, which he would not accept, for all of which he has always felt very grateful. In 1848, he was married to Margaret A. Stone, with whom he has lived up to the present time; they have been blessed with five children, two of whom are dead and three living, at home, constituting a happy family. He has had quite a number of partners, and has done a large business and never had a misunderstanding or difficulty with any of them. Among the most noted of his partners were Mr. David Anderson and Mr. Thomas Mickey. He was connected in some way with Mr. Mickey for twenty-five years, most of the time in general merchandising, but for the last ten years of Mr. Mickey's life, they were exclusively engaged in the produce and grain trade, and, had Mr. Mickey lived, they would probably have continued much longer. So great was his attachment for his friend that, when Mr. Mickey died, he felt like retiring from business, but has since associated with himself the firm of Fish & Stour in the produce business, under the firm name of H. Davis & Co. He has lived in Shelby over thirty years, and has been identified with her growth, prosperity and interest all this time, advocating and voting for nearly every public improvement in both the town and county. He has always been a strong advocate of education, but believed it should be broad enough to develop the muscle and energy as well as the reasoning powers of the mind.

DEMPSEY, JOHN, was born in Ireland in 1829, where he remained until 1848, when he emigrated to Ohio; he came to Shelby in 1854; prior to coming to Shelby, he sold dry goods for four years; he commenced the grocery business shortly after coming to Shelby, and by strict attention to business, he soon had a large and growing trade, adding with the retail a wholesale department, in which he was very successful. He was well known throughout the surrounding country as a reliable business man, and succeeded in bringing to Shelby a large amount of business, which had usually gone to other towns; in 1874, he sold his business and turned his attention to his farms in the vicinity. Upon all questions of improvement, he has been an advocate of advancement. He has aided in improving the town by building several of the substantial business blocks of the place. He is a Director of the First National Bank; he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 48th O. N. G., and also held the same position, subsequently, in the 163d O. N. G. Mr. Dempsey is a man of few words in business matters. He is decided in his views and is regarded as a man of sound judgment. He is entrusted with a large amount of business in the community.

DICK, HIRAM W., Superintendent of Construction on the C., C., C. & I. R. R.; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., October, 1824; he spent his youth on a farm with his parents; at about 22 years of age, he learned the carpenter trade, and, in the year 1850, he first commenced to work on the railroad, as a hand at his trade; his steady and industrious habits were soon noticed by the officials of the company; they recognized in him a man who was qualified to take charge of their interest, and they gave a position, since which time he has risen to the position of Superintendent of Construction; he has relied upon his own exertions, and has been successful, not only as a railroad man, but as a business man; he is the possessor of several farms, and

has always aided in improving Shelby; he built an addition to the Mickey Block, which he had previously purchased. He is an advocate of advancement, and gives his influence to the improvement of the town. He was married to Miss Swanner, daughter of John and Agnes Swanner, nee Waugh, in 1855, and to them three children were born. Mrs. Dick was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1833; her father was born in Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 11, 1800, and was married to Agnes Waugh, by whom he had nine children, three of whom are living; in 1834, he emigrated to Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained about eleven years, and where he carried on the trade of blacksmithing; he came to Jackson Township about 1845; his wife is dead; he now resides in Shelby.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, farmer, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1835; he spent his young days on the farm with his parents, and attended such schools as were then taught in the winter; when he was about 19 years of age, he went to California, where he was engaged principally in mining about one year, when, on account of sickness, he returned to Ohio, and engaged in farming; he is a man of force of character, and exerts an influence in the community; his parents were English. They were married in Westmoreland, and emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio; remained there for some years, and then moved to Richland Co., and settled in Sharon Township, about three miles west of Shelby, where they died. The subject of this notice was married to Miss Annie Woodhouse March 20, 1860; she was born in Mifflin Township June 3, 1837; there were born to these parents eight children, seven of whom are living; they have a pleasant and happy home.

DUBOIS, F. A., M. D., was born in Richland Co., Ohio, May 23, 1843; his youth was spent in the country, and attending school at Mount Gilead and Wooster; when he was about 18 years of age, he enlisted in Co. H, 15th O. V. I., for three months; on his return home, he re-enlisted in the 86th O. V. I., and was in service four months as hospital steward; shortly after his return from the four-months service, he recruited Co. A, of the 12th O. V. C., and was commissioned Captain, and commanded the company until the close of the war; the regiment was with the Army of the Cumberland; at the close of the war he took up the study of medicine, and read with Dr. Baker, of Wooster, and Dr. Mitchell, of Mansfield; he graduated at the Brooklyn Medical College, of New York; he shortly after came to Shelby, where he began the practice of medicine, and in connection carried on a drug store; seeing a remunerative opening, he disposed of the drug business and gave his attention to dealing in lumber, in which he has been eminently successful; he deals principally in hard lumber, and ships to Liverpool, London and Hull, England, Glasgow, Scotland, and to Hamburg and Bremen, Germany; he was associated with Thomas Mickey in the grain business for about ten years, and during this time he purchased the two warehouses on the B. & O. R. R. on Main street; he was successful in business with Mr. Mickey, making considerable money for the firm; he is a Director in the First National Bank of Shelby, and of the Underwriters' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Good Samaritan Aid Association of Shelby; he is an active business man, prompt in his dealings, and liberal in his views. He was married to Miss Sarah R. Mickey, only daughter of Thomas Mickey, deceased, Dec. 19, 1867.

EVANS, D. B., farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Richland Co. Jan. 15, 1828, and was married to Sarah A. Kerr in 1850; he formerly worked on a farm; about sixteen years ago he began the hardware trade in Shelby, Ohio; this he discontinued recently; his wife was born in Beaver Co., Penn., October, 1830; she came the same year to Richland Co. with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessa Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of six children—Wilba Kerr, Cara Alvaretta, Rolla B., Frank Seigal, Clara Bell and Emma Dell.

FLETCHER, HENRY, monumental works, Second street, East Shelby. He was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 15, 1845; moved with his father, Jacob Fletcher, to Shelby, Ohio, in 1855; in 1856, he moved with his father to the farm now owned by Mr. Bloom, and remained there until the commencement of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted as a private in the 84th O. V. I.; he served three months, was discharged and remained at home one year, when he enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he was in the severe battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Nashville; he went from Nashville to San Antonio, Tex., at which place he was discharged and came home, engaging with the B. & O. R. R. Co., as carpenter; he was with this company for four years. On the 3d day of September, 1868, he was married to Eliza Hershiser, who was born in London, Richland Co., June 2, 1846; by this marriage he had four children—Joseph A., born Sept. 28, 1869; Nella A., Nov. 1, 1871; Lavern, Dec. 15, 1875, and Fanny Fern, July 19, 1878. The subject of this sketch, for the past five years, has been working at the marble business in East Shelby, Ohio, where he may be found at all times.

FEIGHNER, JONAS, sewing-machine agent, Shelby; was born in Jackson Township Oct. 22, 1846; his youth was spent on a farm; he enlisted in Co. H, 64th O. V. I., for three years; his regiment was with the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Gulf; he participated in many of the battles of that memorable campaign, such as Dallas, Ga, Columbia, Tenn., Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville and others; he sprained his ankle at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., and was taken to the hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio; he returned to his regiment in the fall of 1864, and remained on duty until Jan. 16, 1866, when he was discharged with his regiment at Columbus, Ohio.

GAMBLE, HUGH, was born in Saratoga Co, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1789. His father, James Gamble, was a farmer, and Hugh received his early education as farmers' sons of those days usually did. He immigrated to Richland Co. in 1823 and entered the farm on which he now resides; he returned to New York some time afterward, and remained until 1828, when he returned; his brother John came about 1823, and his father about 1825. Mr. Gamble has held very many trusts, and was honored with many positions in the State and neighborhood; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1834; this office he filled nine years; he was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1835, and re-

elected in 1838 and 1839; he was on several important committees; he was appointed by the Legislature Associate Judge of Richland Co., in which capacity he served seven years, presiding as President Judge for five terms; he was one of the Board of Directors of the Sandusky & Mansfield R. R., and was appointed a committee by that board to receive the transfer of the Sandusky & Monroeville R. R. to the Sandusky & Mansfield road; he was appointed by the Legislature to lay out numerous State roads, and has helped to lay out many of the county and township roads. He was a man of muscle as well as brain, as he cleared a large part of the farm he occupies. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist; he has also given horticulture considerable attention and study, and a number of the ladies of Shelby remember the beautiful flowers he brought to the town; he was the third President of the Agricultural Society of Richland Co. He has been three times married, and has several daughters who are married, and who reside in the neighborhood.

GARNHART, JACOB, farmer; was born in Perry Co., Penn., July 29, 1830; he came to Ohio with his parents, who came about 1833, and settled finally in Sharon Township in 1835; he spent his time on the farm until 1852, when he, with a party of his neighbors from Shelby and vicinity, went by team to California, where he remained for two years and nine months, being engaged principally during that time in mining; he took passage on the steamship Yankee Blade home, and when some fifteen miles from Point Concepcion, on the coast of California, the ship was wrecked, and he, with numerous others, came near losing his life; but after some fourteen days' delay at San Diego, Cal., he again got passage and returned to Shelby; he then purchased the farm on which he now lives, about two and one-half miles northwest of Shelby; the improvements were poor on the farm when he purchased, but he has succeeded in making for himself and family a beautiful home; he built the present comfortable dwelling in 1862; he keeps his farm under good cultivation. Mr. Garnhart is in all respects a self-made man; he started in life without a dollar, but by industry and economy he has been successful in life; he is a man of force of character, and has the esteem and confidence of the community. He was married to Miss Catharine Myers Jan. 29, 1856; they have been blessed with a family of two children—George F., born March 12, 1858; Amanda E., June 21, 1861.

HAWN, DANIEL, was born in Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1824; his father, Mathias Hawn, removed to Cumberland Co., Penn., when Daniel was about 9 years of age; early in life he learned the trade of carpenter, and, coming to Ohio in 1844, followed his trade for a time; later he engaged in the business which he has pursued to the present time; in 1853, he removed to Crestline, Ohio, where he remained three years, and at the expiration of that time returned to Shelby, where he has since resided. Mr. Hawn has been twice married, first to Miss Magdalena Bloom in 1847; they had three children, two sons and one daughter; his wife dying, he was again married, to Miss Mary Bloom, by whom he had five children. He brought his parents from Pennsylvania, and kindly cared for them in their old age; he is a man of generous impulses and good business qualifications; has a fine family of children, who are noted for their activity and intelligence; the eldest at home, Linda M., is by choice a teacher in the public schools, also a teacher of music; the second daughter, Eva, died in her 23d year, respected by all who knew her; Bertha and Georgia are the remaining children at home; Mrs. H. E. Kendall, a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, is the only surviving child of his first marriage; the present Mrs. Hawn is a daughter of Jacob Bloom, deceased, who was one of Richland's pioneers, a man of unusual prominence and intelligence in the community.

HAWK, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1837; moved to Sharon Township (Sec. 19), November, 1851. Was married to Miss Sarah Will on the 31st day of May, 1868, when he moved to the farm he now occupies (Sec. 20). His father, William Hawk, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1812; moved to Richland Co. in 1851; died Nov. 16, 1873; Mrs. Hawk died Aug. 9, 1866. The subject of this sketch is the father of six children—William, Edgar E., Burton W., George, Daisy, Elizabeth and Clara S.

HILL, J. G., editor and proprietor of the Shelby *Times*. The *Times*, which has recently come into Mr. Hill's control, is proving to be one of the best papers in the county; Mr. Hill fully understands his business and makes an excellent paper.

HOCKENSMITH, ADAM, farmer, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 21, 1801; when he was 12 years of age, his parents moved to Mifflin Co., Penn., where they remained for some years, and emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio, where they lived and died. Adam was married to Miss Sarah Myers Oct. 9, 1828, in Stark Co., and, in 1830, they came to Vernon Township, Crawford Co., where he entered a 40-acre tract of land; they now reside on the southwest quarter of Sec. 14, Sharon Township. Mrs. Hockensmith was born in Adams Co., Penn., April 6, 1806; her parents finally moved to Richland Co., where they died. As a result of the marriage, there were born four children, three daughters and one son, two of whom are living. Sarah Ann is married to John Sutter. Ervilia Ann married to William Smith.

HOLGATE, ELISABETH, MRS., Shelby; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1821; she moved to Steuben Co., N. Y., at the age of 16 years, and remained there seventeen years, then moved to Shelby, Ohio. In 1837, she was married to William Reynolds, who was born in 1813, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; had by this marriage six children; Miss Josie, William and Altha, who are now living in Richland Co.; three died when infants. Her first husband was killed on his farm in 1842. She was married to Reuben Holgate Sept. 23, 1876, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and died near Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, April 24, 1879; she was Mr. Holgate's third wife; he was a Mason in good standing and a man respected by all.

HOLLENBAUGH, ISAAC, farmer, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1840; his father was born Nov. 15, 1803; emigrated to Ohio in 1834, and was engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Mary Stroup, of Perry Co., Penn.; they had eleven children, ten sons and one daughter; seven living, the subject of this

notice being the seventh child. He was married to Miss Emily Roush, of Richland Co., Jan. 4, 1866; they have two children—Cora D., born Oct. 19, 1868; Ira Burton, July 19, 1872. Mr. Hollenbaugh was a member of Co. F, 163d O. N. G., and was with the regiment during the time it was in service.

HOUPT, W. H., proprietor of Shelby Marble Works, importer, and wholesale dealer in all kinds of marble and granite; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio; his parents removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he spent his youth on a farm; at the age of 26, he went to Somerset Co., Penn., and engaged in the marble business for some two years and a half; he then came to Ohio and purchased an interest in the works and ran in partnership for about a year; in the spring of 1872, he purchased his partner's interest and took control himself; he has superior advantages in the purchase of material; he buys directly from the quarries of England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada; he purchases American granite and marble from all quarries in the United States; he has recently purchased the marble works of Plymouth, Ohio, and opened works in Bucyrus, Ohio; from the long experience of Mr. Houpt in his business, and his well-known and honorable dealing, coupled with first class material and workmanship, he has established a large and increasing trade.

HUSS, JOHN A., stonemason, Shelby, Ohio; he was born in Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 16, 1844; he came to Richland Co. in 1867. He was married to Sarah E. Craiglow Nov. 25, 1869, who was born in Jackson Township June 4, 1850; they are the parents of five children—Clara S., born April 30, 1871; Eva L., Oct. 21, 1872; Ida M., July 12, 1875; Ursa L., March 4, 1877; Daisy H. A., Feb. 11, 1879. Mr. Huss volunteered in the service of the United States at the commencement of the civil war, and remained in the army during the entire struggle; he was in thirteen hard-fought battles, and for his bravery had the office of Lieutenant conferred upon him.

KERR, ROBERT, farmer and stock-raiser; lives on Sec. 18, Sharon Township; he was born in the last year of the eighteenth century, the last month but one, and the last day but four, in Beaver Co., Penn.; in May, 1821, he moved to Mansfield, Ohio, and hired with Robert Bowlan, to make brick; he worked for him eighteen months, and never lost a day's time, a part at $7, part at $8, and the remainder of the time at $10 per month, taking one-half out in store goods. In the year 1831, he entered 160 acres of land on Sec. 25, built a hewed-log house, cleared up and commenced farming. Nov. 20, 1832, was married to Abigale King, and moved to his home April 2, 1833. By his industry and economy, he has purchased the pleasant home he now ocupies. Mr. Kerr, though an old man, is in good health, does his own choring, and can do an ordinary day's work. His wife was born in Union Co., Penn., April 2, 1811, and is living and in good health. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are the parents of thirteen children—Catherine, born Sept. 11, 1833; Matilda, died an infant; William H., born Oct. 1, 1836, and died Dec. 18, 1836; Cornelia A., born Jan. 11, 1838; Sarah A., Feb. 3, 1840; Isaiah, Oct. 13, 1841, was a member in Co. I, 15th O. V. I.; he was killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1861; Mariah, born Dec. 8, 1842; Benjamin, born Jan. 6, 1846, was a member of Co. I, 15th O. V. I., and died April 8, 1866; Rebecca E. and Joseph N., born Aug. 9, 1848: Sophronia, born Oct. 15, 1850, died Aug. 25, 1855; Abigale Y., born Feb. 10, 1853; Robert C., born April 22, 1855.

LOWE, J. S., PROF., Superintendent of Shelby Schools, and a minister in the Disiciple Church; he was born in Virginia in January, 1839, and has been teaching and preaching since he was 17 years of age, except while he attended Bethany College in Virginia. He had charge of the normal school at Geneva, Ohio, where he was very successful. He was President of the Farmers' College, College Hill, near Cincinnati, four years; he then came to Shelby, where he has resided most of the time since. He is regarded as an educator of excellent ability, and a minister of fine talents.

LYBARGER, H. R., was born in Richland Co., near where Galion now stands, July, 1820. His father, Lewis Lybarger, emigrated from Bedford Co., Penn. about 1815 or 1816, and settled near where Galion is located; at that time it was on the frontier settlements; he helped to build the block-house at Mansfield, and also the jail. Harrison first commenced in Ganges, in 1844, and remained there until 1854, when he moved to Shelby, and commenced business on the corner on which Bowman's Hall now stands; he remained there for about ten years, and sold his business and went to "West Town" and opened business on the corner now occupied by Farrar & Seltzer, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he again went to East Side and opened the dry-goods business in the Bowman building, under the firm name of H. R. Lybarger & Son. He is the oldest business man in Shelby; he has been associated in business in the firm name of Lybarger, Anderson & Co., and J. F. Saiger & Co., and Lybarger, Farrar & Co.; he is a thorough, practical business man, and from his long experience he is well qualified to give satisfaction to his customers.

MACK, ANDREW J., attorney at law, Shelby; was born March 15, 1845; his parents are Dr. John and Sophronia B. Mack, of Shelby. He attended the schools of his native village until he arrived at the age of 18 years, when he entered the preparatory department of the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; he spent one year in the preparatory department, and then entered the freshman class in 1864, and graduated in 1868, having taken a full and complete collegiate course; soon after graduating, he entered the law office of Jenner & Jenner, in Mansfield, Ohio, and commenced the study of law; he spent the year 1869–70 in the Law Department of Ann Arbor University, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1870, beginning the practice as a partner of Jenner & Jenner, the firm being Jenner, Jenner & Mack. In the fall of 1871, Mr. J. K. Cowan was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Richland Co., but resigned soon after his induction into the office, as he had a very favorable and flattering offer from the B. & O. R. R. Co.; Mr. Mack was appointed to fill the vacancy; in September, 1873, he associated himself with Judge Joel Myers in the purchase of the *Ohio Statesman*, of Columbus, and removed to that city; Mr. Myers assumed the business and Mr. Mack the editorial control of said paper; this partnership lasted until the spring of 1876, when they

sold their interest, and Mr. Mack returned to Shelby and immediately entered into a law partnership with T. H. Wiggins, Esq., under the firm name of Wiggins & Mack; this partnership lasted until June, 1878, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Mack opened a law office of his own, where he has since been engaged in a lucrative practice. As will be noticed, Mr. Mack has an extended business experience; he has had good opportunities to become acquainted with the various "dealings of men," and from his naturally quick and ready discernment, he has laid a foundation which will be of great benefit in his profession; his classical education and his experience in the editorial sanctum have qualified him fully in the presentation of his cases; he is a ready and impressive pleader, logical in his conclusions and earnest in his efforts—points essential to the success of a lawyer; he is prompt in his business, and few young men of "the bar" have a brighter future.

MARVIN, STEPHEN, is the second son of Isaac and Hannah Hoyet Marvin, born Jan. 8, 1797, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; he was of a family of fourteen children—eight brothers and six sisters; the Marvin family are of English descent; the original ancestral emigration to this country is believed to be about 1700. At the outbreak of the Revolution, there was quite a numerous family; with a single exception, all embraced the patriot side of the question, and several enlisted in the army of the Revolution; one Charles rose to the rank of Colonel. The principal inheritance of the subject of this sketch was a good ancestral name and a vigorous constitution—a will to encounter the difficulties incident to pioneer life and successfully overcome them; his father being blessed with only a small share of this world's goods, necessitated that the boy should be placed upon his own footing; accordingly, at the age of 14 he was duly apprenticed to one Ebenezer Scribner, to learn the tanner and currier business; a service of seven years completed this compact, and the "boy was his own man" With the wide world all before him, blessed with health, courage and a business vocation, the West presented to him an attraction—a field suited to his purpose. April 5, 1818, he was married to Sarah Burr Sherwood; this young couple, with love in their hearts, soon took up the line of march to the then far off Ohio; other families accompanied them in their journey, among whom were his father and the father of Eli Wilson, making a company of over twenty persons; a single wagon, drawn by one horse, was sufficient to contain the outfit of this newly wedded couple, with their faces turned to the west, intent upon spending their honeymoon in purposing more than mere travel and recreation. Deborah Moyer, mother of Mrs. Marvin, then a widow, accompanied these people, and when, after many weary days, a home of 50 acres was located and purchased in Sharon Township, Richland Co., Ohio, the cabin home was erected and life in earnest entered upon; from a wilderness home, with the log cabin and its usual accompaniments, to one of modern elegance and convenience, is a triumph for a lifetime; yet this much was vouchsafed to this worthy couple in the sear and yellow leaf of their lives. As a citizen, few men were more useful than Stephen Marvin; he established himself at his business by first tanning in tubs and vessels, pounding the bark as fine as possible, that the strength might be extracted; with years of industry came a well-established business of tanning and shoemaking, all carried on with care and profit. To Stephen and Sarah B. Marvin thirteen children were born, as follows: Angeline, Burr, Charles W., Daniel S., Edward, Hiram, Elanor, John J., Jane, Ellen, Laura L., George F. and Emily A.; ten of them survive at this writing, May 1, 1880; two died in infancy, and one (Ellen M. Conover) died July 21, 1866; Angeline, the eldest of the family, was married to Downing H. Young Sept. 4, 1837, and now resides at Norwalk, Ohio; Burr Marvin was married to Lucy Thomas Sept. 2, 1843; Charles W. Marvin to Martha Brooks Dec. 17, 1857; Hiram Marvin to Maria Hinman Oct. 22, 1854; Ellen Jennette Marvin married W. W. Conover Oct. 15, 1862; John J. Marvin married Harriet Eliza Guilford April 21, 1863; Daniel Sherwood Marvin married Caroline Sherman Dec. 21, 1863; Isabel Jane married Fritz A. Ott March 8, 1864; George F. Marvin married Harriet E. Riggs Oct. 28, 1866. In religious sentiments, Mr. Marvin was liberal, believing in the final salvation of all of God's people; he was an active member of the Universalist Society of Shelby: in politics, he was an Old-Line Henry Clay Whig, with decided antislavery convictions; hence it was that, when the Whig party did not keep pace with the public sentiment of distrust of the demands made in the interests of slavery, he was found doing battle in the front ranks of the newly formed Republican party, never swerving in his devotion to the Union, watching with earnest anxiety the results of the terrible conflict, whereby slavery sought to establish itself permanently in a government of the people. Too old to enlist in the army himself, for the overthrow of the rebellion, he had four sons who stood ready to discharge such duty; two of them—Daniel S. and George F.—joined the Sherman Brigade, and each testified full faith, and attested their devotion to the Union; Daniel was seriously wounded at the battle of Stone River, owing to the character of which he was soon discharged from the army; George F. was wounded at the same battle, although not so seriously; his services were continued to the close of the war, during which time he received five different wounds, from the effects of which neither Daniel nor George will ever recover; Charles W. was mustered into the service as surgeon of a Michigan regiment, and served with distinction; John J. enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and was down on the Potomac.

As the log cabins of Eli Wilson and Stephen Marvin were the first erected in the vicinity of where Shelby now stands, so, too, were their new, comfortable home structures the first to take the place of the log cabins, that of Mr. Wilson being erected during the summer of 1833. April 5, 1868, they celebrated their golden wedding, where children, grandchildren and numerous other friends assembled to pay their respects, and where many testimonials of sincere regard were tendered; this was truly the season of fruition that crowned Stephen and Sarah Marvin with joy and satisfaction that their lives, though frought with pioneer hardships and privations, had not been in vain; a

large family had grown up around them, the wilderness had disappeared, and in its stead a thriving village of 2,000 inhabitants, with churches, schools, and all the accessories to make life comfortable, and beloved by all, because they were the friends of all. Little is left for the writer to chronicle here but the deaths of this venerable couple; Stephen Marvin died, after a brief but painful illness, Aug. 18, 1868, aged 81 years 7 months and 2 days; Sarah B. survived him nearly ten years, she departed this life March 31, 1878, aged 77 years 8 months and 5 days. Most of the children of the deceased have taken up their residences in different parts of the country; one—Jennie M. Ott—is married and has at present a family of four children, and is living near the old home, while Laura and Emily A. are unmarried, and own and occupy a part of the old homestead," where the annual thanksgivings of the family are held; Hiram Marvin, the only son resident in the vicinity, after the death of his grandfather, Isaac Marvin, Oct. 12, 1850, located upon the old farm in Jackson Township, residing with his grandmother until her death, March 27, 1858; he married Maria Hinman Oct. 22, 1854, and removed to Shelby in April, 1865; he engaged in the drug business with John Kerr, under the firm name of Kerr & Marvin, the said firm building the block they now occupy, in 1869, having carried on a successful business and earned an enviable reputation. Hiram and Maria Marvin have four children living, viz., Sarah Malinda, Laura Caroline, Hubbard Orton and Wilbur Hiram.

MICKEY, HARRISON, retired blacksmith, was born in Orange Township, Richland (now Ashland) Co., Dec. 1, 1819; he is the third son of Robert and Mary Mickey, who emigrated from Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1817; he experienced all the trials of pioneer life from infancy, and especially so in his case, as there was a family of thirteen children, five daughters and eight sons, all of whom are living except Nicholas, who died in California in 1876, aged 58 years, and have raised families, and deserve especial mention for integrity and industry; in 1834, the "old farm" was sold; on the 14th of May the family started for their new home, and arrived next day; this farm was located in Madison Township, adjoining the Michael Newman farm on the east; there, as in earlier years, Harrison helped to clear the farm, and attended school for a short time during the winter; he knew well the value of time, and during the short sessions applied himself with diligence; a friend visiting the family when Harrison was about 8 years old, as a token of esteem gave him 12½ cents, which was his first money, and with which he purchased a spelling book: at the age of 17, he left the farm, and was apprenticed to John Swanner, of Mansfield, to learn the blacksmith trade; during his apprenticeship he associated himself with a reading club, where he spent his leisure time obtaining useful information and increasing his limited education; to use his own term, he graduated in Swanner's blacksmith-shop, with the highest honors of his trade, when 21 years of age; on Dec. 1, 1840, the day he was 21 years old, he commenced to work in the employ of Albert Minerly and Downing H. Young, in Shelby, in which place he has since resided; he some time afterward started for himself, but had the misfortune, about the time he was fairly under way, to lose his shop by fire, consuming two sets of tools; by the aid and kindness of his neighbors he was set at work in a short time; he worked at his trade until the fall of 1852, when on account of physical disability he quit the shop; after the election of Franklin Pierce, and through the advice of Dr. John Mack, Thomas Mickey and other friends, he applied for the appointment of Postmaster of Shelby; he received the indorsement of every county official, and his application was numerously signed by his neighbors, with several prominent men from other States; this was necessary, as he had rabid opposition from the friends of the acting Postmaster; he was appointed Postmaster about June 1, 1853; he filled the same acceptably to Oct. 1, 1860; during this time he acted as Mayor for nine months, filling an unexpired term; during the campaign of 1860, the Breckenridge and Lane committee asked him to contribute the sum of $10 for political purposes, but being a Douglas Democrat he wrote a scathing letter, which lost him the position; the following is the reply, and at the time it probably was more circulated than any document of the campaign:

"SHELBY, Ohio, July 24, 1860.

"SIRS: In answer to your note of yesterday, demanding $10 in consideraiton of my official position as Postmaster, to aid in making a political canvass in favor of Breckenridge and Lane, I will say that it can in no way be acceded to by me.

"Under the present circumstances, and the manner in which you make the demand, I deem it an insult and an outrage upon every principle of honor, integrity and independence, that ought to characterize the conduct and actions of every American citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor; and I cannot do otherwise than treat it as such, without a total sacrifice of the rights of conscience, and a cowardly submission of every principle of manly independence.

"*I therefore spurn your demand as an offered bribe for the paltry place of a few official crumbs.*

"I wear no official halter around my neck. I learned the principles of Democracy from my mother's knee; I have been a Democrat all my life, and expect to die one.

"In 1852, to the extent of my humble ability, I did what I could in contributing to the election of Franklin Pierce and sustaining the compromise measures of 1850.

"To carry out the same principles and measures in 1856, I again did what I could to aid in the election of James Buchanan, to maintain those principles and measures, *so just to all sections of the country.*

"And now again in 1860, if God spares my life, when a still more dangerous and formidable attack is made upon those time-honored principles of the Democratic party by fanatical disunion factionists, both North and South, and an unholy attempt is made to break up and crush out the only national conservative party—*and to that end I am invited to contribute aid.*

"I will do all I am able in any honorable way to sustain and carry out those principles, and uphold the nationality of the Democratic party, in the election of our noble standard-bearers, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnston. If I cannot do this and longer hold

my official position as Postmaster of the little village of Shelby without offending the powers that be, then I no longer desire the position—*they may cut off my Douglas head.* 'If this be treason, then let it come!—let it come! may we profit by the example!'"

MORTON, N. S., farmer and an early settler; was born in Massachusetts Aug. 12, 1808; his parents were farmers; they emigrated to New York about 1817, where young Morton remained until he was 21 years of age; he then emigrated to Richland Co., and entered an 80-acre tract of land, now known as the Jacob Clark farm; after being on the farm for ten years, and clearing a considerable portion of it, he sold and purchased the farm on which he now resides; he is an intelligent, comprehensive man. He was twice married: his first wife was Eliza Ann Gamble, of Sharon Township, to whom he was married Aug. 16, 1830; they had six children, all living, five sons and one daughter; his second wife was Mrs. Ann E. Douling; they had nine children, three of whom are living.

MOYER, HENRY, of the firm of Brubaker & Moyer, clothiers; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1839; he spent his youth in the country, and, at the age of 16, he went to the trade of stonemason; in 1863, he came to Ohio and settled in Shelby, where he followed his trade, contracting stone and brick work until Feb. 1, 1879, when he purchased a third interest in the store of J. H. Brubaker; Mr. Moyer conducts the sales department and the cutting and fitting is conducted by Daniel Sipe; the firm carry a large and well-selected stock of ready-made clothing, and, also, a full line of cassimere and furnishing goods. Mr. Moyer is a salesman of no mean ability; he is an upright business man and takes especial pride in suiting the public. He was married to Miss Angeline Garber, daughter of Joseph Garber, of Perry Co., Penn., July 20, 1864; they have two children.

MYERS, ISAAC A., physician; he was born of religious parents, in Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penn., in August, 1839; he was the oldest son of Samuel and Maria C. Myers; about 1849, his parents removed to Ohio and settled in Ashland, where his father carried on painting; subsequently they moved to Richland Co. and located in Shelby, where the subject of this sketch now resides. At an early age, he united with the Methodist Church, and continued as such till dissensions arose in the church in Shelby, when he withdrew his membership and united with the Reformed Church, then in charge of Rev. N. H. Loose. While in Shelby, he became an apprentice to his father in painting and worked at that till 1859, when he commenced the study of anatomy and physiology, and, in 1860, entered the office of Dr. W. R. Bricker, in Shelby, Ohio, where he remained till the 18th of April, 1861, when he entered the service and was enrolled in Co. I (Capt. A. C. Cummins), 15th O. V. I., serving in the capacity of private, nurse and steward in hospital until discharged from the service Aug. 29, 1861; again enlisted as a private in Co. I, 15th O. V. I., Sept. 7, 1861, and served in various departments until discharged under special field order No. 32, Department of the Cumberland, for promotion, Feb. 4, 1863; eight days later, he received a commission and was ordered on duty at Hospital No. 23, Nashville, Tenn.; after serving in the capacity of Ward Surgeon for several months, was ordered to take charge of the U. S. general hospital train, running from Nashville to all points in the rear of the army; in this connection, he served till Aug. 4, 1864, when he was transferred to the Department of the East, by order of the Surgeon General, and, on Aug. 29, 1864, was ordered on duty at Grant General Hospital, Willet's Point, New York Harbor, by the Medical Director of the Department of the East; at this hospital, there were 1,500 patients and twelve assistant surgeons, under charge of Surgeon A. H. Thurston, of New York City; during the time he was here, his promotions were rapid, till he was made executive officer, Treasurer, etc.; in 1865, he resigned and came home to Shelby, and again entered the office of Dr. W. R. Bricker, where he remained till fall, and then went to attend the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained six months (having attended the University of Nashville Medical Department in 1862 and 1863); returning from Michigan in 1866, continued on in the office with Dr. Bricker till the fall, and then went to Cleveland and graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1867; in the same year, entered into partnership with Dr. Brickee and continued as such for over a year, when he went West, then returned and located in Shelby in the fall of 1868. In October, 1869, the Doctor was married, by the Rev. N. H. Loose, to Miss Vince A. Matson, daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth B. Matson, and, at present writing, have two children living—E. Roy and R. Guizott. In November, 1872, went into partnership with Dr. McMillan and dissolved the same March 31, 1874. Politically, he has always been a Republican, advancing the interests of the cause and maintaining the principles of the party. In December, 1862, he became connected as a local correspondent with the *Herald* at Mansfield, Ohio, and also with the Shelby papers and others, writing up all points of local and general interest, as well as those of a religious, historical and scientific character.

OVERDEAR, MICHAEL, farmer, Shelby,; he was born in July, 1821, southeast of Mansfield, on the farm now owned by Mr. Campbell; he has always lived in Richland Co., and for the past twenty years, one and one-half miles south of Shelby. In 1840, he was married to Ellis Deardoff; they have had but one child—John, who was born in 1842, and who died in 1847; he has reared three girls and one boy for other people. His wife died Dec. 24, 1876. Mr. Overdear is one of the early settlers of Richland Co., and can tell of the many hardships of pioneer life.

PITTINGER, J. L., was born in Blooming Grove Township June 29, 1839; his youth was spent on a farm; when he was about 15 years of age, he went to the village of Ganges, and clerked in a store about one year; he then came to Shelby, and clerked for Mr. Lybarger for about five years; he was in the grocery and provision business, also in the lumber and in the shoe trade, in which latter business he was engaged six years. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Shelby. Mr. Pittinger is a men of quiet demeanor; he is a correct business man, and weighs matters fully before deciding upon a course to be pursued. He was

married to Miss Gibson Nov. 16, 1861; they have had two children, both of whom are dead.

POST, DAVID, farmer; was born in Richland Co. March 11, 1820; his father, Daniel Post, was one of the early settlers; he emigrated from Washington Co., Penn., about 1817, and settled near Lexington; he came to Sharon about 1830, where he lived until he died in the spring of 1876. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Hannah Martin; they had four sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch came to Shelby in 1840, and worked at blacksmithing until 1848, when he moved to the farm he now occupies, which was entirely covered with heavy timber; by hard, persistent work he has cleared his farm, and has a pleasant home. He was married to Miss Elisabeth Bargaheiser Dec. 4, 1845; they have four sons and two daughters. His wife died, and he was again married to Christina H. Hopp Oct. 16, 1861; they have three children, one daughter and two sons. Mr. Post is a good farmer, and has the esteem of his acquaintances.

POST, L. B., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Sharon Township Aug. 26, 1846. He was married to Hattie L. Lewis on the 28th day of Dec. 1869; had by this marriage two children—Frank Ida, and Charles L. Mr. Post was born and reared on a farm, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Richland Co. His wife was born and reared in Richland Co. His father is one of the early settlers, and now lives in Sharon Township; his mother died in June, 1861.

RAYNOLDS, WILLIAM F., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Sharon Township Sept. 14, 1857; his father died when he was but 10 years of age, and, as he was the oldest of the family, it left him with considerable responsibility. In 1866, his mother married her second husband, Robert Holgate. June 29, 1877, the subject of this sketch married Miss Libbie Feighner, daughter of Solomon Feighner, who was born in Richland Co. in October, 1858; by this marriage they are the parents of one child—Mirtle, born Feb. 13, 1879. Mr. Raynolds is an enterprising young farmer.

ROBERTS, ANNA, MRS., was born in Fairfax Court House, W. Va., March 11, 1787. Was married to Richard Roberts June 11, 1807; moved to Ohio in 1828; she had by this marriage eleven children, all living—John, born July 22, 1808; Polina, May 18, 1811; George, May 2, 1815; Benjamin, Aug. 19, 1817; Thomas, Aug. 14, 1819; Nancy Ann, Sept. 21, 1821; William, Aug. 5, 1823; Richard, Aug. 5, 1825; David, Nov. 25, 1827; Obadiah, July 23, 1829. Mr. Richard Roberts was born in Culpeper Court House, Va., June 30, 1782; he died Dec. 8, 1838. Mrs. Roberts is now over 93 years of age, is in reasonable good health, and lives with her son and daughter, Richard and Nancy, on the old homestead south of Shelby.

ROCKWELL, MARY P., widow of Samuel M. Rockwell, was born in Perry Co., Penn., Nov. 14, 1814; her father, Gen. Leiby, removed from Pennsylvania to New York, where he remained for some time, and, in Sept., 1834, came to Ohio and settled near Mansfield, where he remained two years, and then removed to what is now Jackson Township, where he resided some five years. In 1840, he moved to Indiana, where he died, in 1859, aged about 73 years. Mr. Rockwell was born in Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 2, 1811; when he was 4 years old, he was left an orphan; he was taken by his grandfather, Joseph R. Rockwell, who came to Ohio and brought Samuel with him; Mr. Rockwell took an interest in the history of Richland County, and was instrumental in having a series of articles published in the *Independent News*, Shelby, on the "History of Sharon and Jackson Townships." It was his intention to have a full and complete work of the county compiled. Miss Leiby and Samuel M. Rockwell were married March 24, 1836; they had nine children, six of whom are living.

SKILES & SKILES, attorneys at law, Shelby. W. W. and G. M. Skiles were born in Stoughton, Cumberland Co., Penn. W. W. Skiles was born Dec. 12, 1849: G. M., Feb. 25, 1852. Their father, John G. Skiles, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and is of Irish descent. He was married to Sarah Jane Martin, of the same county, who is of Scotch descent. John G. is a cabinet-maker by trade, but has been engaged at farming for some years. As a result of the union of the couple, there were born seven children, four daughters and three sons, all living. They emigrated to Ohio in 1854. W. W. and G. M. were raised on a farm with their parents, attending the common schools of the district, about two and one-half months in a year, but by close application they became sufficiently qualified to teach common school in the winter, and thereby save the necessary means to enter the preparatory department of the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. They attended seven or eight months a year, and during the remainder of the year they taught school and worked in the harvest field, in order to pay their way. They kept up with their class the year round, and graduated June 18, 1876, being among the first in a class of twenty-six. As they intended entering the legal profession, they lost no time, and at once commenced to read with the well-known law firm of Matson, Dirlam & Leyman, of Mansfield. They were admitted to the bar, July 24, 1878, and shortly afterward opened an office in Shelby, where, by strict attention to the business which is intrusted to them, they have succeeded in obtaining quite a lucrative and growing practice. William M. Skiles was married to Miss E. Dora Matson, only child of John S. B. Matson, Oct. 3, 1878. G. M. Skiles was married to Miss Elizabeth Clark, eldest daughter of Samuel Clark, of Jackson Township, Aug. 22, 1878.

SLAYBAUGH, WILLIAM, bricklayer and stonemason; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1813; his youth was spent on a farm; when about 18 years of age, he commenced the trade of stonemason and bricklaying; his parents, George and Magdalena Slaybaugh, whose maiden name was Starry, came to Ohio in the spring of 1834, and settled about three miles south of Shelby. Mrs. Slaybaugh is still residing on the farm she and her husband first settled. Mr. Slaybaugh died in January, 1865. The subject of this notice came to Shelby in 1845. He was married to Miss Sarah Rank May 16, 1837; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., March 8, 1820; came to Ohio with her parents in 1833. Mrs. and Mr. Slaybaugh had six children, five living—D. B. Slaybaugh resides in Shelby; George E., at home; Ida Salome, married to James

Shultz, and lives in Crestline; W. R., farmer in Richland; Lizzie, at home. Alice L. died in infancy.

SLAYBAUGH, D. B., was born in Richland Co. Feb. 8, 1846; he is engaged in the manufacture of brick, in which he has been successful. He first commenced the business with his father, and, after continuing with him for some time, he purchased his father's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. He has furnished most of the brick for the town and surrounding country. He was married to Miss Alice J. Curran July 27, 1871; she was born in Indiana Jan. 6, 1855.

SOTZEN, HENRY, merchant tailor, Shelby, was born in Canton Basil, Switzerland; he remained with his parents on the farm till the age of 16; he was bound to his trade, having to pay $40 and work two and one-half years to learn it; at the expiration of one-half the time, he left his employer, for the purpose of coming to America; his employer bringing suit against him for balance of his time, the court decided that any one wishing to emigrate to America was at liberty to go at will; he left Canton Basil in April, 1844, in company with his brother, Jacob Sotzen, Samuel and Crist Sutter, traveling in wagons to Havre de Grace, embarking about the 1st of May; they sailed for New York, making the voyage in thirty-six days; he came direct to Shelby, remaining about three years. He then went to Olney, Ill., having to go to Sandusky, from there to Toledo, by steamer, and to Terre Haute, Ind., by way of Maumee Canal, and thence to Olney by stage. He worked at his trade about two years. He married Miss Nancy Ross in December, 1847, who died in November, 1848. About this time, the gold excitement reached Olney, when he, with a party of twelve, started across the Plains March 15, 1849, arriving at Sacramento, being just 100 days crossing. The party traveled with three wagons, four men and as many mules to each wagon. After being on the Plains about eight days, Henry Raust (an old resident of Shelby, and one of the party,) sickened and died, after an illness of about three days, the remainder of the party digging a grave. Nothing further of importance occurred until they reached the Humboldt River, in Nevada. As they were in camp one evening (at the west side of the river), they discovered a hot spring on the opposite side, and those who could swim crossed to see the curiosity. One Dr. Eckley, a former citizen of Richland Co., going too close, the sod gave way and he was precipitated into the boiling water nearly to his waist, which confined him to his wagon until they reached California. August 15, they disposed of four mules and a wagon, and started for the mines; taking sick a few days after his arrival at the mines, he returned to Sacramento and went to the hospital, where he remained three days, for which he paid $75. He then contracted with the Government of the Territory to carry provisions to emigrants who were destitute. In this he was engaged about a month. He then went to Auburn, Cal., and, in the spring of 1850, he went to the Middle Fork of the American River, where he took up a mining claim, and remained about in six weeks. He then left the mines, first casting his vote for the Territory to be admitted into the Union as a free State. Embarking at San Francisco for Panama, C. A., he crossed the Isthmus on foot, where he remained one week. He embarked at Chagres for New York, from where he came direct to Shelby. He was the first to open a merchant tailor shop in Shelby, where he remained until 1852. He married Miss Julia Whitmore March 15, 1852. He, with twelve others, started in wagons for Sacramento. He settled in Cold Springs, Eldorado Co., five miles from where the first specimen of gold was found in California, and engaged in general merchandise; in connection with the above business, he, with his partner, Mr. Goodnow, built a saw-mill, and followed lumbering; in 1857, they formed a stock company and built a quartz-mill, by which they lost heavily. In 1859, the court granted him a divorce and his children, which he sent to Shelby to be cared for by friends. In 1860, he, with his partner, engaged in freighting across the Sierra Nevada Mountains; in November, 1862, he disposed of his entire interest, and embarked, at San Francisco, for New York, by way of Panama and Aspinwall; the steamer Ariel, on which he came home, was captured on his return trip between New York and Aspinwall, by the rebel pirate Simms; he again reached Shelby Jan. 1, 1863, and purchased the interest of T. Mickey, in a merchant tailoring establishment, and remained five years, during which time he married Miss Lou Garnhart; they have three children—George, Harry and Walter. In March, 1858, he again went to Olney, Ill., where he spent two years handling eggs, and two years under the firm name of King & Hotzen, as merchant tailors; he again returned to Shelby, and, since the spring of 1873, he has been engaged in the business of a merchant tailor, in which he has been very successful.

STEFFEY, EMILY A., was born in Franklin Co., Penn. Her father, Jonathan Steffey, was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 21, 1800, and when a young man he came to Franklin Co., Penn., where he was married in 1830, to Miss Rebecca Maybury, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 22, 1806. They had seven children, six living. In 1838, they came to Ohio and settled in Ganges, where he followed the carpenter trade for some years. He remained in Ganges for thirty-six years, and then moved to Shelby, where he died Aug. 1, 1876.

SUTTER, GEORGE F., farmer; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1854. He attended the district schools of the county during the winter months, and in the summer worked on the farm. He was married to Miss Nora Boner, of Richland Co., July 6, 1875. His father, John Sutter, was born in Canton Basil, Switzerland, June 22, 1818. He was the son of a farmer, and he spent his youth on a farm. He emigrated to America in 1840, and remained in New York for some time, and then came to Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, and from there to Richland Co. He was married to Miss Sarah Ann Hockensmith Nov. 9, 1847. They had seven children, three daughters and four sons; one daughter and three sons living. Sarah A. was married to Butler Albertson, farmer; Henry F., farmer; William J., at home, and George F., the subject of this notice. The elder Sutter, began life poor, but by industry, economy and honesty he obtained a fair competence. He died March 8, 1876, mourned by all who knew him. His wife still survives him.

SUTTER, SAMUEL, is one of the few business men left who have seen Shelby grow from small beginnings to its present prospereus condition. Mr. Sutter was born in the Canton of Basil, Switzerland, in May, 1823, where he remained until he was 4 years of age, when, with his mother, his father having died, he went to Orisdorff, in Basil, and remained there until 1841. There he learned his trade, that of cabinet-maker. It is a well-known fact that throughout Europe, and especially in Germany and Switzerland, learning a trade means more than it does in this country. Mr. Sutter, after having served his apprenticeship, spent two years, after the manner of his countrymen, in traveling through his native country, working at his trade; in April, 1844, he started from Basil to come to this country, having heard that here skilled labor was more generously rewarded than in fatherland; about the 26th of April, 1844, he embarked at Havre for America, and after a pleasant voyage, landed in New York about June 1; he went up the Hudson to Albany by steamer, and from there to Buffalo, where he took steamer for Port Huron, on Lake Erie, and from there he came to Shelby, arriving here about the 11th day of June, 1844; in the spring of 1846 he purchased an interest with a Mr. Row in that portion of Shelby known as Texas, where he remained for about two years; about this time Robert Mickey, with others, began to lay out and build up East Shelby; Mr. Sutter came to Shelby an entire stranger, being the first European German to locate in this place, and at this time could neither speak nor write a word of English; this was not an enviable position in which to be placed, to say the least; a stranger in a strange land, unacquainted with its language and customs, and yet dependent upon the resources of his own brain and muscle to hew out a path to future comfort and a competency for old age; in Mr. Sutter's vocabulary there was no such word as fail; he had, as all who are acquainted with him know, under a quiet exterior an indomitable will, that would bend before no obstacle, and overcome all opposition; he could not but succeed; Mr. Sutter commenced business for himself as a cabinet-maker in 1848, in the present Samuel Clapper house, where he manufactured furniture by hand for the home trade; so well had he learned his trade in Switzerland, that the finish and strength of his work commended itself to all, and orders poured in so rapidly that he had no idle hours; he continued to manufacture furniture by hand up to 1863, when his business became so extensive as to compel him to bring steam and machinery to his aid in manufacturing for home trade; in 1875, he largely extended his facilities, and began to manufacture on a large scale, supplying numerous orders, not only throughout Ohio, but also having an extensive trade in adjoining States; he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, employing many hands, and supplying the trade with a class of goods not excelled by any manufacturer in the country; Mr. Sutter has long been identified with the interests and growth of Shelby; he erected all the buildings on the north side of Main street, from the dwelling of L. Clapper to the Black Fork. He also built and ran the first steam sawmill in the village, and beside all this, erected five dwelling-houses in different parts of Shelby; thus Mr. Sutter has, without doubt, done more to build up his adopted place than any other within its limits; Mr. Sutter was married, Dec. 24, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Will, who was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1825, and by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are now living; their names are V. W., Lovina, Elizabeth, John Calvin, Margaretta, Samuel Zwingly, George Koch, Sarah Rebecca and Frederick. It is well for our country that there are such men as Mr. Sutter, who leave the crowded marts and workshops of the Old World, and, emigrating to this country, add so largely of their skill in advancing and developing its resources.

SUTTER, SAMUEL J., furniture and undertaking; is a son of Samuel Sutter, mentioned above, and possesses in a remarkable degree his characteristic pluck and energy; he was born in Shelby, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1856; he remained with his parents until he was 20 years old, attending school in Shelby until he was 16 years of age, when he went to Zanesville and took a thorough business course in the business college of that place, and the thoroughness of the instruction and aptness of the pupil are well exemplified in his splendid business; Mr. Sutter learned thoroughly every department of the furniture and undertaking business, under the tuition of his father, who has no superior in this country in either branch; thus making him an excellent judge in the selection and purchase of furniture with which to supply the market; as to the other branch, undertaking, though young in years he is old in experience, having served a long apprenticeship under his father, and learned thoroughly every branch of the business; he has a magnificent hearse, and is bountifully supplied with the very latest and best appliances for properly taking care of the dead; Mr. Sutter only commenced business a little over two years ago, yet such are his energy, pluck, perseverance and business ability, that he has already built up a retail trade in Shelby and surrounding country never before equaled by any other furniture dealer in the place; his fame has gone abroad, until he now does a large business in retailing to citizens of neighboring towns and cities, who come to him to buy in preference to purchasing at home, on account of the superior quality as well as the extremely low price at which he offers his goods. In the undertaking branch of Mr. Sutter's business, he has become deservedly popular; Mr. Sutter possesses qualities that fit him in an eminent degree to perform these duties, and the greatly increasing demand for his services in this department of his business testifies the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Shelby and the surrounding country. Mr. S. J. Sutter was married to a Miss Shiffer on the 16th day of January, 1877.

TAYLOR, JOHN W., machinist, Shelby; was born in Weller Township, Richland Co., Dec. 18, 1820; remained there on a farm until he was 22 years of age, when he went with Hoy & Williams to Lexington, Mo., and engaged in the fanning-mill business; stayed there two years and then went to Kentucky. In 1846, enlisted in the Louisville Legion and served as a private soldier under Zachary Taylor, in the Mexican war, and was discharged at Vera Cruz; from there he moved to

California, where he remained until 1850, then returned to Kentucky by way of Isthmus of Panama. In 1859, he went to Missouri and went to raising cotton, which business he followed until the war broke out. He volunteered as Captain in the Confederate service under Gen. Forrest; was in all the principal battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and at the close of the war surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston to Maj. Gen. Sherman at Jonesboro, N. C.; after the war closed, he came to Kentucky and engaged in the fanning-mill business again. In 1875, came to Shelby, where he now lives. Was married to Amanda Killingsworth, of Georgia, in 1850. Had by this wife two children, one of which is now living. His first wife died in 1854; in 1856, was married to Sarah C. Thurman. Had by this marriage four children—Alonzo, Cleopatra, John T. and Lena. His second wife died May 1, 1870. Married as his third wife Mary A. Nunamaker, Sept. 28, 1875. Mr. Taylor is a man of good moral habits, neither drinks, chews nor smokes. Both of his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his father a soldier of the war of 1812. His father, John Taylor, a noted pioneer of Weller Township, Richland Co., was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1788; moved to Weller Township in 1818, where he entered his land from the Government. He remained on this farm until July 26, 1875, when he died.

TUCKER, BENJAMIN, farmer; lives in Sec. 20; P. O. Shelby; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1812; he moved to Shelby in 1819. He was married to Nancy Wentz in 1844, and moved to Crawford Co. in 1850; he lived there as a farmer eight years, when he returned and located on a farm near Shelby, where he now lives; his wife was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1820; she came to Richland Co. in 1821; Mr. Tucker by this marriage was the father of eight children—Samuel H., Mary E., Jos. W., Margaret J. (died July 31, 1867, at the age of 15 years), Paulina, Sarah, Christopher and William A.; Samuel H. was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion. The subject of this sketch is a man of feeble health, in consequence of many hardships of his pioneer life in Sharon Township; his wife is in good health.

URICH, ISAAC, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 20, 1808; he moved to Sharon Township in an early day, and entered 80 acres of land, where he now lives; he built a house, and on the 28th day of November, 1848, was married; by this marriage he had six children—David G., born July 15, 1849; Elizabeth Mary, born Dec. 18, 1850; Amos C., born Sept. 27, 1853; Sarah A., born Nov. 4, 1855; infant son born July 11, 1858 (died soon after its birth); Isaac N., July 14, 1859; Mr. Urich's first wife died Sept. 1, 1860. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. John Hersh, June 24, 1861; by this marriage he had four children, three are living—Wm. Riley, born March 7, 1862; Ezra C., born June 6, 1864; Mattie E., born May 3, 1867, and a daughter who died in infancy. The subject of this sketch is one of the enterprising farmers in Sharon Township, a careful business man and an excellent neighbor.

WARD, J. L., proprietor Beverstock House, Shelby, Ohio; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1837. His father, J. W. Ward, moved to Richland Co. about 1847. About the age of 15 years he began clerking, which he followed for a number of years; he also taught for a number of terms; he engaged in several business enterprises, furniture and undertaking being the principal; he has lately taken charge of the Beverstock House. This house was built in 1847, and is well calculated for the business. Mr. Ward is gentlemanly and accommodating; he and his wife fully understand the wants of the traveling public. He was married to Mrs. Ann E. Kline Feb. 22, 1880, and has settled in Shelby.

WEBER, SOLOMON, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., September, 1820; when he was about 2 years of age his parents died. He then went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Weber, with whom he stayed about five years and then went to his brother's, who was a wagon-maker, and with whom Solomon learned his trade; when he left Pennsylvania he came to Jefferson Co., Ohio, and in 1840, he came to Richland Co.; he followed his trade until 1849, when he went to farming, which he followed until 1870, when he moved to Shelby. He has been following his trade mostly since he has resided in Shelby; Mr. Weber has been a successful man; he started poor, but by industry and perseverance he has made a competence; he is well informed although his educational advantages were limited; he is a comprehensive man, and takes an interest in the affairs of the country. He was married to Miss Sarah Miller, Feb. 27, 1844; they had four sons—two of whom are living—George A., a minister in the M. E. Church, John L., farmer. Mr. Miller, father of Mrs. Weber, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1792, and came to Ohio about 1815. He some time afterward returned to Pennsylvania, and married Catherine Bricker, and returned about 1823; he settled permanently in what is now Jackson Township. He died in 1863; his wife still survives him and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Weber.

WENTZ, HENRY, JR.; fourth son of Henry Wentz, Sr., who moved from Perry Co., Penn., in April, 1834, and settled in Cass Township, was born Dec. 9, 1839; lived with and aided his father on his farm until the age of 18 years, when he went to Crestline, Ohio, as an apprentice to the carpenter trade; served an apprenticeship of three years; when attaining his freedom he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and obtained employment in the car-shops of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co. at that place, and remained until the breaking-out of the late war, when he, on July 11, 1861, enlisted as a private in Co. E, 11th Ind. V. I. (Lew Wallace's Zouave Regiment), and immediately entered upon his duties as a soldier; the arrival, by express, of his trunk, tool-chest, etc., at Shelby, Ohio, was the first intimation his parents and friends had of his enlistment; from Fort Wayne, his company was sent to Indianapolis for drill, where it remained at Camps Morton and Robinson until Aug. 6, 1861, when the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks near St. Louis; in September of the same year the regiment was sent to Paducah, Ky., where it was made a part of the force under Gen. Grant, styled the Army of West Tennessee; on Feb. 5, 1862, Mr. Wentz accompanied his regiment, and took part in the capture of Fort Henry; also participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1862, and in the

battle of Shiloh in April 6 and 7, same year; in the siege of Corinth, capture of Memphis, and in the campaigns through Arkansas under Gen. Fred Steele; in the flank movement on Vicksburg, viz., Atchafalaya, in the movement on Vicksburg, viz., Milliken's Bend; was present at the running of the blockade by Commodore Porter's fleet; participated in the battles incident to the approaches to Vicksburg, viz., Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Beaver Station, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills; the latter one of the severest, for the number engaged, of the war; Mr. Wentz at this time held the rank of First Lieutenant; his company entered the fight with forty-five men and came out with twenty-three, but had the satisfaction to capture, aided by the regiment, four guns in this engagement; the boys used the bayonet and butt of the gun at close quarters; Lieut. Wentz coming out without harm except that caused by a minie ball that carried away the heel of his boot and another passing through his cap, received while aiding the Colonel in changing the position of the regiment; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and was present at its surrender, and was with Gen. Sherman on his Jackson (Miss.) campaign; in August, 1863, his regiment was transferred to the Gulf Department, where Mr. Wentz took part in the campaigns under Gens. W. B. Franklin and Nathaniel Banks; re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864, after which his regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, reaching Washington Aug. 4, 1864, and Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 10th; took part in the skirmish at Halltown, battle of Winchester, Sept. 18, Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where Gen. Phil. Sheridan so greatly distinguished himself by taking command of a defeated army and winning one of the most brilliant victories of the war, after making his famous ride from Winchester, twenty miles away; although Mr. Wentz was a perfect stranger to all in his regiment, he, by his faithfulness to duty, won the confidence of his superiors, and thereby promotion, he having held all the subordinate positions from the command of his company down to private; was also at different times detailed on staff duty and acted as Adjutant of his regiment. After the war, Mr. Wentz returned to his home, afterward engaged in the lumber business at Crestline, but after one year, finding that his health would not permit him to continue, he sold out his interests and engaged in the hardware business, which business he followed until September 1874, when he sold out and entered the fire insurance field; since then he has been engaged at Dayton, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Shelby, Ohio; in the spring of 1880 a new fire association was formed at Shelby, and Mr. Wentz was offered the secretaryship, which he accepted and now holds. Mr. Wentz married Miss Sarah A. Bushey June 8, 1865; the fruits of this union were two sons and one daughter—one daughter and one son now living. Although a strong Republican, Mr. Wentz was three times elected a member of the City Council at Crestline, Ohio, the usual Democratic majority being about two to one.

WHEELER, ISAAC S., was born in Plymouth Township, Feb. 11, 1822; his father, Oliver Wheeler; immigrated from Connecticut to Ohio at an early day, and settled two miles northwest of Shelby. His father served in the war of 1812; his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Holston, was born in Pennsylvania; she died when Isaac was 13 years old, and his father died when he was 14, thus leaving him to take care of the younger children, as he was oldest son, and second child. He thus at an early age was deprived of the fostering care of his parents, and had the charge of his younger brothers and sister, who depended on him in a great measure for their raising. He managed the farm and kept the family together until they could do for themselves, for which he certainly ought to take a just pride. He is Vice President of the Shelby National Bank, and Treasurer of the Buckeye Mutual Insurance Company; he is a practical business man, and considers well any enterprise he undertakes; he is a self-made man; his educational privileges were poor, as he was compelled to work when young, but he has acquired sufficient education to see to his business properly conducted, and is a close observer of the issues of the times. Mr. Wheeler was married in 1851, to Mrs. Martha Moore, whose maiden name was Rambo; they are the parents of six children.

WHITE, WILLIAM C., farmer, was born in Richland Co., Oct. 18, 1836; he has lived in Cass and Sharon Townships all his life except five years he resided in Marshall Co., Ind.; he sold his farm in Indiana, and on his return to Ohio, purchased the farm known as the "John Snyder" farm, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Susan Snyder Feb. 23, 1860; she was born Oct. 3, 1840; they are blessed with five children, four living, namely: Mary E., married to Laurence Lake, farmer; Dorah Matilda, Irene Jane and Minnie May, at home. Mr. White started in life without material assistance, but by industry has made for himself a comfortable home. Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Snyder, whose maiden name was Magner, was born in Greene Co., April 30, 1818; her parents, Samuel and Catharine Magner, immigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they lived for some years, and then came to Richland Co., in April, 1829, and settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. White. This farm was entered in 1827. Mary E. Magner was married to John Snyder April 28, 1837; he was born Sept. 4, 1804; they had four children, all of whom are living.

WILL, PETER, farmer and stock grower; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 19, 1833; his parents emigrating to Richland Co., Ohio, in May of the same year, purchasing what is familiarly known as the Will homestead, composed of 155 acres, where he received his education, remaining with his parents until December, 1860. He married Miss Humphrey, January, 1857. They have six children—Ivin E., John Sherman, Franklin E., Jennie E., Sarah E., and George B. His father, Vallentine, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, about 1802, and married Elizabeth Cook, who was born in the same place about 1805, and had twelve children, nine of whom are living—Elizabeth, Henry, Peter, Margaret, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, John A. and Lottie. Peter, the subject of this sketch, was elected Assessor in 1874, and has been re-elected six consecutive years; he also was elected Land Appraiser in October, 1879; on leaving the homestead, in 1860, he moved to Shelby, where he purchased an interest in the Sutter saw-mill, remaining until October, 1867, when he disposed of his interest, and went to Marshall Co., Ind., remaining

there about four years, when he returned to his native county, and purchased 75 acres of Sec. 11, Range 20, in Sharon Township. Politically, he is a Republican, and possesses the confidence of the community; he enlisted in Co. F, of 163d O. V. I., May 2, 1864, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, in September of the same year.

WIRTZ, HENRY, Sr., father of Henry, Jr., and John; was born near Heidelberg, Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in April, 1806; he married Miss Bowman about 1828; they had thirteen children; they emigrated to Ohio about 1840, with three children, locating on what is known as the Wirtz homestead; he lived to the age of 72, his wife and two sons surviving him; he died in the faith of the Reformed Church, of which the remainder of his family are members.

WIRTZ, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born on the Wirtz homestead in March, 1844; he received his education at the district schools, remaining with his parents until he was 20 years of age, when he married Miss Mary Frank, of Sharon Township; they have quite an interesting family of children—John Henry, Lewis Philip, George Adam, Charles William, Francis Marion, Allen Willard, Oliver Wesley and Sherman Edward. Mr. Wirtz was elected Trustee of Sharon Township in the spring of 1876, and has been re-elected four consecutive years, having the confidence of the community at large; he owns 80 acres of land, under a splendid state of cultivation, and erected a fine brick building in 1875; he is a member of the Reformed Church at Shelby.

WIRTZ, JOHN W., farmer; P. O. Shelby; he was born in Sharon Township Aug. 29, 1849; he remained with his parents until 1872, receiving his education in the district schools. He married Caroline Beach Nov. 16, 1872. They have three children—Mattie Florence, Mary Etta and Birdy Hortense. The subject of this sketch has erected an elegant residence, the finest in his immediate vicinity, on his 80-acre farm, which is under a high state of cultivation.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, HARRISON, is a resident of Ontario; his father at one time lived in Brooke Co., Va., but moved to Washington Co., where Mr Andrews was born May 3, 1818. He was married, Jan. 14, 1841, to Mary Ann Rankin; he lived in Washington Co. until the year 1867, when he came to this county. Mrs. Andrews died Jan. 14, 1878. Mr. Andrews has six children living and one dead.

AU, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1817; he came to this county, in 1839. He was married in 1850 to Eliza Blower, who was born in England Sept. 9, 1832; she came to America in childhood; they had nine children—John F., born May 19, 1851; William H., Jan. 31, 1853; Samuel A., Sept. 9, 1855; Thomas J., March 12, 1857; Charles H., March 22, 1858; Theodore L., Feb. 18, 1860; Mary E., March 31, 1862; Robert E., Feb. 16, 1866; George W., March 24, 1868. The following are deceased: William H., died April 23, 1864; Thomas J., March 23, 1857. Mr. Au resided in Mansfield 13 years; in 1851 moved to Mifflin Township; remained till 1855, then bought a farm in this township; has resided here since.

AU, CHRISTOPHER; merchant, Ontario; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1824, and came to Ohio in 1843. He was married June 27, 1848, to Laura J. Greenfield, who was born Nov. 16, 1829, in the State of New York; they have the following family: John H., born May 2, 1852; Mary E., March 27, 1854; Martha A., April 8, 1856; Sherman G., July 10, 1858; Abraham Hamlin, Sept. 1, 1860; Laura F., Nov. 15, 1862; Christopher Sheriden, Oct. 25, 1865. Mr. Au resided in Mansfield for one year and a half; then spent six years in the Western States; returned to Mansfield and remained till 1855, then removed to Springfield Township, and engaged in farming till 1869, when he located in Ontario, and engaged in the mercantile business; he also has been Postmaster for eleven years. Mr. Au recruited a company for the 120th O. V. I., of which he was Captain, during the war. John H. Au was married, April 18, 1878, to Miss E. M. Hartupee; they have one daughter, Minnie L., born Feb. 8, 1879. He is now a partner in the mercantile business with his father.

BRANDT, DAVID, resides on the southeast quarter of Sec. 5; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in the year 1805; at 20 years of age, he moved with his father into Maryland, and married the next year; from Maryland he came to this county in 1837, and lived on the farm now owned by J. W. Niman twelve years, when he removed to his present place; Mr. Brandt lost his first wife, July 30, 1865; he was married a second time to Margaret Augustine, a sister of his former wife, in the fall of 1866; he has nine children living and two dead. His trade has been that of a carpenter and builder, in which he was one of the best; all over the township and in those adjoining are evidences of his skill; so successfully has he followed his business that he has now a small improved farm and a handsome competence besides. Mr. Brandt is a member of the Lutheran Church; is highly respected, and widely known as an able, honest, and, in times past, a most useful man.

CAMPBELL, DENNIS, farmer; he was born in Berkshire, Vt., Aug. 29, 1825; he came to Richland County with his parents in the spring of 1840; his father, Shepard Campbell, resided for many years in this township; in 1863, he removed to Fayette Co.,

Iowa, where he was killed by a falling limb while engaged in cutting timber; his family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living. Dennis is the oldest son and resides near the southeast corner of Springfield Township; he was married April 24, 1861, to Miss Sarah Sweeney; she died July 8, 1875.

CONDON, J. M., lives on the southeast quarter of Sec. 29; his grandfather, Richard Condon, came into the county in 1814, from Westmoreland Co., Penn.; he entered a body of land at Spring Mills. J. M. Condon was born at this place in 1828, and, when 2 years of age, his father, John, moved to Plymouth, thence to the farm now owned by Mr. Condon, two years later. He was married on the first day of 1858 to Maria Walters, and has a family of eight children. Mr. Condon comes of a hardy stock of people, who knew well what hardships, privations and dangers the early settlers were obliged to endure while clearing their farms and making the improvements which the present generation now enjoy.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, sawyer; P. O. Ontario; he was born in Troy Township March 26, 1846. He was married in 1873 to Anna Lindsey, who was born in this township June 12, 1852; they have two children—Elmer, born Sept. 25, 1874, and Carrie A., Oct. 6, 1876.

CRAIG, WM. N., was born in Jackson Township in the year 1828; his father came from Belmont Co., Ohio, and settled in the above mentioned township (then Sharon) in 1825; Mr. Craig describes the country as being very wild and unimproved, when he was a boy going to school; the first teacher he had of whom he can remember, was an old Irishman, named Wm. Bailey, who taught in a log schoolhouse near his father's farm; the scholars were large boys and girls not far advanced, and their illustrious teacher made frequent use of the rod as a means of advancement. There were plenty of wolves and deer, but the more dangerous wild animals were scarce; they were, however, occasionally met with, as will be seen from the following incident which Mr. Craig relates: He and another boy were sent one day to carry a bucket of water for the school; when they had gone some distance from the house, they met some wild animal, which he now thinks was a panther; they did not then know what it was; it sat in the road watching them and lashing its tail against its sides; presently it jumped behind a tree, and the boys went on unharmed; Mr. Craig remembers when the first railroad train came through the county, his father was some distance from the house at the time, and mistaking the noise for that of a storm coming upon them, ran home with all speed to close the house. Mr. Craig was married in 1857, and has two children; his wife died in 1875; he owns and resides on the northwest quarter of Sec. 8. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Ontario.

CHRISTMAN, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Crestline. He was born in Germany in 1832; he came to America in 1849. He was married in 1855 to Mary Elizabeth Delph, who was born in Germany; they have ten children, Frederick, was born Jan. 1, 1857; Peter, Nov. 14, 1858; George, Sept. 19, 1860; Mary Jane, Feb. 14, 1862; Charlie, July 25, 1864; Louis, Sept. 9, 1866; Elizabeth, July 27, 1868; Catherine, March 20, 1872; John, Nov. 28, 1873; Caroline, July 16, 1878. Mr. Christman came to Springfield Township twenty-five years ago, and still resides here, owns a good farm.

CROW, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Ontario.

DAY, MARCUS, came to this county with his father when he was 8 years old. His father came from Washington Co., Penn., where he lived previous to his removal to this State, to this county in 1814, and cleared a small piece of ground in the north part of Troy Township, which he planted in vegetables of different kinds, and then returned to Pennsylvania. The next year, he brought his family out, and they moved into a log cabin on his farm. Mr. Day was born in 1808, in Washington Co., Penn. He was married, Sept. 15, 1830, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Young. He united with the Methodist Church when in his 30th year. He has held the offices of Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, the duties of which he discharged with ability and with satisfaction to all. Mr. Day was very fond of hunting when a young man and found plenty of game in the then thickly wooded forests. He tells of the following occurrence which took place when he was still a boy living with his father in their cabin: "His father had started from the house and had gone twenty or thirty rods, when he came running back saying he had heard a rattlesnake and that it was somewhere near the house. On looking they found one which had just crawled from under the cabin. It sported seventeen rattles." Mr. Day moved into Springfield Township in 1830, and now lives on the northwest quarter of Sec. 36.

EVERITT, PETER,; P. O. Ontario. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 16, 1838; he came to Ohio in 1865, and was married the same year, to Elzora D. Evans, who was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 6, 1848; they have the following family of children: Thomas Miles, was born Oct. 7, 1866; Angelia, July 21, 1868; William M., Sept. 2, 1870; Ella May, June 14, 1873, and Cornelia Maud, Dec. 12, 1874. Angelia died March 16, 1873. Mr Everitt enlisted at the first call for soldiers, for three months, and served his time; he then enlisted for three years; he was a member of Co. K, 53d Penn. V. I.; he was wounded June 1, 1862, in the battle of Fair Oaks, East Virginia; lost his left limb; also shot through the right limb; he received four balls; after being wounded, he laid on the field of battle four days, without any attention, and suffered intensely; at the expiration of four days, was put on an ambulance and taken to Savage Station; he lay there one night, and next morning was put on a freight car with other wounded soldiers, taken to Whitehouse Landing, and from there to a boat (called the State of Maine), and was taken to Fortress Monroe and thence to New York City, then up the Long Island Sound to New Haven, Conn., to the State Hospital; he then at the expiration of nine days, received medical treatment; he lay nine weeks before his limb was amputated; three weeks after the amputation, the main artery ruptured, from which bled till his bed was completely saturated; he was attended by seven nurses, taken from among the soldiers; the main artery was closely compressed three months, by which process, his life was saved. After the war, Mr. Everitt located in Ontario; is receiving a pension, and is a worthy citizen.

FINNEY, JOHN, a resident of Springfield Township, and well known throughout the county, came into Ohio in 1804. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in the year 1801; three years later, his father constructed a flat-boat, and with his family and possessions, floated down the river to Wellsburg, bought a section of land in Harrison Co., Ohio, and put up a cabin 18x20 feet; there Mr. Finney had his first experience in pioneer life. The country was wild and unimproved; wild animals and game of all kinds were plenty, and the comforts and conveniences of life scarce; especially was this the case with schools; Mr. Finney at one time went to live with his grandfather, six miles from home, that he might go to school; but, as he was the oldest one of the children, he was needed at home, and his education was neglected to such a degree, that when at the age of 24, he was married, he could not read a newspaper. His father moved to Richland Co. in 1820, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Finney; in 1823, the family moved to Madison Township, but continued to farm the place in this township; three years afterward, they returned to Springfield Township, where Mr. Finney has continued to reside since. On the 26th of September, 1825, he was married to Elenor Marshal; by this union he had twelve children, only four of whom are now living; Mr. Finney was married, the second time, to Isabelle Alban, July 14, 1858, his first wife having died Dec. 22, 1857; his second wife died Jan. 9, 1874. Mr. Finney has been a great reader in his life, and an active worker in such causes as he conceived were for the public good. He signed the first temperance pledge in the township, and in company with David Trimbal inaugurated the first temperance movement. He was an active Antislavery man, and has labored continually in opposition to secret societies. As a member of the United Presbyterian Church, he has always endeavored to live consistent with his professions. A more extended account of his work may be found in the history of this township.

FREED, JOSEPH, deceased, came to this county in 1833; formerly lived in Pennsylvania, where he was born 1808. In 1827, he married Hanna Snider; they had fifteen children, seven of whom are dead. The youngest son, Isaac Freed, was born in 1849, and lives on a farm of 123 acres, a part of the southwest quarter of Sec. 19. Joseph Freed died Feb. 6, 1873.

FURGESON, JOHN P., farmer; P. O. Mansfield.

HOUT, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Springfield Township March 22, 1841. He was married in 1872 to Hester S. Barnes, who was born in this county. They have the following family: Harlon Wesley, born May 25, 1875, and one infant child. He owns an improved farm with good buildings.

HOUT, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Mifflin Township Feb. 9, 1845. He was married in 1866, to Amanda Kurtz; they had the following family: Eddie C., Ellie, Levi and Charles. Mrs. Amanda Hout died in 1878. Mr. Hout married Jennie Pool, who was born in this county.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1850; in the spring of 1879, he removed to the southern part of Springfield Township. He was married in the year 1877, to Caroline Jackson; they have three children.

HOUT, JOHN (deceased); he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio; he came to Mifflin Township April 4, 1820. Married, April 30, 1844, to Fanny Boals, who was born in Harrison Co. Oct. 30, 1816. They have a family of three children—Joseph, born Feb. 9, 1845; Charles, born March 22, 1847; John, born Jan. 2, 1855. Mr. Hout died April 3, 1878, in Springfield Township, at his residence; in the spring of 1846 he removed to Springfield Township, and remained there until his death. His son, John Hout, Jr., remains with his mother, and is engaged in farming; during the winter season, he is engaged in teaching.

McCONNELL, CURTIS, farmer; P. O. Ontario.

MATSON, J HN, S. B., was born in the year 1828 in Jackson Township, one half mile north of his present residence. His father, Uriah Matson, was one of the early pioneers, having come into the county in 1815. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came from Westmoreland Co., Penn., to the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio, in 1812, and three years later to Richland Co., where he spent the remainder of his life. As a woodsman he had, probably, no equal in the county, and did a great deal of work at chopping and clearing. It is said to have been the custom of a firm of Mansfield, which manufactured axes, to give, at meetings of the citizens of the county, an ax as a premium to the oldest man, the oldest pioneer, etc. At one of these meetings, it was suggested that an ax be given to the man who had done the most work with an ax. It was decided that Uriah Matson was entitled to the award, which he accordingly received. Although he was a great worker, he was very fond of books, and did a great deal of reading. He was born in 1793, and died in 1873. His wife was Elizabeth Beech, whom he married in 1822. She is still living at the age of 81 years. Their children were six in number and were born as follows: Albert F., in 1824; U. J., in 1826; John S. B., in 1828; Araminta, in 1831; Charles C., in 1833; Melvina, in 1836. Albert, Araminta and Charles are now dead. John S. B. Matson was brought up in the neighborhood of where he now lives; and when 21 years of age, began work on the railroad. In 1856, he married Mary A. Finfrock, and moved on his farm in 1860. In 1862, he enlisted in the 120th O. V. I., and was out nearly three years, over one year of which time he lay in a rebel prison. He has one daughter who is now married. Mr. Matson has taken great pains in collecting archæological specimens and Indian relics, and has a large, rare and valuable collection, of which he may justly be proud. Many of his best specimens were on exhibition at the Centennial, in the archæological exhibit from this State.

MARSHALL, JAMES, Sr. (deceased). He was born Feb. 22, 1796, in Pennsylvania. He was married June, 18, 1828, to Jane Edgington, who was born July 28, 1805; in Jefferson Co; they had the following family: David, born April 6, 1830; Thomas, 1832; Alexander T. 1834; John, March 22, 1835; George, Nov. 7, 1837; James, June 21, 1839; William Franklin, April 16, 1842; Samuel, April 22, 1844; Gilbert, Feb. 1, 1847; Amanda Jane (deceased), 1849. James Marshall, Sr., died Feb. 11, 1877; Mrs. Jane Marshall, Jan. 21, 1876; Thomas, died in 1833; Alexander T., died in 1856. David Marshall was

married to Mary Gray (now deceased), they had six children. John Marhall married Mary A. Cookston. George Marshall married Sue Finfrock, they have one child, Harry. James Marshall married Hattie Patterson, they have one daughter, Nora. William F. Marshall married Rebecca Will, they have two children, Flora and Hermon Roy. Samuel Marshall was married to Maggie A Cook Feb. 14, 1878; she was born in Wyandot Co. April 3, 1859; they have one daughter, Arvada, born Jan. 29, 1879; they reside on the home farm. Gilbert Marshall was married to Ellie Hann Dec. 29, 1875; they also reside on the the home farm. David, John, George and James Marshall, Jr., were in the late war. David Marshall (father of James), was one of early settlers of this county. He came from Pennsylvania, also the parents of Mrs. Jane Marshall. Thomas Edgington and wife emigrated from Jefferson Co. to this county, at an early day, and were among the pioneers of Richland Co.

MAY, LYMAN A., farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Huron Co. Nov. 31, 1837; married April 17, 1866, to Sarah A. Seamon, who was born in Springfield Township March 30, 1845; they have the following family: Jennie E., born March 31, 1867; Dora F., June 4, 1868; Hattie E., Sept. 11, 1870; Ella, March 15, 1872; Annie, Oct. 1, 1874; William A. and Francis J., Oct. 22, 1877; George, Feb. 25, 1880. Mr. May enlisted in the late war. He was first a member of the 25th O. V. I.; served in this capacity for one year, then was transferred to 12th Independent Ohio Battery; remained in the service during the war and was honorably discharged.

MILLIKIN, WILLIAM B., resides one mile and a half southwest of Ontario. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in this part of the county. He came from Washington Co., Penn., and entered the southeast quarter of Sec. 33. Mr. Millikin's father was born in 1812; was married to a daughter of Jeremiah Bowers, who was a pioneer of this county. He moved to Allen Co., Ohio, in 1836, where William was born Dec. 2, 1837. He lived with his father until he had reached his 19th year, when he came to this county. In 1861, March 13, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Walker. The next year, a call for volunteers was made. Mr. Millikin enlisted Aug. 11, in the 120th O. V. I., and marched South as a private, but subsequently rose to the rank of Second, then First Lieutenant. He was along with the disastrous Red River expedition, and was captured and taken to Camp Ford, Texas, where he was held as a prisoner twenty-four days. At the close of the war, Mr. Millikin returned and moved to Ontario. He was engaged in teaching for awhile and, in the spring of 1866, formed a partnership with J. T. Woods and S. A. Walker, and kept a store in Ontario about six months. About this time, he purchased a piece of land in Sec. 29, known as the old Mitchell farm, where he moved, Nov. 7, 1866. This place was in very poor repair when it came into his possession. A small log house and log barn constituted the farm buildings. The farm is now in good condition, and has all the buildings necessary to a farm, built with particular reference to convenience and durability, and at the same time presenting a very fine appearance. It is such men of enterprise and energy as Mr. Millikin, who improve our lands, bring up the market value of property, and exert about them a prosperous influence. He has two sisters living and one dead. A brother died Feb. 27, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky. He was 16 years old, and at the time of his death, was a member of the 64th O. V. I. Mr. Millikin's children are named Luemma, Mary, Laura and Stella. His father is still living in Allen Co., Ohio, at the age of 67 years. His land consists of his home farm and 120 acres of improved land in Shelby Co., Ohio.

MUNNELL, JOSEPH H., farmer; P. O. Ontario; he was born in Sharon Township in 1840. Was married in 1863 to Rosetta Nazor, who was born in this township March 7, 1844. They have the following children: Edward, born Aug. 3, 1864; John, Jan. 1, 1865; Kittie May, born in Wells Co., Ind., July 17, 1871; Claudy C., born in Jefferson Township, Wells Co., Ind., April 7, 1874. Harry was born in Shreve, Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1877; died on the 25th of March, at the age of 3 years 1 month and 11 days.

RACE, JOHN, L., harness-maker, Ontario. He was born in Columbiana Co. in 1833, and came to this county in 1853. He was married, June, 2, 1866, to Urilla J. Hackedorn, who was born in this township in 1846; they have the following family: Olive L. born Sept. 4, 1867; Emma G., March 18, 1869; Lizzie G., May 20, 1872; Walter H., Sept. 10, 1876; Della B., Oct. 25, 1877; Howard C., Nov. 27, 1879. Mr. Race enlisted in the late war in the 2d O. H. A; remained till the close of the war, after which he located in Ontario, and engaged in the harness business. He is a practical mechanic, is doing an extensive business, and is one of the leading and enterprising men of this township.

REINHART, WM. H., SR, came with his father, from Greene, Co., Penn., in 1830. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather, it is thought, having come from Germany. His father lived for many years in Greene, Co., Penn. In 1829, he came out and purchased a farm in Green Township, Ashland Co. (then Richland). The next year, he moved his family to this state, and settled on a farm in Mohican Township, which he leased for a term of seven years. At the expiration of this lease, he moved to his farm in Green Township, at which time Mr. Reinhart was 14 years old; and as that township was then in Richland Co., he came into this county in 1837. His father's family sustained all the hardships incident to pioneer life after their removal to this State. The part in which they settled was heavily timbered, and many years of hard labor at clearing were spent, and that, too, with but poor accommodations in the way of living. When Mr. Reinhart was about 20 years of age, he left home to learn the carpenter trade with an older brother. After working four or five years at the trade, he was married, Nov. 8, 1848, to Rebecca Ewalt, and began housekeeping in Loudonville in the spring of 1849. He lived there one year; he then bought his wife's old homestead, in Lake Township, Ashland Co., and lived on that farm four years. Having sold this place he removed to Wooster, and worked while in that town at his trade; but soon after going there he purchased a farm east of Wooster, one mile, and lived there two years. His next removal was to the vicinity of Shreve, Wayne Co. He purchased a farm there which

he held until the year 1862, when he came to Mansfield. soon after coming to Mansfield, he purchased a farm in the eastern part of Springfield Township, on the Galion road, but continued to reside in Mansfield until the year 1867; at this date, he removed his family to that place, and lived there until the fall of 1879, when he made another exchange, and removed to the vicinity of Spring Mills, where he still resides. In all of these removals, Mr. Reinhart has invariably taken property in exceeding poor repair, and left it well improved, and with the value greatly enhanced. He is known as a skillful workman as a carpenter and builder. He is the seventh one of a family of nine children. Four of these are still living: J. Hughes Reinhart, still retains the old home in Green Township, Ashland Co.; B. F. Reinhart, a younger brother, has attained to high eminence in art circles as a portrait and landscape painter; and an aged sister, Mrs. Eliza Dalley, resides in Hancock Co., Ohio.

RINGER, ELIAS, merchant, Ontario. He was born in Stark Co. Jan. 28, 1825. He was married in 1849 to Mary A. Hohenshil, who was born Oct. 7, 1826. They have the following family: Caroline, born Feb. 18, 1850; Parven M., Oct. 30, 1852; Lydia R., March 14, 1861. Mr. Ringer came to this township in 1853, engaged in farming till 1878, then engaged in the mercantile business in Ontario, where he is doing a prosperous and successful business.

ROE, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Ontario. His parents, Thomas D. and Elizabeth Roe, were married in Orange Co., N. Y., in November 1802. His father's ancestors emigrated from England some generations previous; on his mother's side from Holland. His mother's father, Judge Holmes, was from Ireland and settled in Newton, N. J., and his mother was a native of New Jersey. His parents came from Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1804, and lived a few years about seven miles west of Steubenville. When the war of 1812 commenced, his father was drafted, and went to Mackinaw and other points under Col. Cotgrove; William Alban was his Captain, and Lieut. Solomon Gladden, late of Monroe Township in this county, his Orderly Sergeant; he went for six months, and while absent Joseph was born, May 18, 1814; when his father returned from the army, the family moved to Richland Co. in July, 1815, and settled in Vermillion Township, two miles northeast of Hayesville. In July, 1835, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Jane Woods, and moved to Springfield Township, where he commenced improving a new farm, then in the woods, the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, one and a half miles west of the village of Ontario. After many years of toil, he succeeded in getting this land under a good state of cultivation. His wife died in April, 1838, leaving a daughter who survived her but a few years; he was again married in December, 1839, to Miss Margaret Chambers, who died in August, 1840. In October, 1843, he was married to Miss Martha Ann Lorimor, of Guernsey Co., Ohio. They have been permitted to raise nine children; the oldest, J. A., married Miss Crooks, and is a farmer; the second, Maggie M. J., married A. F. Sawhill, a druggist, and lives in Pittsburgh, Penn.; the third, J. C., is a minister and lives in Beaver Co., Penn.; the fourth, Sarah M., married J. Q. Codding, an attorney, and lives in Marion, Ohio; the fifth, T. S., married Miss Gibson, is a farmer, and lives in Madison Co., Iowa; the sixth, C. M., is a dentist in Mansfield; the seventh, Susannah L., the eighth, Lewis W., the ninth, Lillian May—the three younger—are at home. Mr. Roe has been active and prominent in his neighborhood both politically, and otherwise. In an early day he was prominently identified with the "underground railway," and with his hands, his influence and vote, worked against slavery until it went down in the great war of the rebellion. In the history of Springfield Township, his movements in this and all public interests are fully given.

ROE, G. W., was born in Ashland Co. Aug 16, 1825, and came to Richland Co. when a boy 7 or 8 years old; soon afterward he went to Sandusky, where he lived two years with a brother; he then returned to this county. and lived with his brother, Joseph Roe, until he became of age. He married Susanna Offineer, and by this marriage had nine children, one of whom is dead. They are members of the Methodist Church Mr. Roe owns a part of the southwest quarter of Sec. 30; he has been engaged for some years in selling medicines, prepared by Dr. U. C. Roe, for which he claims superior healing properties, especially for chronic diseases.

SEIBERT & BRO., blacksmiths; are following their trade, two miles south of Ontario, where they are ready to do all kinds of repairing, whenever wanted; horseshoeing is made a specialty. They are of German descent, their father, Adam, having been born in Germany, in the year 1812; he came over in 1830, and settled in Washington Co., Penn.; removed to Mansfield in 1839, and, in the fall of 1879, to Springfield Township, when his sons erected their shop, and began work at their trade, which they had previously followed in Mansfield.

SHAFER, J. M., an emigrant from Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 29, 1823; his parents were wealthy, and gave him an education necessary for a veterinary surgeon. After attending the public schools for some time, he continued his studies at home, under the instruction of a tutor; when he was 24 years of age. he obtained permission from his father to visit the United States, promising to return in two years; he came here in 1847, and worked one year at blacksmithing in a carriage-shop at Mansfield. In 1848, he was married to Verone Divel, and removed to Washington Township, where he lived a short time, when he bought a piece of land in the southern part of Springfield Township, and moved there; he soon sold this place, and purchased the southwest quarter of Sec. 9, where he now lives. Mr. Shafer has living nine boys and six girls; four of whom are married. Farming and stock-raising are his occupations.

STEWART, ROBERT, resides in the south part of Sec. 3, on a farm of 143 acres; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and came into this county in 1816. with his father, who settled on a piece of land near where Mr. Stewart now lives. The land was, at that time, almost entirely covered with timber. The mill to which they carried their corn—on horseback at first—was thirty or forty miles distant. Mr. Stewart was married in 1844, and now lives with his family, on the farm he cleared, and in the county whose varied steps of improvement he has observed since the days of the early pioneers.

WALKER, ROBERT; he was born in Knox Co. (now Morrow) in 1809, on the John Walker farm, one-half mile north from Chesterville; remained there till he was 25 years of age. He was married, May 1, 1834, to Mary Mettler, who was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 13, 1813; they had the following family: Elizabeth, born July 18, 1835; Smith A., born Aug. 15, 1838; William W., born March 17, 1841; John L., born July 10, 1844; S. Findley, born Sept. 11, 1848; Mary E., Feb. 13, 1851; Robert Miles, Aug. 26, 1854. Elizabeth married William B. Millikin; Smith A. Walker married Sarah Gass; William W., died near Pana, Ill., Feb. 16, 1873; John L. Walker married Laura Brown; S. Findley married Anges E. Mitchell; Mary Walker resides with her parents; Robert Miles died March 11, 1858. Mr. Robert Walker came to Richland Co. in May, 1834; located in Springfield Township, and engaged in the tannery business; continued till within a few years. His father, John Walker, settled in Knox Co. in 1807; settled seven miles west of Fredericktown; his nearest neighbor resided three and a-half miles; they were surrounded by Indians; Mr. Walker was drafted in the war of 1812; the night after the Zimmer family slaughter, Mrs. Walker took up her family of small children and went to the block house for shelter; she took three children on horseback, and wrapped them up in blankets; they were compelled to make this retreat for their safety; the country, at that time, was a dense forest, infested with wolves, bears, panthers and wild cats. Robert Walker's grandmother was taken prisoner at one time by the Indians, and made a very narrow escape. Smith A. Walker enlisted in the 15th O. V. I., under Capt. Dawson, in 1861; he was taken prisoner at Stone River; was held by the rebels sixteen days; he then came home; was exchanged and returned to his regiment on the march to Atlanta, Ga.; he was wounded in the left arm; when his time expired he returned home; he afterward went as substitute and remained during the war.

WALKER, JAMES P., farmer; P. O. Ontario; he was born near Iberia, Morrow Co., Jan. 6, 1851; married Sept. 3, 1872, to Margaret H. Sipes, who was born in Morrow Co. March 4, 1850; they have two daughters—Ella, born Oct. 22, 1875; Ada, born Aug. 16, 1879; Mr. Walker has been engaged in farming, is the owner of a good farm and is an enterprising and active man.

WARK, R. F., physician, Ontario; he was born Dec. 25, 1831, in Zanesville, Ohio. He was educated in District No. 1, Highland Township, Muskingum Co.; he commenced teaching school at the age of 16 years, in Sub-District No. 3, same township, and continued teaching in the same neighborhood thirteen years. He studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Craig, of Mansfield, and attended the Cleveland Medical College in the winters of 1862–63, and graduated in 1864; then went to Sago, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and remained there for ten years engaged in the practice of medicine. He then returned to Ontario and resumed his practice, has a family of two daughters and two sons.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

ABERNETHY, ALEXANDER, M. D., Lexington; Dr. Abernethy is the oldest resident physician of Troy Township. He was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1810; graduated at Jefferson College in Philadelphia in 1831; preached in Ferry Co., Penn., for six years; he then came to Ohio and settled in Lexington in 1836; at that time, Lexington had about fifty dwellings, three churches, two stores, one mill and one hotel; the country was sparsely settled, the roads in a bad condition, and the Doctor visited most of his patients on horseback, riding many weary miles through the country for small compensation. In 1843, he married Katharine Fulton, by whom he had four children. When the gold fever of California struck the Eastern States in 1850, the Doctor, like thousands of others, started for the Pacific coast; he arrived safely, he stayed in California about eighteen months, when he again returned to his home in Lexington. Previous to his trip to California in 1850, he served two terms in the Ohio State Legislature. The Doctor according to his quaint expression, has "seen much of the dark as well as the light side of life," his medical practice having extended over a period of more than thirty years; he is now living a retired life in the village of Lexington, known and respected by all.

BEVERSTOCK, A. B., retired merchant, P. O. Lexington. Allen B. Beverstock was born in the State of Vermont in the year 1804; in 1819, he removed to New York, remained there until 1821, when he turned his face westward and emigrated to Ohio, settling in Monroeville, Huron Co.; here he clerked for the Hollister Company; trading for furs and pelts from the Indians was a large source of income to this company; he remained in Monroeville until 1832, when he removed to Lexington, Richland Co.; here he engaged in the dry-goods business and also other business enterprises, by which he amassed a goodly fortune. Mr. B. was married in 1828 to Miss Reed of Monroeville, by whom he had one child; his first wife having died, he married Miss Underhill in 1837, by whom he had six children; Mr. B. continued in business until 1864, when he retired. When the late rebellion broke out, two of Mr. B.'s sons, Frank and Barney, went to the war; Frank served the interests of his country faithfully, sharing in all the marches, battles and skirmishes for nearly two years, when he was captured and languished in the rebel prison-pens for fifteen weary months; he escaped once, but was recaptured, and was finally exchanged through the influence and money of his father. Barney's experience was not so

varied; he enlisted in the three-months service, and died at Fortress Monroe in 1864. Mr. Beverstock lives in his pleasant residence in the village of Lexington.

BOWSER, GEORGE, laborer, Lexngton; born in Troy Township, May 6, 1833; he is the second son of John Bowser, and was born on his father's farm, in the southeast quarter of Sec. 36; he lived on the old homestead until 1872, when he married Virginia, McWharter, of Marion, Ohio, by whom he has had one child—an interesting little girl, born in the centennial year, and named Ida May Bowser; immediately upon his marriage, Mr. removed to a small piece of land, containing 20 acres, in Sec. 35; remained about three years; from there he again removed to the southwest quarter of same section, where he bought a tract, containing 10 acres, on which he now resides. Mr. Bowser is one of the honest laboring men of Richland Co. A consistent member of the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member.

BULL, EPHRAIM, farmer; P. O. Lexington. Mr. Bull is one of the oldest residents of Richland Co.; he was born near the city of Baltimore, Md., on the 7th day of April, 1806; his father removed to Pennsylvania, while Ephraim was quite young, and in a few years again returned to Maryland; in 1817, he turned his face westward, and emigrated to Ohio, settling in Washington Township, Richland Co. Ephraim lived in this township until his marriage to Elizabeth Ridenour, in September of 1829; he then removed to Troy Township; he is the father of seven children, six of whom are living. When the rebellion broke out, two of his sons went to the war as wagonmasters. On the 10th of September 1879, Mr. Bull and his estimable wife, surrounded by children and friends, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life. Mr. Bull's home is situated on part of southeast quarter of Sec. 35.

COCKLEY, W. W., merchant, Lexington; dealer in all kinds of staple goods. A full assortment constantly kept on hand.

CUSTER, GEORGE W., hotel keeper, Lexington; born in Allen Co., Ohio, in the year 1842. During his early life, his father made several removals: first to Auglaize Co., then to Morrow Co.; then to Richland Co. While living in this county, the rebellion broke out and George enlisted in Co. D, 26th O. V. I., May 21, 1861, responding to the first call for troops to defend the honor of the nation; Mr. Custer enlisted for the term of three years, but after thirteen months of active service, most of which was spent marching from place to place, he took sick at Nashville, was honorably discharged from service and sent home. In 1864, he married Fidelia Worcester, of Morrow Co., where he again became a resident until 1872, when he returned to Richland Co., settling in the village of Lexington, and purchased the old hotel building on the southeast corner of the public square. Mr. Custer is the father of three children. In1878, he served as Councilman, and in 1879 was elected by his townsmen as Justice of the Peace. He has repaired the old hotel to a great extent where now can be obtained ample accommodations for man and beast.

DAUGHERTY, W. C., dealer in stoves, tinware, etc., Lexington.

DOUGLAS, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Livingston; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1821. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1818 and located in Monroe Township, Richland Co., where Samuel was born; he lived with his father until after his marriage to Harriet Finney, Nov. 20, 1845; she was born Aug. 31, 1826, in Richland Co. In 1852, Mr. Douglas and family removed to Troy Township, where he purchased a farm of 210 acres, owned by the heirs of the Hisky estate; he paid about $21 per acre for this valuable farm, situated in Secs. 22 and 27; it is now worth probably three times that amount. Mr. Douglas and family are members of the Congregational Church. He divides his farming operations between raising stock and grain. He is the father of five children, three of whom are dead.

GASS, WILLIAM (deceased), who entered the first land in Troy Township, in A. D. 1811, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., on Feb. 14, 1769; removed with his parents to Western Pennsylvania when a youth; worked there a few years, assisting his father, then returned to his native county, and in 1793 was married to Mrs. Jane McClain; soon after their marriage, they moved to Brooke Co., Va., where he bought a small farm; sold out there in June, 1800, and emigrated to the Northwest Territory, squatting on land which he bought as soon as opened for sale, near New Lancaster, now Fairfield Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1806, he sold out there and removed to Knox Co., Ohio, entering a quarter-section, one mile east of Mt. Vernon, where he resided until the spring of 1812, when he sold it and removed to his land in what is now Troy Township, Richland Co., where he remained during his life, reaching his log cabin the 23d of April. His family was then four sons, in the following order: Benjamin, James R., John, and William; their mother died in March of 1817. In July, 1818, he was married to Mrs. Rebecca Meredith, mother of Judge John Meredith, by whom he had one son, Isaac Gass; Mr. Gass was Representative of Fair-field County in the Legislature of 1803-04, sitting at Chillicothe; he was also frequently a member, both from Knox and Richland Cos., until he became quite aged; was said to be the oldest man in the Legislature during the last winter that he served, to wit: 1832-33; though of rather limited education, and making but little show, he was quite popular, and esteemed as a good reliable statesman. Religiously he was of the Baptist order, and died in that faith, in March of 1846, a little over 77 years old. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in September, 1800, while the family resided in Fairfield Co.; she lived to be about 5 years old and lost her life from the effects of the kick of a colt.

GASS, JAMES R., farmer; second son of William and Jane Gass, was born in Brooke Co., Va., on the 8th of August, 1796; was brought by his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in the summer of 1800, and to Knox Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1806, and thence to what is now Troy Township, in the spring of 1812, arriving at their cabin on the 23d of April, where he has resided continuously ever since, never having been absent from the township six weeks at one time, since the family first settled in it. Was married in the fall of 1822, to Miss Jane W. Burns; they raised four sons and three daughters; have now living, three sons and two daughters; his sons are now all settled on

farms, in Grundy Co., Mo.; all served awhile in the late rebellion, and escaped uninjured; his daughters, now living, are Mrs. Samuel Wilcox, of Delaware Co., Ohio, and Mrs. S. A. Walker, of Troy Township, Richland Co., Ohio; his first companion, and mother of all his children, died on the 28th of August, 1843; he was again married to Mrs. Mary Ann Coates, on the 5th of June, 1845, who died on the 29th of August, 1857; after living a widower more than eleven years, he was married, the third time, to his present companion, Mrs. O. S. Campbell, on the 3d of November, 1863; James was more slender and weakly than any of his four brothers, but is now the only survivor of the family; he still owns and occupies a part of the land first entered by his father, in Troy Township, in 1812; he has resided longer in the township than any other person; taught school a little in his youthful days; practiced surveying some, and served as Justice of the Peace, in all, thirty years; during all these thirty years he has never had a jury trial.

GASS, WILLIAM (deceased), fourth son of William and Jane Gass); was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, on the 25th of September, 1803; removed with his parents and their family to Knox Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1806, and thence to Troy Township, Richland Co., Ohio, where they arrived on the 23d day of April, 1812; William was a studious boy, and apt to learn, but had only means and opportunity to acquire a common-school education: labored on the farm with his father until the summer of 1829, when he was married to Miss Violet Davis, and settled on the farm in said township, which he owned and occupied nearly all the time until his decease, which occurred after about five days' sickness, on the 17th of May, 1876; his first companion died in the summer of 1852; they had four children, all of whom died in infancy except Benjamin R. Gass, who has been for some years Superintendent of Public Schools in Michigan; in the spring of 1853, William was married to Mrs. Sarah Young, who still survives him; there were no children of that marriage but R. F. Gass, who still resides on the farm owned by his father; in 1836, William became a preacher of the Disciple, or Campbellite order, and continued to proclaim that Gospel until his death; he was a pious, zealous man, much respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances.

GASS, JOHN (deceased), third son of William and Jane Gass; he was born in Brooke Co., Va., on the 12th of June, A. D. 1798; was brought by his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in June, 1800; then to Knox Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1806, and to Troy Township, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1812; he lived and labored hard with his father and family on their farm, until March of 1821, when he was married to Miss Ann McCluer; he built his log cabin, and commenced business on their own farm. Their children were five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living except one son and one daughter; those living are William R., now of Illinois; S. A., of Troy Township; P. P., of Plattsmouth, Neb.; Octavius D., of Arizona; Mrs. Chester Wilcox, of Troy, and Mrs. Dr. McKinly, of Kansas. John was an industrious, sober, honest man, and much respected by his acquaintances; he departed this life on the 30th of January, 1859, at his home in Troy, and in his 61st year.

GAILEY, RICHARD, REV. (deceased). Among the prominent educators of Richland Co., there are none who deserve a more extended notice of their worth and ability than Rev. Richard Gailey; he was born in Letterkenny, Ireland, Oct. 31, 1806; at the age of 21, he emigrated to the United States; being a man of some education, he engaged in teaching, for one year near Washington, Penn.; he then came to Mansfield Ohio, and entered the Academy of Father Rowland, taking up the classical studies; one year later, he entered the Sophomore Class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., and graduated in 1835; immediately on his graduation, he entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church at Allegheny, Penn., and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Monongahela Presbytery, April 11, 1838; after serving as Pastor of Mt. Pleasant and Sewickly Churches in Westmoreland Co., Penn., for one year, he was ordained in 1839. On July 17, 1838, he was married to Miss Catharine Thornton, near Savannah, Ohio, and was called to take charge of three congregations in Richland Co., viz., Troy, Monroe and Pine Run; he took charge of these congregations in 1849, making his home at Monroe; he established a male and female seminary, in which he labored in connection with his duties as minister. In 1860, the seminary was removed to Lexington, Ohio, at which place he lived until the time of his death, April 2, 1875, after a very short illness. He was Pastor of Troy congregation nearly twenty-six years, and since his ordination, thirty-six years before, he had missed but three Sabbaths on account of sickenss. Mrs. Catharine Gailey, wife of Rev. Gailey, survived him about four years; her death occurred Nov. 10, 1879, at the residence of her son, Richard Gailey, in Lexington; she was a most estimable woman, and was widely and most favorably known. After the death of Rev. Gailey, the seminary was conducted by his daughter, Jane Gailey, until her marriage, March 26, 1880; she proved herself fully competent for the position she held.

GEORGE, WILLIAM, stock dealer, Lexington. Mr. George has been a resident of Troy Township for many years, being engaged for a greater part of his life in cattle and stock dealing, and other business.

GRUBB, G. W., painter, Lexington; was born in the village of Lexington, Richland Co., in 1840; learned the trade of painting in the year 1856. Immediately on the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Grubb volunteered his services to sustain the honor of his country, being the *first man* in Troy Township to respond to the Presidential call for 75,000 troops, and the fifth man in Richland Co.; he enlisted for the term of four months; was in several skirmishes, and finally took part in the memorable battle of Bull Run; the night following the final ending of that disastrous battle, when the boys in blue were demoralized and flying in all directions before the victorious rebels, Mr. G. piloted Capt. McLaughlin thirty miles across the country to Camp Upton, sharing his rations and sustaining the old veteran in the long and weary tramp. While he lived, Captt McLaughlin ever regarded Private Grubb with highes. esteem and gratitude, believing *he* was the means of saving him from capture, and perhaps death. Returning to Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Grubb again enlisted in the

Sixth Ohio Light Artillery, in which he served until the end of the war, passing through *twenty-three* heavy engagements and a great many skirmishes, sharing all the battles and marches of the Army of the Cumberland, mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1865, serving four years and five months, during which time he never lost a day from sickness, wounds or any other cause. It was a frequent remark of his Captain, that he need never look for Grubb any place else than at his post. Mr. G. was married in the spring of 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Keister, of Ashland, Ohio, and is now the father of a family of four interesting children.

KILGORE, JAMES, farmer; he was born in Greene Co., Penn., May 22, 1824. He came to Ohio in 1846, and first settled in Morrow Co., where he resided until 1863, when he removed to the northwest corner of Troy Township, where he at present resides. He was married in Morrow Co., in 1847, to Hannah Kilgore, by whom he raised a family of four children, all of whom are living—Nehemiah Harvey, Catherine Jane, Andrew Mitchell and John Marshall. Mrs. Hannah Kilgore died Aug. 27, 1858. Mr. Kilgore was married April 7, 1859, to Miss Joanna Larimer, a daughter of James Larimer, one of the early settlers of this county.

MANSFIELD, GILEAD. Mr. Mansfield was born on his father's farm, near Lexington, Dec. 2, 1823; he remained upon the homestead until of age; soon thereafter he went to Detroit, Mich., via Massillon and Cleveland; from Detroit he went to Hancock Co., Ohio, to visit an uncle, Mr. Ohio Dally; while there, he went upon his first deer hunt with good success; in company with his uncle he found a deer lick and arranged to meet his game there; an Indian ladder was made by cutting a sapling and trimming off the limbs within eight or ten inches of the trunk; by means of this the hunters climbed into a large tree, and in a large fork or crotch built a rest by weaving bark across, where they sat awaiting their game; about dusk a large deer came to the lick; the hunter fired from his ambush; it fell, rolled over three times, jumped up and disappeared; the hunters, with dog, pursued, and soon came upon the wounded stag; it was soon killed, dressed, and hung up on a sapling; when the chase ended, it was carried to Mr. Dally's cabin with great rejoicing, where ensued feasting and congratulations; soon after, Mr. Mansfield returned to the homestead, where he remained for a term of years; about 1848, he began reading medicine with his brother at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio; soon thereafter he returned to the farm again with his wife, Miss M. C. Lafferty, of Mt. Blanchard; they were married in 1850. In 1852, Mr. Mansfield opened a photograph gallery in Lexington, where he has resided ever since; he is quite skillful as a hunter; he made several trips to the Western countries in quest of deer and other large game, killing on one occasion seven or eight deer; in his parlor may be seen a large sketch representing one of these scenes in Van Wert Co. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield have but one child—a son, who is a harness-maker by trade, aged 28. Mrs. Mansfield is a daughter of an early pioneer of Hancock Co., Mr. Lafferty, a man of high standing; he served as Squire thirty-two years in succession; he bought trees from Johnny Appleseed's nursery.

MEIER, H. GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Lexington; born in Meishausen, county of Shaffhausen, Switzerland, in the year 1849; he is the second child of Martin Meier; at the age of 23, Mr. Meier concluded he would try his fortunes in the New World, and accordingly he set sail from his native land on board the steamer "Montreal," on the 3d day of March, 1872, and landed at Castle Garden, New York, May 12, 1872; started to Toledo, Ohio, but when he got to Mansfield concluded to stop; got employment and worked for about two years; he then went to Crestline, Ohio, and remained there three years; in 1877, removed to Troy Township, to the farm now owned by Martin Warnes. In 1878, Mr. Meier married Lydia Kenser, of Richland Co. Mr. Meier is one of the sturdy emigrants who come from the overcrowded countries of Europe to the United States of America, whose free soil and free institutions continually extend a welcoming hand to all honest men and women of all countries and nations.

McENTRE, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lexington. John W. McEntre was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in the year 1819; removed with his father's family to Troy Township, Richland Co., in 1833; settled on the northeast quarter of Sec. 36; his father built a cabin in the woods, and there John received his first experience in pioneer life; he helped clear the farm on which he now resides. Mr. McEntre married in the year 1854; has had eight children; his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits and raising stock; he is known far and near as one of the honest yeomanry of Richland Co.

POST, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Ontario; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 8, 1805; came to Ohio in 1819. Married to Anna Andrews, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 26, 1807; they have the following family: William B., born Jan. 9, 1838; Nancy Ann, Sept. 19, 1839; James H., Aug. 22, 1841; Almeda, born Aug. 18, 1846. Mrs. Anna Post died Sept. 24, 1868. Nancy Ann married Wm. Palmer (deceased); they had two children. Mr. Post's father, Benjamin Post, was born in New Jersey in 1776; married to Nancy Pool, also born in New Jersey; Mr. Benjamin Post died in August 1830; Mrs. Nancy Post died in 1823; they came with their family to this county and located in 1819 in Troy Township; they both died on the home place; James H. Post now resides with his father, and is engaged in farming the homestead.

ROPP, JACOB, carpenter, Lexington. Jacob Ropp was born in Frederick Co., Md., in the year 1817; removed to Stark Co., Ohio, with his father's family, when he was 5 years of age, remained there nine years, and then removed to Richland Co. in 1831; he was the first child of Michael Ropp; in the year 1840, he began the carpenter trade; two years later—1842—he married Mary A. Summers, daughter of James Summers, of Richland Co., a gentleman well known throughout the county, having occupied a position of trust for several years; Miss Summers was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1819, removed with her father to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1833; Mr. and Mrs. Ropp have had a family of four children, but have been sadly bereaved by losing them all; they have been members of the United Brethren Church for many

years, and by consistent and orderly lives are preparing to join their children in the house not made with hands; their little home, consisting of 20 acres, is situated on the southwest quarter of Sec. 35. It is hardly necessary to add that this worthy old couple are known and respected by all their neighbors as kind and Christian people.

SCOTT, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Ontario; he was born in Sandusky Township Dec. 31, 1837. Married in 1862 to Nancy Jane Lindley, who was born in Troy Township Aug. 10, 1836; they have the following family: Rosa Dell, born July 4, 1863; Maggie Bell, Dec. 24, 1864; Charlie R., Sept. 1, 1866; Ida C., Feb. 5, 1868; Florence E., Dec. 18, 1869; Alice Iona, Dec. 1, 1871; William E., July 16, 1873; Clarence A., Sept. 21, 1875; Emma A., Aug. 24, 1877.

SCOTT, JOHN, (deceased), was the second child of Thomas Scott, one of Ohio's earliest pioneers: he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1809. In the year 1834, he was married to Miss Jane Cantwell, of Richland Co., and two years later (1836), he with his wife removed to Troy Township and bought a tract of land containing 40 acres; to this he added by purchase from time to time, until he owned about 177 acres situated on Sec. 2; on this farm, Mr. Scott and wife spent the greater part of their lives and raised a family of nine children, all of whom are still living in different parts of this State. But a few weeks previous to his death, Mr. Scott had a social family reunion, all his children coming home to the old homestead to greet their aged parents and make glad their hearts in their declining years; this re-union followed so soon by the death of the father seemed almost providential in its character, giving all his children the opportunity of bidding their parent a final farewell. Mr. Scott died Jan. 19, 1880, aged 70 years 4 months and 26 days. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father and a devout Christian, having united with the Methodist Protestant Church in his 21st year.

SOWERS, MOSES (deceased). Among the names of the earliest emigrants who followed in the footsteps of the first pioneers of Ohio is that of Moses Sowers; he was born in York Co., Penn., July 22, 1791. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1811 and located in Fairfield Co., remaining there until 1815; Moses removed to Huron Co., and settled near where Monroeville now stands. Here he built the first grist and saw mill ever built in the county, and also hauled the first load of lumber to Norwalk. While living there, he became acquainted with Miss Susan Bloomer, whose parents had also come to Monroeville from Dorset, Vt.; he married her Oct. 18, 1829; she was born in Dorset, Vt., Nov. 25, 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers were among the first to locate and may be said to be among the pioneers of the "fire lands;" in 1832, Mr. S. and family removed to Lexington, Richland Co.; he was accompanied to this place by A. B. Beverstock, with whom he formed a business partnership, and engaged in the dry-goods business for twelve years. He continued a resident of Lexington until his death, 16th of February, 1875. He had been a resident of Lexington over forty-two years and was esteemed as one of the county's best citizens; his aged wife and two sons are still residents of Lexington.

TINKEY, JOHN, farmer; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 31, 1834; he came to this county with his parents who first settled in Jefferson Township in 1856. He was married in 1858, to Miss Laura Ann Culver, by whom he raised a family of six children, five of whom are living—Monroe, Sarena, Susan Lodena, Mary Ellen, Anna May and Perry Burr. Mrs. Laura Ann Tinkey died Oct. 7, 1870. He was married in June, 1872, to Miss Caroline Davey; they are the parents of five children—Homer E., Rosa Alice, Abner Edwin, Gracie Edna, Lutenoa Edith; he removed to the northwest corner of Troy Township, in November, 1872, where in addition to farming he is engaged in the mill business. George Tinkey, his father, died Sept. 6, 1875, at the residence of his son in Washington Township. His mother, Elizabeth (Swickart) Tinkey, died July 17, 1872.

WASHINCTON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 18, 1803; he came to this county with his parents Aug. 1, 1823; they settled in Jefferson Township; he remained with them until the age of 28 years. He was then married to Miss Christina Baker in December, 1830; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 17, 1807; she came to this county in April, 1823. After his marriage he moved on the farm he bought, formerly owned by Thomas Andrews, for which he paid, at that time, $1 per acre, where he has ever since resided; they have seven children, three sons and four daughters, named John, Jacob, Andrew, Susannah, Nancy and Catherine, one died in infancy; John was married to Miss Anna Deadwiler; they had five children; his first wife died several years ago; he was lately married to his second wife, Miss Malinda Hoover, they have one child. Jacob, who is married to a daughter of William Spade, they have three children; Susannah was married to Anthony Clever, they have nine children; Catherine was married to John Riggle, they have eight children. Mr. Andrews has, by strict attention to farming and hard work, made for himself and family a good home.

ANDREWS, LYMAN W., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1818; Mr. Andrews came to this county with his parents, at the age of 5 years, Aug. 1, 1823; he entered a quarter-section of the Government land, where he now resides. Mr. Andrews was married to Anna Oldfield March 12, 1845; she was born in this county Jan. 25,

1827, they have six children, two sons and four daughters—Richard E., William W., Mary, Sarah, Esther M. and Lucy Bell; Mary A. was married to James H. Palm, in 1872; they have two children.

BAKER, HIRAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Barnes; he was born in this county March 9, 1828. When 24 years of age, he was married to Isabella, daughter of John Hull; she was also born in this county Dec. 25, 1831; they were married Nov. 20, 1851; they have four children, three sons and one daughter—Albert, Ira Allen, Charles W. and Sadie M.; Albert was married to Hattie Meek in 1875. He is a carpenter.

BENTLEY, ROBERT H., Gen., farmer. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1835. His father, Baldwin Bentley, was a prosperous merchant in Mansfield, but died at the early age of 26, leaving two children, viz: the subject of this sketch, then only a year old; a daughter, Mary Lake Bentley, subsequently the wife of Gen. R. Brinkerhoff. When 12 years old, Robert entered the dry-goods store of James Weldon then the principal merchant in Mansfield, and remained in the store until he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, in the publication of the Mansfield *Herald*. Subsequently, he sold his share in the *Herald* establishment and went into partnership with James Weldon, his old employer in the dry-goods business, and remained with him several years. His grandfather, Gen. Robert Bentley, was one of the early settlers of Richland Co.; was an Officer in the war of 1812, and subsequently a Major General of militia, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the Ohio State Senate. Robert, his grandson and namesake, inherited his military tastes, and when the war of the rebellion broke out, he was among the first to volunteer. He went into service April 16, 1861, as a private in Capt. McLaughlin's company of the 1st Ohio Infantry. He came out of the service a Second Sergeant, and was soon after appointed Regimental Quartermaster, of the 32d Ohio Infantry. After the capture of Harper's Ferry, the regiment was re-organized, and he was made Lieutenant Colonel. With this regiment he went through the Vicksburg campaign, and in the battles which preceded the capture of the city won the special commendation of Gen. Logan, his division commander. After the capture of Vicksburg, he, resigned his position in the 32d Infantry, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and remained with the regiment until the close of the war. In the raid upon Virginia Saltworks, and in the great Stoneman raid through Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, he was in the command of the regiment, and for serv ces thus rendered, was brevetted a Brigadier General of volunteers. He was also tendered a position in the regular army, by the Secretary of War, but declined to accept it. In July, 1865, he resigned his position in the army. He remained for a time in business in Washington City, and then returned to Richland Co., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising near Mansfield. He was married, Aug. 3, 1876, to Elizabeth A. Lee; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1837.

BROWN, R. C., farmer; P. O. Lexington. He was born in Brooke Co., Va., Nov. 13, 1834; in October, 1835, his parents moved back to Washington Township, Richland Co., Ohio, to the farm they had left seven years before, and upon which Robert and his aged mother still live. After receiving the ordinary preparatory education, he entered Franklin College, and graduated in the year 1860. Enlisted for three months as a private soldier in the 15th O. V. I. April 22, 1861, and served in Western Virginia until mustered out; same autumn, assisted in recruiting Co. C, 64th O. V. I., and, when the regiment was organized, was mustered in as Captain, and commanded Co. C in the various battles in which the regiment was engaged, including the battle of Stone River, after which he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel; holding that rank he served with the regiment in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Rocky Face Ridge, at which Col. McIlvaine was killed May 9, 1864; the command then fell to R. C. Brown, and June 17, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel; he commanded the regiment in the various skirmishes intervening, besides the battles of Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; except at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain (when he was in hospital), he was with the regiment in all its engagements and on all its marches; was discharged from the service of the United States, Feb. 23, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala., by reason of expiration of term of service. (For full military service see chapter on "Richland County in the War," part of which was written by the Colonel.) In company with Maj. S. L. Coulter he then rented a cotton plantation near Mooresville, Ala., where he remained during the years of 1865 and 1866; then returned to Richland Co., Ohio. Was married, Sept. 22, 1868, to Mary E. Gailey, a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn., and has two children—Helen T. and Charles G. Religion, United Presbyterian.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser: P. O. Lexington; he was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1829, and came to this county in 1837. Was married to Malinda A. Bell in 1852; she was born in this county in 1834; they have six children, two sons and four daughters, viz., John M., Lacyette, Catherine J., Bertie A., Jessie, and one who died at birth; two are married, and three are single. Mr. Campbell was Infirmary Director of this county for six years; he was a good and faithful officer.

CHARLES, C. C., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cuyahoga Co., June 26, 1824; he remained there until he was 16 years old, when he came to this county with his parents; he stayed with them until he was 25 years old; from the time he was 18 to 24, he worked out by the month. He then got married to Miss Ruthan Enlow, April 27, 1874; she was born in Washington Co,, Penn., in March, 1822; she came to this county in 1830; they have eight children, four sons and four daughters, named William P., John J., George M., David H., Emeline A., Anna D., Alice M. and Lillie E. William P. and Emeline A. are dead. Mr. Charles has, by industry and strict attention to business, made for himself and family a good home; he first bought a small home of 20 acres from John Fox, and afterward bought 27 acres adjoining, from Peter

W. Kohiser, where he resided six years; he then sold to John Wagner and bought the farm formerly owned by Jacob Beany, where he moved and resided three years, when he sold again to Anthony Kestetter, and then removed to his brother's place, where he remained a short time, and from there moved on the farm where he now lives and has resided ever since.

CLEVER, ANTHONY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1825; he came to this county with his parents in 1834; his father bought the farm formerly owned by Conrad Strickler. Mr. Clever was married to Susanna Andrews, in 1853; she was born in this county in 1833. Mr. Clever bought the farm formerly owned by C. Vandorn; he also bought the farm formerly owned by Jacob Neply, where he now resides. They have nine children, five sons and four daughters—John, Henry, Willis, Andrew, George, Sophroa, Cora, Rosa and Mary. Sophroa C. was married to Hiram Spitler in 1875. He was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio; they have three children. Henry Clever is living at present in Barry Co., Mich.

CONRAD, JOHN, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Lexington; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 8, 1808. He was married to Susan Kissel in July, 1829; she was born in the same county; they came to this county in 1848; they remained here three years, then they moved to Iowa, where they lived four years; they then returned to this county, and bought the home formerly owned by Conrad Houser, where they now reside; they now have ten children, two sons and eight daughters—John P., Elizabeth C., Ruanna H., Mary A., Sarah J., Sophia, Flora A. and Levi P. (dead). Ruanna H. was married to Henry Mansfield Sept. 16, 1855; they have one child; they resided in Warsaw, Ind.; in 1869, her husband died, leaving her a widow with one child; she remained a widow about one year, then she was married to Z. C Bratt, June 26, 1870; they have one child. Elizabeth C. was married to Levi McLaughlin Sept. 28, 1852; they have eight children. Mary A., was married to David C. Smith Nov. 25, 1865; they live in Akron. Sarah J. was married to F. M. Hooper June 10, 1864; they have four childen; they reside in Clarke Co., Ill.; Sophia was married to William A. Rodocher Jan. 14, 1868; they have two children; they reside in Akron, Summit Co.

FAUST, LEWIS W., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. Faust was born in this county in 1848; he remained with his parents until he was 22 years old, when he was married to Amanda Gribling, in 1871; she was born in this county in 1852; they have four children, one son and three daughters; William N., Effy M., Laura B. and Alice A. Mr. Faust left this county in 1871, and moved to Iowa, where he remained four months; he then returned to his present home, where he has remained ever since; Mr. Faust now lives on the old homestead. His father was born in Germany in the year 1821; he came to this county in 1847; he died in 1872, at the age of 51. His mother is still living and is 56 years old; she resides in Mansfield.

FERGUSON, JAMES farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1826. He was married to Nancy Geiger Dec. 2, 1847; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 17, 1830; he came to this county May 22, 1852, Mr. James F. lives on the farm called the old homestead; they have eight children, four sons and four daughters; Samuel L., Joseph G., James C., Thomas B., Mary M., Jane E., Malissa W. and Ellen; of these Joseph G. and James C., are dead. Samuel L. Ferguson was married to Francis Burnett in 1873; she was born in York State; they have three children. Mary M. Ferguson was married to Daniel Butterfield in 1874; he was born in Carroll Co., Ohio; they have two children. Malissa W. Ferguson was married to Samuel B. Traxler April 12, 1874. James C. Ferguson enlisted in the late war Aug. 14, 1862, and was discharged July 1, 1865. Mr. Samuel Ferguson, the father of James F., died in the fall of 1863, at the age of 98 years; Mrs. Ferguson, the mother of James F., is living at the present time; she is now at the age of 90 years; she lives in Allegheny Co., Penn.

FLEMING, JOHN, shoemaker, Barnes. Mr. Fleming was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1803, he remained with his parents until he was about 18 years old; then he served as an apprentice to the shoemaker's trade for the term of three years, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he remained at home a short time; he then left home and came to this county in 1824; he made his home at that time in the village of Newville; he remained there about six months, then he started for his old home in Pennsylvania, and went as far as Wooster, and got a job, and remained there about six months; he then made another start for home, where he arrived in the spring of 1826; he remained at home about eight years, then married Margery A. Trindle, in 1831; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1802. About three years after his marriage, he started for this county; he traveled with team and wagon; he landed in this county in 1834; he remained but a few days, then left for Urbana, where he remained about one year; He then returned to this county, and lived at Newville three years and six months, then came to the village of Washington and bought 20 acres of land from Harman Newton, and also 5 acres adjoining from Eli McGregor, where he now resides, and where he expects to remain the rest of his life; they have five children, three sons and two daughters—Joseph, Mary Ann, George, Jane E. and Thompson are dead; Mary Ann was married to Samuel McFarland; they have nine children. Joseph was married to Acintha Day; they have six children. Mr. Fleming is a very temperate man; he has never used any spirits or tobbacco in his life.

FORD, W. E., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Washington Township March 18, 1851. He was married to Miss Susie Oberlin April 18, 1872; she was born in this township; they have two children, one son and one daugher, named John E., and Kitty V. Mr. Ford bought 65 acres off the west side of the Oberlin quarter-section, where he now resides.

FULTON, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, and ex-Justice of the Peace of Washington Township; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., June 20, 1821; came to this county in the spring of 1843. Was married to Jane Duncan in 1851; she was born in this county; they have one child. John Fulton was married to his second wife, Rachael J. Campbell, in December 1854; she was born

in Wayne Co. Nov. 13, 1825; they have four children, two sons and two daughters—William C., John, Jane E. and Sarah R. John Fulton's first wife died in November, 1853 at the age of 20 years.

GARBER, EMANUEL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lexington; he was born Sept. 28, 1824, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; came to this county in 1835. Was married to Emaline Diegle Feb. 6, 1849; she was born in Philadelphia, Penn., September 1830. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters, viz., George F., William H., Isaac H. John W., Henry D., Eliza J., Mary A. Martha E. Anna S. and Emma R.; all living. Eliza J. Garber was married to George W. Wert in February 1879.

GERHARD, JOHN F., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville. Mr. Gerhard was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1835; he came to this county with his parents when he was 2 years old (1837). He remained with his parents until he was 23 years old, when he was married to Elizabeth Chronister in 1858; she was born in this county March 13, 1837; they have eight children, five sons and three daughters—William F., Andrew S., Charley S., John O., Mary E., Daisy B., and Rosha A. J.; Daniel W. is dead; Mary E. was married to John Timmerman April 29, 1876; he was born in Holland in 1852; they have two children; he resides in this county. Mr. Gerhard has always remained on the old homestead from his childhood up to this time; he was Township Clerk six years; at the expiration of his clerkship he was elected County Commissioner of this county; his first term expires in the fall of 1880; his father was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1810; he is still living and is now 70 years old; Mrs. Gerhard was born in Harrisburg, Penn., June 9, 1813, and died July 10, 1871; she was 58 years old.

GRIZE, CALEB F., farmer; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Fayette Co., Penn., March 14, 1831; he came to this county with his parents in 1840; he remained with them until he was about 18 years old, when he started out in life for himself; he worked at painting and turning for about five years; he then left this county and went to Indiana where he remained one year; he then left and went to Wisconsin, and resided about one year, then returned to this township and was here about one year, when he was married to Miss Mary Ann Gerhart, Oct. 1, 1857; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 8, 1841; they had two children, one is living named Alice. In 1861, his first wife died, leaving him with one child; about six years after, he was married to his second wife, Miss Margaret Ann Miller, Oct. 23, 1867; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1843; they have five children, four sons and one daughter, named Ulysses S., Oliver J., Charles A., Milton Jay and Ella May; Alice, the daughter of his first wife, was married to Isaac W. Dwire, Feb. 27, 1874; they have one child. Mr. Grize bought the farm formerly owned by John Miller, where he now resides and where he expects to remain the rest of his days. He enlisted in the late war in 1861 for three months, served his time and was discharged, when he enlisted in September, 1862, in Co. E, 102d O. V. I. and was discharged in July, 1865; he served three years. Mr. and Mrs. Grize are members of the Evangelical Church.

HAMMETT, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. Hammett was born in Maryland in 1825; his parents came to this county in 1832; he remained with his parents until he was 22 years old. He was married to Lydia Newton in 1848; she was born in this county; they have ten children, three sons and seven daughters—William B., John H., Arthur C., Maggie F., Alice R., Elizabeth U., Ida C. and Etta W.; Amelia L. and Alevilda A. are dead. Maggie F. was married to J. W. Bowden in 1872, they have two children. Alice R. was married to Harry Day in 1873; they have three children; Elizabeth U., was married to S. B. Swisher in 1878; they have one child. Mr. Hammett bought the farm formerly owned by John Stewart, where he now resides; he has built a fine residence and is also well provided for the future; his farm is well improved and everything in good condition; he is proud of his home. He has a nice family of children and all are well raised to good habits.

HANELY, MOSES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lexington; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1819; he came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1833. He was married to Lydia Stump in 1844; he then came to this county in 1858, and bought the farm formerly owned by Anthony Cate; they have ten children, six sons and four daughters—Samuel, Joseph, Alfred, Franklin, John, Michael, Sevilla, Jemima, Almira and Lucia; of these, John, Michael and Lucia are dead. Sevilla Hanely was married to Josiah Stoner in 1877; he was born in Stark Co.; they have one child; they live in Stark County.

HEYSER, ELIAS, blacksmith; (P. O. Barnes). Mr. Heyser was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 27, 1827. He remained there until he was 3 years old, when his parents moved to Franklin Co., Penn., where he remained until June 19, 1845, when they moved to this county. Mr. Heyser was then at the age of 17 years; he hired out to work at farming for two years, when he went to learn the blacksmith trade with Samuel Lance; he served three years as apprentice. At expiration of his term, he was married to Elenor Furgeson in 1848; he moved to Ashland Co. in 1849, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Iowa, where he remained until about Nov. 2. About this time, he lost his wife. He returned to this county some time in the same year, where he has remained ever since. They had three children, one son and two daughters—William F., Mary E., and Rachel R. Mary E. was married to Elmore Miller; they have three children. Rachel R. was married to John Lorow; they have five children. Mr. Heyser was married to Arabell Lickliter in November 1858; she was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1834; they have six children, three sons and three daughters—John H., Ulysses G., Elias G. (deceased), Martha S., Flora B. and Effa E. Mrs. Lickliter, the mother of Mrs. Heyser, is still living and resides with the family of Mr. Heyser; she is now 79 years old. Mr. Heyser enlisted in the late war, Oct. 21, 1861, and was discharged Dec. 14, 1864, served his full time; he was First Sargeant in Co. I., 65th O. V. I.

HULL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. Hull was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., March 8, 1804; his parents came to this county in fall of 1822; Mr. Hull's

parents settled in Mansfield at that time. At the age of 19, he apprenticed himself to Abraham Diller in Mansfield to learn the carpenter trade, where he served three years; at the expiration of that time, he commenced business for himself; at this time a poor boy without money, he worked at his trade about six years; during this time he bought 30 acres of land from Samuel Smith, where he built himself a cabin, and remained about five years; he then sold out to John K. Barnes, and bought a farm of 60 acres owned by Henry T. Manners; a short time afterward he also bought 80 acres from the Hamilton estate adjoining in Madison Township, and 62½ acres from John Smith, and 11 acres from Mack Gray, which makes 213½ acres, all in one body; this is the farm where Mr. Hull now resides; this farm Mr. Hull has made by hard work, he had not a dollar when he commenced. He was married to Miss Rachel Snyder June 10, 1828; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1811; she came to this county in 1815 with her parents; they had ten children, four sons and six daughters, named Drusila, Isabella, Catherine, Elizabeth, John C., Daniel M. and Ann Louisa, Peter, Rachel and one child died in infancy. Drusila was married to Samuel R. Snyder May 27, 1851; they had six children; he died leaving her a widow with her children; she afterward married her second husband, George Tarris, Aug. 30, 1876. Isabella was married to Hiram Baker Nov. 10, 1851; they have four children. Catherine was married to Henry Hesselton March 30, 1854; they have six children. Elizabeth was married to John Baker Nov. 10, 1851; they had one child; Mr. Baker died leaving her a widow with one child; she married her second husband, Samuel Muscraft, May 17, 1875; they have three children. John C. was married to Sarah F. Leppo Jan. 24, 1867; they have six children. Daniel M. was married to Mary A. Newlon April 3, 1873; they have three children. Ann Louisa was married to John M. Hammett Oct. 6, 1870; they have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have raised a large family to good habits; they are all married and doing well. Mr. Hull has, by hard work and good management, put himself in good circumstances; himself and wife expect to make this their home the rest of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have been members of the Disciples' Church for thirty years. Mr. Hull has been Deacon of that church nineteen years. John C. Hull was enrolled in the late war as a private soldier, in Co. C, 163d O. V. I., 100-days service, May 2, 1864, and was discharged Sept. 12, 1864.

KELL, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville. Mr. Kell was born in this county in 1842; at the age of 15 years, he went to Morrow Co., where he remained three years; he then returned to this county, and bought out the interest of the heirs of the family in the old homestead, where he has built himself a fine residence. He was married to Elizabeth Shafer in 1862; she was born in Troy Township, in 1845; they have three children, two sons and one daughter—T. D., Adam M. and Elizabeth M. Mr. and Mrs. Kell, the parents of Mr. Kell, were born in Pennsylvania; they came to this county in 1821; they entered 80 acres of land; Mr. Kell lived on his farm until his death; in 1846, at the age of 58 years; Mrs. Kell is still living, she resides with her son William, on the old homestead; she is now 80 years of age. Mr. Kell's occupation was a stonemason; he helped to lay the foundation of the old court house of Richland Co., and also the court house and infirmary of Knox Co.

KOHISER, LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Germany, in 1833; he came to this county in 1847. He was married to Margaret Rummel in 1853; she was born in Konich, Germany, in 1831. Lewis Kohiser bought the farm formerly owned by James Marshall, where he now resides; they have five children, three sons and two daughters—Peter W., John, Peter L., Mary C. and Lissa F.; Peter L. and Lissa F. were born in Ashland Co., and Mary was born in Morrow Co.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lexington; he was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1803. He was married to Ellenor Bailey in December 1828; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio; came to this county in 1830; they had ten children, six sons and four daughters; four are married, five are dead, and one is yet at home. Mrs. L. died March 11, 1851, at the age of 40 years. Mr. L. married his second wife, Sarah McCune, April 10, 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children, two living and three dead. Mrs. Sarah L. died in March, 1872, at the age of 40 years.

LEPPO, DAVID (deceased). Mr. L. was born near Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 29, 1813; he died Nov. 30, 1860, at the age of 47. He was married to Eliza J. Pollock March 7, 1843; she was born Dec. 6, 1818, in Harrison Co., Ohio; they had ten children, six boys and four girls—John S., William D., Franklin P., James B., Daniel M., Albert, Sarah F., Margaret E., Lyda J. and Mary A.; John, William, Albert and Mary are dead. John was married to Susan C. Johnston Jan. 28, 1864; they had three children; the widow is yet living in this township. Susan was married to John C. Hull Jan. 28, 1867; they have six children. Margaret was married to Alonzo Schlosser Oct. 2, 1867; they have three children. Franklin was married to Anna Deems Dec. 26, 1876; they have one child. James B. was married to Mary Hoss Nov. 17, 1878; they have one child. Lyda was married to Louis K. Pierce in September, 1868; they have four children.

McBRIDE, AUGUSTUS (deceased); born Nov. 2, 1819, in Cumberland Co., Penn. He was married in this county, May 20, 1841, to Martha Ann Barnes; she was born in this county April 7, 1821. They have four children, three sons and one daughter—Robert W., James N., Thomas H. and Mary J. Robert W. McBride was married to Ida S. Chamberlin Sept. 27, 1867; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they have five children. James N. McBride was married to Ellen R. Root July 21, 1865; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children. Thomas H. McBride enlisted in the late war, Sept. 9, 1863, and died May 12, 1864: Mary J. McBride was married to R. S. McFarland Nov. 26, 1863, he was born in the county; they have four children. Mrs. Martha Ann McBride was married to her second husband, James Sirpless, Nov. 10, 1850; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 30, 1794, and died May 27, 1878; they had five children, three sons and two daughters—Albert B., William E., Curtis A., Eudolphia H. and Samantha.

Eudolphia H. Sirpless was married to Rowlan N. Pittenger Oct. 26, 1876; she was married in this county; they have two children. Samantha E. Sirpless was married to John W. Beeler Nov. 26, 1877; he was born in Illinois.

McFARLAND, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Barnes; he was born in this township April 21, 1832; he remained with his parents until he was 20 years old. He was then married to Miss Mary Ann Fleming March 9, 1852; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., March 21, 1832; they have nine children, four sons and five daughters—Joseph O., John H., George W., Frank B., Sarreta A., Mary E., Catherine D., Martha E. and Lilly B., all living. Sarreta was married to Charles W. Stone Aug. 6, 1871; they have three children; they reside in this township. Mr. McFarland remained on the old homestead after his marriage until 1870; then he bought the farm formerly owned by David McFarland, where he then removed and where he has ever since resided, and where he expects to remain the rest of his days. Mr. McFarland has by hard work and strict attention to business made for himself and family a good home, he is also the present Postmaster of Barnes Post Office, and has been for several years. He also served four months as a private soldier in the late war.

McFARLAND, GEORGE, farmer and fruit-dealer; P. O. Barnes. Mr. McFarland was born in Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 29, 1805; he came to this county in 1827, and remained about one year when he returned to Maryland, and remained about eight months; he then returned to this county and has lived here ever since. Mr. McFarland worked at the shoemaking trade for several years when he first came to this county; he then bought 30 acres of land from his father; he resided there about twenty-three years, when he bought 5 acres from John K. Barnes, and also 30 acres from Daniel Zetinger; then he bought 10 acres more from James Chew, then he had 75 acres in one body; this land he sold to his son Samuel; about the year 1853, bought 70 acres from James Marshal, in Monroe Township, where he moved in 1853, and remained until 1872; then he again sold and returned to this township and bought 9 acres from his son Samuel, where has built a fine residence and where he expects to remain the rest of his days. Mr. McFarland was married to Mary Schlosser May 9, 1831; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1812, they have eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—Samuel, Andrew, Robert, John, Mark, George, David, Rosetta, Catharine, Elizabeth and Mary (deceased). Samuel was married to Mary Fleming, they have nine children. Andrew was married to Lydia A. Johnson; they have two children. Robert was married to Mary Norris; they have six children; they reside in Mansfield. John was married to Rosina Applegate; they have five children. Mark was married to Sadie Ohler; they have three sons; reside in Illinois; George was married to Jane Hesten. David was married to Maranda McConky; they have one child. Rosetta was married to Samuel Mentzer. Catherine was married to George Wilson; they have eight children. Elizabeth was married to Ezra Davis; they have three children; they reside in Kansas. Mr. McFarland's children were all raised to good habits; they are all married and doing well. He has always been a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McGREGGOR, LANDON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hastings. Mr. McGreggor was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1823; he remained with his parents until about the year 1840; he then left home and came to this county and worked by day's labor; he saved his money till he got enough to buy a home in the village of Washington; he remained there about four years; he then sold and bought 38 acres from Christian Gribling, and five years afterward sold again and bought 180 acres from John Snyder, where he now resides; when he came to this county, he had not one penny to his name; by being industrous and economical, he has got to be quite wealthy; he has a fine residence and his farm is well improved. Mr. McGreggor was married to Elizabeth Pearce in 1853; she was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1813; they had three children, all of whom are dead. Mr. McGreggor's parents came to this county about the year 1856; about four years afterward his father died; they were living in the village of Washington at that time. After the death of his father; his mother remained in this county about ten years, then returned to Cumberland Co., Ohio, where she now resides with her daughter; she is 83 years old; Mr. McGreggor's father was 75 years old when he died.

McPHERREN, JOHN, blacksmith; Washington Village, P. O. Barnes. he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1831. He remained with his parents until he was 26 years old, when he was married to Rosanna Snyder, in May, 1846; he remained there until 1868; he then came to this county, where he has remained ever since; they have eleven children; six sons and five daughters—Samuel, John, Thomas W., Jacob L., Harriet J., Mary E., Anna M. and Luemma; Daniel L., James H., and one infant are dead. Samuel was married to Cathrine Fitz in 1873; they have three children. John was married to Mary Stone in 1875. Thomas was married to Mattie Pluck in 1874; they have three children. Mary J. was married to Cyrus Rydenour in 1867; they have two children. Anna M. was married to James Purdy; they have one child. The parents of Mr. Mc Pherren were born in Pennsylvania; his father was born in 1775, and died in 1848; he was 73 years old; his mother was born in 1782 and died in 1850; she was 68 years old; they died in Pennsylvania.

MAGLATT, PHILIP, farmer; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. Maglatt was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 24, 1823; he left his native home with his parents June 17, 1838, and sailed for this country; they landed at New York Sept. 19 of the same year; they remained there three days, then went by river to Albany; from there to Buffalo by canal, from there to Cleveland by steamer on the lake, where they remained about two months prospecting; they then left Cleveland and came to this township by wagons, where they landed Dec. 25, 1838, and stayed with Conrad Englehart about three weeks; during this time his father bought a farm owned by Jacob Farr, where they then moved. He stayed with his parents about ten years, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Remy, April 19, 1849; after his marriage, he remained with his parents about three years, when he bought the farm owned by Alfred Hedrick's father, where he then moved with his family, and where he now resides; they had nine children,

four sons and five daughters, named John, Philip, Peter W., Frederick W., Catharine, Margaret and Mary S. Joan and Elizabeth are dead, Phil is in Kansas. John was married to Miss Louisa Kohiser; they have three children. Catharine was married to William Kohiser; they have four children. Mr. Maglatt has, by good management and strict attention to farming, made for himself and family a good home; has a good farm, and has it well improved; Mr. and Mrs. Maglatt are members of the German Reformed Church.

MAGLATT, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Bellville. Mr. Maglatt was born in this township, Feb. 16, 1852; he was the second child of Philip and Elizabeth Maglatt; he remained with his parents until he was 21 years old; he then hired out to work on a farm for William Kohiser, where he remained about one year; he then hired to work for William Algeld, where he stayed about eight months; then from there he returned to his parents, and remained a short time, when he was married to Miss Louisa Kohiser, Dec, 17, 1874; she was born in this township Dec. 6, 1852; they have three children, all living. Mr. Maglatt has, by industry and strict attention to business, placed himself in good circumstances, and is well provided for the future life of himself and family.

MANSFIELD, MANSIR (deceased). Mr. Mansfield was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 27, 1793; he removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in early life, where he met his wife, Miss Eleanor Dally, formerly of New Jersey; they were married May 3, 1813. Mr. Mansfield was a man of considerable mechanical genius, though a farmer by vocation. He removed to Richland Co. in 1848, and located one and a half miles northwest of Bellville, in the vicinity of Langum's Mill, where he lived about two years; then removed to the farm in Washington Township, now owned by his son and J. McLaughlin; the farm embraces about 132 acres and the greater part he cleared with his own hands; his family, consisting of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom only two survive—Gilead Mansfield, of Lexington, and Mrs. Fringal, now living near Crestline. He was a member of the Baptist Church; he resided upon his farm until his death, April 20, 1858, being in the 65th year of his age.

MILLER, THOMAS K. (deceased); he was born in Center Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1812. Was married to Mary A. Greatz Feb. 24, 1842; she was born in York Co., Penn., July 3, 1816; they came to this county April, 1852; they had three children, one son and two daughters—Henry B., Manda, J. and Dillia A., all living. Henry B. Miller was married to Sarah Ann Creig Oct. 17, 1876; she was born in this county May 25, 1852; they have one child. Thomas K. Miller died at the age of 53 years.

MILLER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1816; came to this county in 1849; he was married to Mary Detwiler in 1851; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn, in 1826. Mr. Miller bought the farm formerly owned by Odas Howard; he also bought 40 acres of B. Hersh; they have thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters—John, Odas, William, Jeremiah, Samuel and Burdis (both deceased), Anna, Catharine, Mary, Margaret and Susan (both deceased), Emma and Rosella. Anna M. was married to Samuel Oberlin in 1874; they have three children. Catharine M. was married to Levi Sell in 1870; they have two children. Mary M. was married to Samuel Mowery in 1875; they also have two children.

MITCHEL, GAVIN (deceased); he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1778. He came to this county in its early settlement, but remained only a few years, when he went to Knox Co.; while in this county, he was married to Miss Ann Boner. Some time after his marriage, he returned to this county and settled on his farm. They became the parents of six children—three sons and three daughters—three of whom are now living. His first wife departed this life May 23, 1839. He was again married, to Mrs. Sarah Linley, the widow of Byron C. Linley. They have seven children—five sons and two daughters—four of whom are still living. Mr. Mitchel died at the age of 70 years. The last wife of Mr. M. departed this life during the last winter.

OBERLIN, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville. Mr. Oberlin was born in Stark Co., in 1837: he remained in Stark Co., until he was 12 years old, when he came to this county, and has remained here up to this time. He was first married to Anna Eliza Ritter in 1861; she was born in Pennsylvania they had seven children. Mrs. Oberlin died in 1874, at the age of 32 years. He remained a widower until 1875, when he was married to Anna Miller; she was born in this county in 1849; they have three children. Mr. Oberlin bought the farm formerly owned by Joseph Carr, where he has built him a fine residence where he now resides. Mr. Oberlin's parents came to this county in 1849; they remained here until their death. Mrs. Oberlin died in the fall of 1874; she was 58 years old. Mr. Oberlin died in 1876, at the age of 65 years. They were members of the German Lutheran Church.

PALM, JAMES (deceased). He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 26, 1823; he came to this county in the spring of 1841; he remained with his parents about seven years. He then married Miss Margaret Bowman Nov. 9, 1848; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1827. Mr. Palm's vocation principally was farming during his life. He enlisted in the late war, May 2, 1864, in the 163d O. V. I., and died in the hospital at Wilson's Landing, Va., Aug. 2, 1864, from a disease contracted in the army, called "camp diarrhea." They had two sons, named James H. and Alvin M., both living. James H. was married to Miss Mary Andrews Feb. 11, 1873; they have two children, one son and one daughter.—Arthur born Dec. 30, 1878; Lottie May, Feb. 3, 1874. Mrs. Palm, the mother, is still living and is now 53 years old; she resides with her son on the old homestead; they have a good farm and it is well improved. Mr. Palm bought the farm formerly owned by his father, where they now reside. Alvin M., the other son, has been afflicted with a long spell of sickness, which has entirely destroyed his mind.

PFEIFER, ANDREW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in the old country; he came to this county in 1854. He was married to Mascada Zwvear Nov. 27, 1857; she was born Dec. 5, 1831, in Berks Co., Penn.; they have six children, three sons

and three daughters— Charles, William, Andrew, Mary, Sophia and Lena, all living.

PIPER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1811; came to this county in 1824. He was married to Martha C. Carr Dec. 20, 1836; she was born in Oct, 1818, in this county; they have seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz., Hugh K., John, C., Joseph W., James C., William W., Margaret J., and one who died at birth. William W. and James C. are both dead. Hugh K. was married to Hannah Ayreley in 1868; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; they have four children. John C. was married to Sarah Jackson in 1873; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have two children. Margaret J. was married to Israel Fribler in 1878; he was born in Ashland Co., Ohio; they have two children. Joseph W. was married to Sarah Gerhart in 1879. Martha C. Piper, the wife of William Piper, died Sept. 9, 1876, at the age of 61; she was a member of the Disciple Church for twenty-five years.

POLLOCK, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Barnes. Mr. Pollock was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1802; he left his native State in 1808, with his parents, and came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, the same year; he remained in that county until 1817; that year, they came to this county; he was 14 years old when they landed here; his father had traded for a quarter-section of Virginia school lands, where he remained until 23 years old, with his parents, at which time his father gave him 80 acres of the Virginia school lands, and told him to go to work and do for himself; at that time, he had a wife and one child; the first start he made was to get Mr. Barnes to go with him and show him where to find his land, they started out in search and found it through the course of the day; the first that Mr. Pollock did was to find a location for his cabin, which he did before he returned back to his family; the next day he went back to his land and took some help with him and commenced to cut the logs for his cabin, size 16x16; next day he got his neighbors together and raised his cabin, clapboard roof and ground floor; he moved into it and commenced house-keeping; the first bedstead he slept on was two forks driven in the ground and poles laid across, upon which Mrs. Pollock made her first bed; after the family was provided for, Mr. Pollock commenced to cut away the forest; the first year he cleared land and raised corn and potatoes enough to keep his family; Mr. Pollock never got discouraged, but kept right on year after year and prospering all the time, and adding more land to his small farm until it has grown to more than 200 acres; this has all been done through good management and strict attention to business; he has placed himself and his children in good circumstances. Thomas Pollock was married to Miss Mary Morrell April 1, 1824; she was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1801; she came to this county in 1821; they had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, named William, John, Joseph, Andrew, James, Laban, Thomas M., Elizabeth, Caroline, and Samantha, one of whom, Joseph, is dead. Caroline was married to Hiram Johnson in October 1845; they have five children; they live in Logan Co., Ohio. William was married to Margaret Armstrong in 1849; they have eight children; they live in this township. Elizabeth was married to Peter Strausbaugh in 1849; they have three children. John was married to Jane C. Vandorn in 1850; they reside in California. Andrew was married to Catharine McFarland in 1858; they have three children and reside in Mount Gilead, Morrow Co. Laban was married to Elizabeth McCready in 1863, they have three children. Samantha was married to David McCready in 1868; they have three children. Milton was married to Louisa Lawrence in 1872; they have four children. Joseph was married to Martha Janer in 1862; they had two children; their parents are both dead and the children are taken care of by their grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have raised a large family to good habits and all are married and doing well; Mr. Pollock's father was a regular soldier in the war of 1812; he was in Gen. Beall's command at the time he was on his march to the West, he went as far as "Camp Council," where they met Gen. Harrison, and heard the address to the soldiers regarding their meeting.

PULVER, ISAAC, carpenter and joiner, P. O. Barnes. Mr. Pulver was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1801; and remained with his parents until he was 19 years old, when he was apprenticed to his trade; he served three years. At the age of 25 years, he was married to Balinda Brown, May 1, 1826; she was born Oct. 27, 1801, in New York; they had one son, James M. Pulver; he was married to Jane Alexander; they have six children. Mr. Pulver came to this county Oct. 24, 1826; Mr. Pulver's first wife died July 19, 1834, at the age of 45 years; Mr. Pulver remained a widower till the year 1840, when he was married to his second wife, Hannah Armstrong, April 27, 1840; she was born in this township April 21, 1819; they have eleven children, eight sons and three daughters— James M., Isaac L., Simon C., Louis K., Alfred B., Aaron A., Charley E., Wilard A., Sarah E., Margaret J. and Olive E. James M. Pulver was married to Mary E. Hunter; they have five children; they reside in Illinois. Isaac L. Pulver was married to Sarah E. Lutz; they have four children; they reside in Iowa. Sarah E. Pulver was married to David Banks; they have seven sons; they reside in this township. Simon C. Pulver was married to Mary C. McFarland; they have one child. Alfred B. Pulver was married to Catharine Marks; they have one child. Margaret J. Pulver was married to George Bott; they have no children.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH J., farmer, stock-raiser and present Justice of the Peace of this township; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1817; came to this county in March, 1833. Was married to Margaret A. Patterson Nov. 19, 1857; she was born in this county Jan. 27, 1837; they have eight children, six sons and two daughters, viz., Charles, William F., Joseph H., Linn A. (deceased), Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth C., and Maria; seven children are living, and all single.

RODOCKER, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lexington; he was born in Stark Co. Aug. 25, 1815; came to this county in March, 1854. He was married to Christeen Hoverstock June 14, 1840; she was born in Hagerstown, Md., March 12, 1820; they have twelve children, three sons and nine daughters, viz., William

A , Calvin, Franklin, Magdeleine, Sarah J., Mary, Malinda, Adeline, Claresa, Queentilla, Laura A. and Harriett. William A. was married to Sophia Conrad Jan. 20, 1867; they have two children. Magdeleine was married to Cyrus Shilling July 4, 1867; they have two children. Sarah J. was married to William H. Keller Dec. 24, 1874. Mary was married to D. M. Cook in 1870; they have one child. Elizabeth was married to Mordica Butler Sept. 12, 1874; they have two children. Malinda was married to John Killenbeck December, 1868; they have two children. Adeline was married to Benjamin F. Palm in December, 1876; they have one child. Laura was married to David Schackler Nov. 28, 1878; they have two children. William Rodocker enlisted in the late war in 1863; and was discharged in 1864.

RUSK, W. A., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. Rusk was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1824; he remained with his parents until he was 23 years old; he then went to Belmont Co., where he remained six years; while he was in Belmont Co. he was married to Mary Ann Wiley in 1851; she was born in Belmont Co., in 1832; after his marriage, about the year 1853, he came to this county, and has remained here ever since; they have ten children, seven sons and three daughters—John W., Austin W., James G., William J., Samuel A., Charles C., Ross A., Anna S., Ella J. and Rhoda B.; all living and all single. The father of Mr. Rusk was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1795; he moved with his family to to this county in 1833, and settled in the woods; by hard labor he cleared up a farm, made a home, and brought up a large family to good habits; he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a good neighbor; in the spring of 1872, he removed to Lexington to be near the church, for which he had an ardent attachment; after months of illness and gradual decay, his spirit was released. Mr. Rusk was one of the founders of the Congregational Church of Lexington, and was an earnest and faithful member to the last; he died on the 26th day of January, 1873; he has left a devoted wife, seven children, and a large number of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. Rusk, the wife of the above, is still living, and is now 78 years old; she resides with her children.

SECRIST, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 1818; his parents came to Wayne Co. in 1826, where they remained for two years, then came to this county in 1828; his father bought a quarter-section of the Virginia School Lands, formerly leased by Mr. Lepper; the same farm is now owned by Henry Secrist. He was married to Elizabeth Sintz Sept. 10, 1841; she was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 28, 1814; they had five children, one son and four daughters—Jacob, deceased; Mary A., deceased; Eliza J.; Catharine, deceased; and Rachel A., deceased. Eliza J. Secrist was married to Samuel Spade in the fall of 1862; they have six children. Henry Secrist enlisted in the late war, May 2, 1864, and was discharged Sept. 15, 1864.

SHECKLER, FREDERICK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in this county May 11, 1823. Was married to Elizabeth Heffleinger Aug. 25, 1849; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1820; they have eight children, seven sons and one daughter—David S., John R., Benjamin F., Daniel M., Alonzo M., William F., George L. and Sarah M. John R., Benjamin F., Samuel M., Alonzo M. and William F are dead. David was married to Laura Ann Rodocker Nov. 27, 1878; they have two children.

SLOANE, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1805; came to this county in May, 1826. Was married to Rosella Bushnell April 24, 1828; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio; they have eleven children, six sons and five daughters—Oliver, dead; Sterling, Sidney, dead; William, Oscar, Martin, Huldah; Elizabeth, dead; Pursylla, dead; Martha, dead, and Rosella. William Sloane was married to Jennie Partage in 1877; they have one child. Oscar Sloane was married to Adia Halabaugh; they live in Kansas, and have one child. Martin Sloane was married to Ella Au June 7, 1876; they have one child. Sterling Sloane was married to Mary A. Dorland Jan. 15, 1859; they have six children. Elizabeth Sloane was married to William Rowland Oct. 6, 1859; they have one child. Huldah Sloane was married to Martin Brown July 4, 1853.

SMITH, JOHN S., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. S. was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1813; came to Richland Co., in April, 1816. He was married to Electa Ann Barnes Sept. 24, 1867; she was born in this county May 6, 1838; they have four children two sons and two daughters—Newel E., Jedadia, Leunyn and Blanche E. Mrs. Elenor Smith lives with Mr. Smith; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1807; came to Richland Co. April 17, 1817; she was married to John K. Barnes March 1, 1827; he was born in the State of Virginia Oct. 1, 1801. John K. Barnes went to the late war and never returned; she has been a member, in good standing, of the Methodist Church for forty-six years.

STEWARD, JOHN (deceased). He was a farmer, stock-raiser, surveyor and Justice of the Peace for several years in this township; he was born Nov. 4, 1787, near Washington, W. Va. He was married to Margaret Thompson Oct. 5, 1809; she was born in York Co., Penn., April 7, 1787; came to this county in April, 1815; they had ten children, three sons and seven daughters—Samuel, William, Robert, Sarah, Susannah, Harriett, Maria, Margretta, Julia Ann and Moranda. Robert Steward was married to Christena Irick; she was born in Wayne Co.; they have two children. Samuel Steward was married to Eliza Fletcher; they have four children. Susannah Steward was married to John Farmer; they have two children. Harriett Steward was married to Adam Case; they have ten children. Margretta Steward was married to Ephraim Newton; they have two children. Moranda Steward was married to John B. Colwell; they have four children. Sarah Steward was married to John B. Ramsey; they have nine children.

STEWARD, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mansfield; was born in this county May 16, 1815. Was married to Martha I. Law Dec. 13, 1866; she was born in this county Aug. 27, 1826. John Steward died March 21, 1866, at the age of 78 years 4 months and 17 days. Mrs. Margaret Steward is living with her son,

William; she is now 93 years of age; she has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church for fifty-four years.

WAGNER, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville. Mr. Wagner was born in Waide Selders, Prussian Germany, in 1819; he came to this county in the spring of 1848; his occupation at that time was tailoring, which business he carried on several years; he then bought 10 acres of land from John Workman, where he remained three years; then he sold out to John Clever, and moved to Morrow Co. and remained six months, then he returned to this county, and bought 20 acres of land from Thomas Pollock, where he lived three years, then sold to Simon Armstrong, and at the same time he bought 40 acres from Philip Wise, where he remained five years. Not satisfied, he sold to William Foss, and bought 80 acres from George Woodruff; stayed there about two and a half years, and sold to John Faust, and bought 64 acres, where he remained one year and a half; he then sold 16 acres for cash, and moved to Mansfield and commenced the saloon business; remained in this business six months, sold out and returned to his farm. Stayed there a short time, and sold to Jacob Sower, and bought 48 acres from C. C. Charles, where he remained nine years, and sold to Jacob Remy; he again bought 82 acres from Christian Bare, where he now resides. He was married to Mary C. Remy in 1850; she was born in Germany in 1826; they have six children, two sons and four daughters—Theodore, Mina, Mary and Louisa; William and Emma are dead. Mina was married to John Yunker in 1872; they have four children. Mrs. Wagner, the wife of John Wagner, died in October 1879, at the age of 54 years. She was a member of the German Reform Church during the main part of her life.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in Kentucky in 1809; Mr. Wilkinson's parents came to this county in the fall of 1817; when he was 8 years of age, his father entered a half-section of land from the Government. Mr. Wilkinson was married to Caroline Collins in 1831. She was born in Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1813. Mr. Wilkinson now resides on one quarter-section of the land his father entered. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—James W., George M., Flora E., and one dead at birth. George M. was married to Kate Coleman in May, 1866. Flora E. was married to John Campbell in 1858; they moved to California in 1861, where he died; she then returned to this county in 1865; she was again married to Mr. William Zay in 1867; they have two children.

WOODRUF, B. F., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bellville; he was born in this county Aug. 7, 1830; his parents came to this county about the year 1825; they bought the farm formerly owned by Mr. Foster, where Mr. W. was born. He has married to Miss J. M. Trump May 8, 1856; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1833. Mr. W. bought the farm formerly owned by his father, being part of the old homestead, where he now resides. They have six children, two sons and four daughters,—Rollin W., Frank A., Rachel E, Allis R., Lois L. and Rosa B., all living and single. Mr. Andrew Woodruff was born Oct. 9, 1787. He died Aug. 17, 1849, at the age of 61 years 10 months and 8 days. Rebecca, his wife, was born Oct. 28, 1789. She died Nov. 2, 1875, at the age of 86 years and 5 days. They moved from New York to this county about the year 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were members of the Presbyterian Church in good standing for many years, and they remained active Christians until death.

YOUNG, PHILIP, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Brisen, Germany, in 1826. He came to this country, and landed at New York City in 1853, where he remained until he was married. He was united to Miss Helana Rummel in August, 1854; she was born in Brisen, Germany, in 1828. After his marriage he left New York City, and came to this county; he resided in Mansfield four years; he then moved to Washington Township, and bought the farm owned by Lewis Kohiser, where he now resides; they have six children, three sons and three daughters, named Christ, John, Philip, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Helana, of whom John is dead.

WELLER TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES, NEWTON, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born on his present farm in March, 1845, and is a son of Elijah and Hannah Charles; he remained at home until he was married in 1870, to Miss Carrie Crabbs, daughter of Dr. Crabbs, of Olivesburg; after his marriage he settled on the old homestead. He entered the late war in March, 1864, in Co. D, 102d O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Mr. C. is a good farmer and a breeder of fine sheep and cattle.

CLINE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Olivesburg; he was born in this county March 13, 1839, and is a son of John (deceased) and Nancy Cline. Mrs. Cline was a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Flora, who removed from Virginia in the spring of 1801 to Belmont Co., and in 1814 removed to this county and settled about five miles north of Mansfield; they were among the first settlers that came in the county. Nancy was married in August, 1818, to John Cline; at her marriage her father gave her her choice of a horse or the price of it; she concluded to take the horse, as her husband had none; they moved to the farm on which Jacob Backinsto now lives, in the northwest part of Weller Township; they had no beds, no chairs, tables or anything of the kind to keep house with, or even a house to live in; they drove sticks in

the ground, laid poles across, then brush over the top, and in that way lived until they could build their cabin; they have raised eight children, four boys and four girls.

FICKUS, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; his father came from Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1817, and located in Wayne Co., where he afterward lived. Mr. F. was married here in the fall of 1831, and moved to the site of Ganges, where he lived only six weeks; he sold out at the end of that time, and returned to Wayne Co.; purchased a farm and lived there twenty-eight years; in 1859, he sold the farm in Wayne, and again moved to this county, settling in Weller Township, and purchased the farm he now owns; he has been a Justice of the Peace three years; he has raised a family of three children, all of whom are married and settled.

FICKUS, JOHN W., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; his parents came to this township from Wayne Co., in 1846, and settled where Mr. F. now lives; he remained at home until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted in McLaughlin's Squadron of cavalry, and passed through the war with that regiment; he was through the Atlanta campaign, serving in all thirty-four months. After coming home, he married and settled on the old homestead, where he now resides; he is now 33 years old, in the prime of manhood.

GATES, M. M., Superintendent of the county infirmary; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in this county Nov. 16, 1840, and is a son of Geo. and Elizabeth Gates, who came from Passaic Co., N. J., in 1828, and settled in Mifflin Township: they afterward moved to Williams and then Licking Co., and finally to Richland Co. again. The subject of this sketch is the eleventh of a family of twelve children; he remained at home until he was 19 years old, when he went to work on the Pan Handle R. R., and, at the breaking-out of the rebellion, enlisted in July, 1861, in Co. E, 12th O. V. I., where he served thirty-seven months; he took part in the following battles: Second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Hunter's raid to Lynchburg, Scary Creek, with Gov. Wise of Virginia, Fayetteville, Pincton, Cloyd's Mountain, and many others; and at the close of the war he went back to railroading, where he worked three years; he was two years in Iowa, and in 1873 took charge of the Richland County Infirmary, which position he has filled with honor and credit both to himself and the county. He was married in 1874, to Lydia A. German, whose parents were formerly of New York.

HALE, JAMES C., farmer; P. O. West Windsor. Mr. Hale was born in Jefferson Co. in 1812; his parents came to this county when he was quite small; his father was a hard-working, industrious man, who cared more for the comforts of life, and who remained closely at home. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he was 32 years old, when he was married, and settled on the farm on which he now resides; he has accumulated the conveniences and comforts of life, and now begins to enjoy the fruits of his work.

HAGERMAN, JAMES O., farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in Belmont County in 1811, four years after his parents came to this county; he remained at home until 18 years old, when he went away to learn the carpenter trade; he followed that occupation until about two years ago, when his age prevented him from pursuing it farther. He is now 69 years old, and has raised a family of eleven children, four of whom are married; he sent two sons to the army in the late war, one of whom died there of typhoid fever; the other served his full term of three years; he was wounded in the arm while in the service; both the boys were in the 15th O. V. I.; Mr. Hagerman's father served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison; in following an old Indian trail that led to Fort Mackinaw, he thought at one time, while on the march, if he had 100 acres of land as fine as he then viewed, it would be all he would want; in 1815, he entered that same land, and built his cabin there; Mr. H.'s house now occupies the site; this same year his father brought his family out; he died in 1822, leaving the family in the care of his wife and James; he aided his mother in their care, and now, in his old age, sees with pleasure the work of a long and busy life.

HAGERMAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. West Windsor. The parents of Mr. Hagerman emigrated to Harrison Co., Ohio, from Virginia in 1815; soon after that, they came to this county, where they continue to reside. His father, Joseph Hagerman, served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison; Mr. Hagerman was born the same year his parents came West; his father died when he was but 3 years of age, and he was in consequence deprived of his care, and could get but little time to attend schools. He was always in school when he could attend, and enjoyed the sports of the juveniles then with a hearty relish. He had often participated in "barring out" the teacher, a practice then much in vogue. He was also quite a hunter in his day, and could trap and hunt with any one. His mother brought up the family as well as the circumstances of the times and her situation would permit. He had five brothers and sisters; he remembers an incident of his brothers which is worth preserving: Coming home from one of the neighbors one day, he saw in a clearing an old chestnut stump, thirty or forty feet high, one of whose topmost snags had been set on fire by some means. The boy imagined the fire to be the devil, and ran home as fast as his legs could carry him, to narrate the news and get the gun, with which to dispatch his majesty; his mother, however, quieted him and dispelled the illusion, though the boy stoutly affirmed for some time he was not mistaken. When Mr. Hagerman was 18 years old, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade; after learning it, he married Mary Bealby in 1844; her parents emigrated to this county from England in 1824; soon after he married, Mr. Hagerman moved to the farm he now owns, which he has highly improved, and made a comfortable and convenient home; Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman have raised six children, five boys and one girl, of whom four are married; one son, Oliver Hagerman, was in the war of the late rebellion, in the 100-days service. William Hagerman has been honored with the office of Justice of the Peace twice, and with the Treasurer of the township.

HAVERFIELD, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; his parents came from Harrison Co., and settled on or entered the land Mr. H. now owns. His father served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was in the battle of Mackinaw. Mr. H. lived at home until he was 34 years old, when he married and settled on the

homestead on which he yet lives. He enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, Co. G, and was in the battles of Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, and was also in the pursuit of Morgan, when that person made his famous Ohio raid. Since his return home, Mr. H. has quietly pursued his vocation as a farmer. He has held the office of Assessor two terms, 1875 and 1876, as well as other minor offices in the township.

HAVERFIELD, ALLEN, farmer; P. O. West Windsor. Mr. H.'s parents came to this county from Harrison Co. in 1814, and settled on the tract of land now owned by Joseph Haverfield; they were among the earliest settlers of this township. Allen was born in 1826; he remained at home until 1855, when he was married and settled where he now resides. He served in the 100-days service in the late war. He was Assessor of the township in 1863 and 1864, and has held other offices of trust in the township.

MILLER, E. P., farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; his parents came from Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1832, and located on the farm on which Mr. M. now lives. He was born here in 1839, and remained at home until he was 21 years old; he then went to California and spent ten years in the gold mines in that State; at the end of that time he returned home, was married, and settled on the homestead, where he has since resided.

MOTTAYAW, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Mansfield. Mr. M.'s parents emigrated to this county from Baltimore, in 1834, when he was 4 years of age; he remained at home until he was 17 years old, when he went to Mansfield to learn the blacksmith's trade; he followed that thirteen years, when he came home and worked on the farm three years; at the end of that time he married and settled on the farm adjoining his parents' place; he has since made that his home. He is now 50 years of age, and in the full vigor of life. He has acquired a fine home for himself and his family.

OSBUN, ALFRED, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in this county, and has always remained a resident here; he lived with his parents until he was 35 years old, when he married and settled on a farm near them; when his father settled in this county, it was three miles to his nearest neighbors; the mills built on Mr. O.'s farm are among the early ones of the county; the grist-mill is now abandoned, but the saw-mill is yet used; the former was erected by his father, when Mr. O. was a boy, about 1834 or 1835. Mr. O. is now about 56 years old, and in the best of health.

OSBUN, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Mansfield Dec. 25, 1821, and is a son of Isaac and Emelia Osbun, who emigrated from Washington Co., Penn., to this county in 1816; he (Isaac) had entered a tract of land in Weller Township in 1814, but owing to the unsettled condition of the times he did not move until 1816, when he settled in Mansfield, where he lived until the fall of 1821, when he moved to his farm in Weller Township; he erected the first farm-house in the then village of Mansfield; he held various offices in the township and county, and in 1821 he was appointed Associate Judge, which office he filled, with honor and credit, two terms of seven years each. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was married, Oct. 2, 1843, to Ann E. Hand, who was born in Wooster Dec. 30, 1826; she is the daughter of Samuel H. and Fredricka Hand, the former of whom came from England, and the latter from Holland, about the year 1800. After his marriage, Mr. Osbun settled on part of the old homestead and present farm; Mr. and Mrs. Osbun have raised seven children—Walter A., Alfred R., Edwin K., Laura C., Cary L., Hanz W. and Carrie May Third, who was named after the day of the month on which she was born; Walter A. was lost in the war of the rebellion.

PITTENGER, H. O., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. West Windsor; was born in Franklin Township, in 1839; was raised a farmer. His father, Mr. Isaac Pittenger, came into the county about 1830, there being but little improvement at that time; there were five children in the family, four boys and one daughter; two of the boys have since died; the daughter lives in Stark Co., Ohio, and both sons live in Richland Co.; Mr. H. O. Pittenger has always lived in the county. He enlisted August, 1862, in Co. D, 102d O. V. I. he served till the war was over, and was discharged May 31, 1865. Was married, April 23, 1871, to Miss Sarah Mary Morgan, of Weller Township, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Morgan; they have two children now living. Mr. Pittenger is one of the substantial men of the county; he was elected Township Trustee in the spring of 1879; he has as fine a farm and pleasant home as there is in Weller Township; his farm consists, in all, of 400 acres of land, and he has some of the finest stock to be found in the county; he has some thorough-bred short-horns, one that weighs over 2,200 pounds, and a two-year-old that weighs 1,230 pounds, both have pedigrees; he also has some of the best sheep in the county; has one ewe that clipped 16 pounds of wool and cleansed 8 pounds of nice clean wool. Mr. Pittenger has every facility needed for raising and keeping fine stock.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; his parents came to this county from England in 1821; they located in what is now Franklin Township, where William was born; he remained at home until the death of his father, in 1850. In 1859, he was married and settled in the old homestead, where he now lives. One of his brothers enlisted in the army, as a Lieutenant, and rose to the rank of a Major General; he was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, but recovered, and is now occupying a responsible position. When William's parents came, they were a novelty to the average Yankee, who, full of curiosity and inquisitiveness, was not slow to find their good qualities, and always held them in great esteem.

RUTAN, ABRAHAM, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; his parents came from Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1822, and settled in what is now Ashland Co., then a part of this county. Mr. R. was then about 8 years of age; he remained there until 1851, when he came to Weller Township, and bought the land on which he now lives; he kept "bachelor's hall" until 1860, when he was married; when he came to this county he had to haul his produce to the lake, his nearest market; now he has a good home and a market in a few miles for everything he can raise.

STEVENSON, MINERVA, MRS.; P. O. West Windsor; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1813; she removed with her parents, William and Elizabeth Foulks,

to this county in 1825, and settled in Franklin Township, about one mile south of Shenandoah; her father, William Foulks is of German descent; he came from Germany with his parents when small, and settled in Beaver Co., Penn. Mrs. S. was married to Samuel Stevenson, in the spring of 1835. He died in 1864; after their marriage, they settled on the present farm in Weller Township; Mrs Stevenson has raised eleven children; she had two sons, Levi and William, who served in the rebellion in the 163d O. H. G; her father, William Foulks, served in the war of 1812 as Captain under Gen. Beall.

URICH, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Shenandoah; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn; in 1831, he removed with his parents to this county and settled in Franklin Township; he remained at home until 1848, when he married and settled on his present farm. His farm comprises about 425 acres, and is admirably arranged in every particular; there are no better fences in the county than are on his farm, and everything about him is in perfect trim. He keeps the best of stock, believing that it is far better to pay a big price for something good than to be burdoned with an inferior grade; his buildings are neat, commodious and arranged with a view to convenience. He is a close observer of the times in which he lives, and always profits by any suggestion of value, whether it be social, educational or agricultural. Above all, he exercises special diligence in the proper education of his family in its broadest sense; he is, in fact, the living ideal of a true American farmer.

WARD, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Olivesburg; he was born in Lancester Co., Penn., in 1818; he lived at home on the farm until 1849, when he was married, and in the same year he came to this county to look after some land that his father had entered some time before in Weller Township; he leased it out for a few years, and then moved on it and went to farming, himself; Mr. Ward has been honored with the office of Justice of the Peace nine years, and Infirmary Director and other minor offices in the township; he has, by his industry and strict attention to business, put himself in such a position that he can give each of his children a farm when they become of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have raised eight children, three of whom are dead; he lost one son, Jacob, in the late war. He enlisted in Co. G, 15th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Nashville, Tenn.

WARD, JOHN, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; was born in England in 1816. His father, together with his family, came to this country in 1819, and located where Mr. Ward now lives; his father, Mr. Joseph Ward, was the first school teacher, and taught the first school in this part of the township; the first schoolhouse was built of logs, in 1823, near Olivesburg; the one built near West Windsor was built about 1826. There were a few settlements around, within a mile or two, when they came here, and very little improvements made in the shape of buildings and clearing up the farms. They now have a very fine farm and a pleasant home. Mr. Ward has always lived here, with the exception of one year that he lived in South Carolina; while there he, together with a brother, were engaged in staging and carrying the mails over the route from Washington City to New Orleans; they run from Columbia, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. The manner and habits of the people there were not becoming to Mr. Ward's idea of living and thinking, and at the expiration of one year, he returned home, where he has since lived; he has occupied several offices in the gift of the people, such as Township Trustee, which he held for several years, also Township Clerk, etc., and is one of the first men in the township. He was married in 1844, to Miss Mary N. Condon, of Mifflin Township. Her father was one of the first settlers of Springfield Township; came in 1815; was Sheriff of the county at one time. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are highly respected citizens, and have a nice and intelligent family; they have a steam saw-mill in connection with the farm, owned and operated by his sons, C. C. and C. P. Ward, which has been in successful operation over one year.

WOLFORD, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Mansfield; he was born in 1825, and is a son of George and Esther Wolford, who emigrated from Dauphin Co., Penn., in the fall of 1829, to Mansfield, where they stayed about one week, when they bought and moved to the farm that David now lives on, in Weller Township; Mr. Wolford is the third of a family of eight children. He remained at home until he was married, in the fall of 1849, to Leah M. Kohler, of Franklin Township, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kohler; after his marriage, he settled on the old homestead, where he still resides; he is at present an Infirmary Director, and has held other minor offices in the township; he is an industrious and thriving farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wolford have seven children—Maria, A. F., Sarah E., Darius K., Allen H., Henry E. and William B.

ZIGLER, JAMES, farmer; P. O. West Windsor; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn.; he came to this county in 1878; the same year he was married to Miss Rebecca Roberts, of this county. Mr. Zigler is now steadily engaged on his farm, which, in time, will furnish him a pleasant home, and surround him with the comforts and conveniences of life.

WORTHINGTON TOWNSHIP

ALEXANDER, ROBERT (deceased); was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1820; his father, Peter Alexander, was born in 1742, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He married Jane Mitchell, who afterward became the mother of six sons and six daughters; they removed to Belmont Co. from Maryland, and to Worthington Township in 1826; he owned three quarter-sections of land north and east of Newville, where he and wife spent the rest of their lives, and finally were buried; Mr. Alexander was 86 and his wife 77 when they died, having lived together sixty-two years. Robert was the fourth son. He was married to Sophia Stimley Feb. 15, 1848. Benjamin Stimley, her father, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 29, 1798; married Rebecca Boling, by whom he had a son and four daughters; the Stimleys were Germans, and owned 80 acres of land; they removed to Union Co. where the father died September 1826, and the mother February, 1828. Robert Alexander and wife settled on a part of the home farm, which they afterward owned; they have had ten children, six are living—Harriett, born March 13, 1850; Charles S., April 28, 1852; Dayton, Jan. 6, 1859; Eda, March 5, 1861; Sarah L., Aug. 27, 1867; George A., Dec. 18, 1848; Jane, Aug. 28, 1854; Mary Ann, Sept. 10, 1856; Nancy, July 6, 1865. Robert Alexander, at the time of his death, owned 240 acres of fine land on which was a good saw-mill. Mr. Alexander's death suddenly occurred Feb. 17, 1879, aged 59 years 1 month and 16 days; his widow still lives on the old homestead, and with the aid of her children manages the estate.

ALLEN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Butler; Mr. Allen was born in 1808; his father, John Allen, was born near Baltimore, Va., and was a farmer and blacksmith; was married to Rosilla Jane Wiles; they were the parents of seven children; the last account of them is they had removed to Illinois. His fourth son, James, was raised a farmer; came to Ohio in 1842 and settled near Independence, Richland Co.; was married to Eliza Morris, by whom he had two daughters and five sons; one daughter is now dead; his first wife died in 1844; was married to Julian Worley, in 1846, daughter of David Worley, a former resident of the township; he and wife both are now dead. The fruits of this marriage were three daughters and five sons; except three they are alive and married; the family live on John Ramsey's farm in Sec. 35; their eldest son was in the 3d O. V. C. during the rebellion, and returned home in safety. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been connected with the Evangelical Church for sixteen years.

AMES, OLIVER, stonemason; Newville; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1824; his father's name was William B. Ames; his mother's maiden name Malenda Farwell; his father was a Scotchman by birth; his mother was born in England; his father was a stone mason by occupation; he was also an honored member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons; he was a member of this fraternity for about sixty years; William B. Ames was twice married; by his first wife he had sixteen children, twelve sons and four daughters, all save one of whom lived to be married and to have children; his first wife died about the year 1839, in Geauga Co., Ohio, at a place called the "Head Lands," about thirty miles below Cleveland; about two years subsequent to his first wife's death, Mr. Ames was married to his second wife; by this marriage he had four children, two sons and two daughters; they removed to Ohio in 1833, and settled in Geauga Co., near Plainville; he resided here about ten years, when he removed to Huron Co., where he resided till his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1866, aged 93 years; he was buried with the honors of the Ancient Order to which he belonged, in Townsend, Huron Co.; William B. Ames was a soldier in the war of 1812; he participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, as also in many smaller engagements. Oliver Ames, when but 13 years old, conceived the idea that his parents made him work too hard, and failed to provide him with such food and clothing as he thought he ought to have, and as he felt certain he could get, were he freed from their control; he therefore forsook the home of his childhood to seek his fortune among strangers; he journeyed to Stark County, where he engaged with a farmer to labor four years on the following conditions, viz.: this employer was to feed and clothe him, send him to school two months each winter season he was there, and at the end of his term of service, he was to give him a horse, saddle and bridle, and $100 in money; young Ames soon found, however, that he had fallen into the hands of a hard master, who treated him with great severity; he received neither horse, saddle, bridle nor $100, but was turned adrift without a cent; he went to Columbiana Co., where he got employment with a farmer who treated him kindly, and with whom he remained until his marriage. Jan. 4, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel, seventh daughter of Abram and Abigal Gant, of Columbiana Co.; Miss Gant was born in Gloucester Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1824; her parents were both of English descent; they emigrted to Ohio in 1830, and settled in Columbiana Co., where they continued to reside as long as they lived: they were parents of eight children, who lived beyond the period of infancy. one son and seven daughters; Mr. Gant departed this life in the winter of 1847, aged about 70 years; Mrs. Gant was about the same age when she died, January, 1856; two years after his marriage, Oliver Ames commenced working at the stonemason's trade; he followed this business about twenty-three years, and met with very good success. By careful management and close application to business, he has been able to support a very large family of children, and to secure a competence for his declining years; Mr. Ames removed to Richland Co. with his family, in 1866; he purchased a farm of 80 acres near

Bunker Hill, in Worthington Township; in 1874, he sold this farm and bought one containing 84 acres, situated about three-fourths of a mile east of Newville, on which farm he still resides; this farm is a little rough but highly productive, and Mr. Ames has it in a very good state of cultivation; they have a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters; named in the order, Abigal, born Aug. 11, 1846; Francis Marion, Oct. 1, 1849; William W., Dec. 9, 1851; Edwin Oliver, Oct. 5, 1854; Rachel Ellen, Oct. 14, 1856; George Curtis, Jan. 2, 1859; Almira and Alvira (twins), July 26, 1861; Alfaretta, April 1, 1863; and Clark, Nov. 6, 1866; Alvira died in infancy. Mrs. Ames died April 7, 1880; she was an invalid for many months; she died in the 56th year of her age and in thirty-sixth year of her married life.

ANDREWS, THOMAS B., farmer; P. O. Lexington; was born May 17, 1807, near Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, of Scotch-English parentage; raised and schooled in the common schools of that day in Canton, the county seat of Stark Co. up to 1821; removed to Wayne Co. in that year, and in 1823 removed to Richland Co., and settled on the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, Township 21, of Range 17. Removed to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1827, and where, on the 22d day of January, 1829, he was married to Miss Marilla Pollard, a native of the State of Vermont, and in the fall of that year removed to Knox Co., Ohio, and remained there until the 15th day of November, 1833, the day after that great phenomenon, the falling of the stars, occurred, when he moved back to Richland Co., and settled on the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, Township 21, of Range 17, where he has continued to reside until the present time, this couple have had eleven children, sixty-two grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren. Moses Andrews, father of Thomas B., was born in Washington Co., Penn., on the 6th day of January 1789; and the mother, whose, maiden name was Patience Capes, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in the 13th day of April, 1784; they were married Aug. 12, 1806; they then removed to Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, immediately thereafter, where the said Moses Andrews worked at the carpenter's trade, until he was called by the voice of the people into public life; he built the first frame house, and put on the first shingle roof in that town; he was the first Coroner, and the second Sheriff of that county. Moses Andrews died Jan. 15, 1857; Patience Andrews died April 23, 1868.

ANDREWS, JOHN, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Butler. John Andrews was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, April 14, 1821; being of English on his mother's, and Irish extraction on his father's, side; he was compelled to work on a farm in early life; at the age of 14 years he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, under Moses Andrews, Sr.; he has worked at it and farming alternately, ever since. In 1843, he was married to Jas. Cunningham's daughter, Sally; the result of this union was two sons and five daughters; three are at present alive. He came to Washington Township in 1823, and settled near Bunker Hill, on the Hazelett farm, in Sec. 24. His first wife died in 1855; was married to Marinda Mix, daughter of Justus Mix, in 1856, by whom he had two sons and five daughters; five are living. Mr. Andrews first and second wives, had the same number of sons and daughters, and each presented him with twins, In 1869, he bought 21 acres, in Section 31, of this township, on which he has since lived; he has held several minor offices, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also the Patrons of Husbandry In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 3d O. V. C.; in May, 1863, he was discharged, on account of disabilty; was drafted in 1864, served till the close of the war in April, 1865, when he again was discharged, sick; he returned, after his recovery, to his work-bench and plow.

BEVERIDGE, JOHN, tailor, Newville. He was was born in Clare Co., Scotland, March 27, 1831; he is the eldest son of John and Catharine Beveridge; when he was about 7 years old, his parents emigrated to this country, and settled near Savannah, at that time in this county. He remained with his parents till his father died; one year after his father's death, he was apprenticed by his mother to Leaben Burgen of Ashland, to learn the tailor's trade; served an apprenticeship of five years; he then worked journey-work for about two years, when he rented a shop in Petersburg, where he worked for about three years. In September, 1853, he was married to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of John McKahan of Jeromeville, Ashland Co.; by this marriage he had two children, twins, both of whom died in infancy. Their mother died soon after their birth, and in the eleventh month of her married life; they were all buried at Petersburg. About the year 1854, Mr. Beveridge removed to Lucas, Monroe Township, and rented a shop, and continued to work at his trade. Aug. 23, 1855, he was married to Miss Fayetta Graff, of Green Township; by this marriage he had one child, a daughter, named Catharine, who died when about 19 months old; his second wife died Feb. 15, 1858; both mother and daughter are buried at Mount Zion. In September of the same year, Mr. Beveridge removed to Newville, where he engaged in the same occupation. March 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bunton, daughter of Joseph and Jane Bunton, formerly of Washington Township. Miss Bunton was born in Washington Township June 11, 1835; she was raised by Alexander Freeman and wife, having been taken into their family, when about 7 years old, her mother dying when she was about 5; she continued to live with Freemans till her marriage; they have continued to reside in Newville from that time to the present. Mr. Beveridge enlisted as a private in Co. H, 120th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862. A month or two later, his regiment was ordered to the front. He took an active part in the fight at Chickasaw Bluffs, in the rear of Vicksburg, capture of Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg and the engagement at Jackson, Miss. His regiment was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Gulf; he was with his regiment when that memorable disaster occurred on Red River, on which occasion their Colonel was killed, and nearly the entire regiment captured. Mr. Beveridge was captured with the rest, and marched to Tyler, Tex., where he was held as a prisoner till the close of the war; he was in prison thirteen months, when he was exchanged, returned North, and was honorably discharged from the service. Mr. Beveridge and wife are the parents of four children; three sons and one daughter—Oliver, born Dec. 12, 1860; Ira, Nov. 12, 1867; Maud, May 31, 1870,

and Lewie, Jan. 8, 1873. Lewie died Oct. 22, 1873, and was buried at St. Johns. Mr. Beveridge became a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., in 1856. After his return from the army, he united with Sturges Lodge, No. 357, at Newville, of which lodge he is at the present time an active and energetic member; he has attained to the highest rank in his lodge, and is assiduous in the discharge of all his duties. He has been a very active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about sixteen years.

CALHOON, NOBLE, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Richland Co.; he settled on the farm one mile north of Newville along with his father, where he stayed till his marriage; John Stanton his boyhood friend relates this, and says he (John) came to this county in 1835, and settled at Newville; Mr. Calhoon has been very successful financially in life, as his broad acres and well-filled granary will prove; he and wife have raised a family of children who are doing business on their own account, being well started in life.

CARLISLE, FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. Newville. Mr. Carlisle's grandfather was of German descent; *his* father came from Holland at a very early period of our country's history; Freeman's grandfather was a farmer, he served through the Revolutionary war on the American side; he served as a Captain, afterward is supposed to have been promoted to a colonelship before the close of the war, he was at the battle of Bunker Hill and many other engagements; he was the sire of two sons and two daughters, his wife's name being Darvis; his eldest son, James C. (Freeman'a father), was born in 1780; he lived in the State of New Jersey, and was by occupation a farmer; was married to Lydia Hart in 1807, they had six sons and five daughters; they removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1809, when he teamed over the mountains between Pittsburgh and New York; when the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted under Gen. Harrison and served till the close of that sanguinary conflict; he helped to erect the block-house at Jeromeville, also the one on the Clear Fork, near the present site of Robert Darling's house; he removed to Richland Co. in the fall of 1832, and bought 80 acres in Sec. 4, which he and his sons proceeded to clear and farm till his death, which occurred May 27, 1865; his fifth son, Freeman, was born June 5, 1829; stayed at home till his majority. Was married to Margaret Baughman in 1851 by Esq. Kile; the only fruit of this union was one son, Albert, when the mother died; in 1854, was again married to Sarah Ellen Brookings, whose father is a shoemaker and owner of a farm; by his second marriage, Freeman had four children viz.: first, Lydia C., who died Jan. 14th, 1877; second, Chas. E. C.; third, Mary Ellen C.; fourth, Sarah E. C.; Mr Carlisle has held several minor offices; he owns the old homestead on which he has lately erected an elegant house and other improvements; he and wife united with the U. B. Church in 1874, of which they have since been bright and shining lights. His brother James was in the Mexican war, and died at Point Isabel; also has a brother who went to California where he saw many ups and downs, became an honored and respected citizen.

CATE, ANTHONY, farmer; P. O. Butler; Anthony Cates was born in Germany Jan. 6, 1825; his father, John Cate, Sr., was a German; he came to Richland Co. and settled in Washington Township, in 1831, where he bought 160 acres of land; Anthony was raised to farm work. On 1846, he was married to Margaret Baker, daughter of Christian Baker, who was a citizen of Jefferson Township; he and wife are the parents of three sons and five daughters, all of them are alive, viz., Cyrus, Lecta, Mary, Sanford, Jemima, Anthony, Nora, Alwilda. Cyrus married to Elizabeth Freehefer. Lecta married to Albert Zelliner. Mary married to George Freehefer, and Jemima married to William Mickey. Mr. Cate bought 120 acres of land in Wyandot Co.; sold it and bought 80 acres near Lexington; sold this and purchased 120 acres below Darlington; sold out, removed to Wood Co., and bought 280 acres, sold and bought 240 acres where he now lives in Sec. 26, northeast quarter Range 17, Township 21; afterward sold to his son-in-law, William Mickey, 55 acres, he now owns 185 acres in the same section; Mr. Cate has always been a hard-working man, who has accumulated the most of his wealth by hard labor; he followed grain thrashing for sixteen years (his son is now engaged in the same business), he is also a member of the Clear Fork Grange. His brother, William Cate, entered the 100-day service during the late war at 19 years of age; contracted disease, of which he died shortly after he was brought home. Mr. Cate's farm is especially adapted to the production of wheat, and is beautifully located.

CATE, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Germany Sept. 27, 1832; he is the second son of John and Catharine Cate; his mother's maiden name was Doup; his parents came to this country when he was but 2 years old; his father entered a quarter-section of land in the southeast part of Washington Township, Richland Co., where he still continues to reside. He is the father of ten children by one wife, five sons and five daughters; four sons and three daughters of whom are living and have children. Mrs. Cate died in 1862, and is buried on the farm. Mr. Cate is now about 84 years old; he is quite hale and hearty for one of his years, and bids fair to live several years longer; he has performed a great deal of hard labor, and witnessed many solemn changes in his time. Jacob Cate was married to Miss Catharine, second daughter of Henry Groun, of Jefferson Township, in this county, in 1854; she was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in 1830. Jacob Cate farmed for his father for a share of the crops, for several years; May 8, 1865, he purchased, of his father, the northeast quarter of Sec. 15, in Worthington Township, where he has since resided; this is a choice farm, and Mr. Cate is a model farmer; he seldom fails to raise good crops; Mr. Cate and wife are the parents of eleven children, all living, save one who died in infancy; of the living there are six sons and four daughters, named in the order of their births, as follows: Elizabeth, David, Mary, Jacob, John, Charles, Margaret, Isadora, Philip and William; the eldest is about 23, and the youngest 5 years old.

CRAMER, REUBEN, farmer; P. O. Butler. George Cramer, father of Reuben Cramer, was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1798; he was of German descent; his ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania; in the days of his boyhood and early manhood, he followed teaming for about eleven years, between

Lehigh and Philadelphia. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Henry; he moved to Ohio in about 1835, he stopped in Wayne Co., near Smithville, about two years; from there he removed to Richland Co; he purchased 40 acres of land in Sec. 22, in Worthington Township, on which he removed with his family, and on which he continued to reside as long as he lived; after coming to this township, he assisted in clearing a great deal of land besides his own; he died in 1870. in the 72d year of his age. His widow is living at this date, and has attained to the advanced age of 75 years. George and Elizabeth Cramer are the parents of eight children; six of whom are now living. Reuben, their eldest son, while a young man, learned the carpenter's trade; he followed this occupation until 1874. He was married to Miss Julia A. Fike Nov. 21, 1855; they are the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Daniel, born March 5, 1857; Malinda, Nov. 25, 1858; Samuel, June 10, 1860; George, May 15, 1862; John, Nov. 27, 1863; Samantha A., Oct. 20, 1865; Mary E., July 27, 1867; Jefferson, July 7, 1869; Franklin, May 24, 1871, and Ellen, Dec. 10, 1875; all of whom are living save Jefferson, who died young. Mrs Cramer, who was born May 29, 1834, in Worthington Township, was a daughter of Tobias Fike, who was of German descent, and a farmer by occupation. Aug. 20, 1855, Mr. Cramer purchased 40 acres of the northeast quarter of Sec. 21, in Worthington Township, for $1,015, where he has since resided; he has very materially improved this farm since it came into his possession; he has erected buildings thereon which are both elegant and commodious; April 23, 1855, Mr. Cramer bought of Jackson Nichols, for $500, 20 acres of the west half of Sec. 28, in this township; March 7, 1872, he bought 40 acres of the same section, of Jonathan Divelbiss, for which he paid $2,000; he also bought the farm owned by his father at his decease, but has since disposed of it; he is now the owner of 100 acres of land which he and his sons cultivate; he takes a deep interest in the cause of education; more especially in the education of his own children. His son Daniel is a teacher by profession and has been engaged in the business for some time. Mr. Cramer joined the Lutheran Church at the early age of 14 years; he and his good wife are respected members of the community in which they reside.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES CAPT., deceased; he was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1780, and in 1786 emigrated with his parents to Westmoreland Co., Penn., and afterward to Monongalia Co., Va., where his father died; in 1803, he eloped with Hannah Stateler, to Pennsylvania, where they were married; returning home, they received the forgiveness and blessing of their parents; in 1804, in company with his wife's parents, they removed to the vicinity of the Black Hand, Licking Co., Ohio; in the autumn of 1805 his wife died, leaving one child, that child is Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman; she now resides with her children in Mansfield. In 1808, Capt. Cunningham was married to Margaret Myers, and in May, 1809, came to Richland Co., and located on the Black Fork of the Mohican, near Perryville, where he put out a crop of corn; then went back, brought out his wife, and put her down in the woods, alongside a camp-fire, and commenced to build a log shanty over her head, which he completed in three days, with the assistance of three men; later in the season, he removed into the only log cabin then standing in Mansfield, which had been built a few months previously, by one Samuel Martin; the cabin stood on the lot known as the Sturges corner, now ornamented by the handsome three-story brick building of H. H. Sturges. He removed there to board Gen. Mansfield's surveying party, and to "keep tavern," to entertain persons who came here to purchase Virginia military school lands, which were then offered for sale. His wife at first objected to the project of removing to Mansfield to keep boarders; provisions were scarce, and hard to obtain, and she expected in a few months to become a mother; her consent was finally given, and the captain shelled a few bushels of corn, packed the grist on two horses to mill at Clinton, Knox Co.; the next day, he returned home with the meal, and the day following removed to the cabin above mentioned, where, on the 23d of August, 1809, his wife gave birth to a daughter (Matilda) who was afterward married to William Perry. In the spring of 1810, they removed from Mansfield to the Clear Fork Valley, near St. John's Church, where he rented a patch of cleared land and put out a crop of corn. The next year, he removed to the Black Fork, a mile south of Greentown, where he remained until after the murder of the Zimmer family. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he began raising a company of volunteers; he called the settlers together at his house, and after stating to them the condition of the country, succeeded in raising a company of men for active duty, the remainder being left to guard the settlement from the incursions of marauding savages; he marched his men to Mansfield, and camped on the public square, where they remained for a few days, and were joined by other volunteers, and then marched to Detroit. At the end of the war, he entered a farm in Worthington Township; cleared, improved, and then sold it, with the intention of removing to Missouri; but, reconsidering the matter, he purchased the farm adjoining his former home, where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1870. Capt. Cunningham cut the first crop of grain ever harvested in Richland Co.; he was active and energetic, taking a leading part in public affairs, and was the first acting Sheriff of the county; he was an excellent marksman, and often tried his skill upon the different wild animals which then infested the forests. During the time of his captaincy, Mr. Cunningham attended an officers' muster at Berkshire, Delaware Co., Ohio; just as the company was about to break up, three suspicious-looking soldiers made their appearance on the parade ground; they were immediately arrested as deserters, and subjected to a critical examination, separately; they each protested their innocence, and declared that they had been out on duty as a fatigue party under Col. Root, and on hearing that Hull had surrendered his army, they had determined to make good their escape, which they did; and in order to approve what they affirmed, they told the examining officers that Col. Root was now at home, a distance of about nine miles from Berkshire; Col. Kratzer then called around him

his officers, told them the story of the soldiers, whose intelligence concerning Hull's surrender made them almost frenzied with anxiety, and asked the services of some one to carry a message from him to Col. Root; but one would comply; at this time, Elm Creek, near whose banks the officers were parading, had swollen from recent heavy rains; the waters had overflowed the banks, and covered the bottoms on either side; it was necessary to cross the stream to go to the residence of Col. Root; again Kratzer called upon his officers; "Who," said he, "will cross that creek, and bear a a message to Col. Root?" A moment's pause waited their reply, when several voices almost simultaneously responded, "I will." About six or eight immediately mounted their horses and plunged into the rolling flood. Timber and rubbish were floating down the stream, offering dangerous obstacles. The company had not proceeded far until they retreated, declaring that no man could cross that stream in safety. "Yes, there is," said Capt. Cunningham, and snatching the message from the hands of the officer, he mounted his charger and plunged into the flood. He gained the opposite shore, however, in safety, and proceeded nine miles through a dense wilderness to the residence of Col. Root. The Colonel verified the statement of the soldiers, and dispatched forthwith an answer to Col. Kratzer, requesting him to dismiss the prisoners. On receiving this, Capt. Cunningham retraced his steps to the banks of the stream, which he recrossed the next morning and arrived safely in camp, amid the cheers and congratulations of Kratzer and his officers.

DARLING, JONATHAN (deceased); he was born in Virginia March 7, 1793; his father's name was Joseph Darling; his father was a farmer by occupation; he came to Ohio at a very early day and settled in Coshocton Co., where he continued to reside till the day of his death. He died while on a visit to his children in this county; his widow came to this county and lived with her son Jonathan the remainder of her days. They were both interred in the St. Johns Cemetery, in Monroe Township. Jonathan Darling was married to Miss Catharine Butler June 24, 1816; they came to this county at an early day, and he purchased a quarter-section of land in the fertile valley of the Clear Fork. His farm adjoined that of his brother William, on which the old block-house stood, being situated in the eastern part of Worthington Township; he subsequently purchased another quarter-section adjoining his first purchase; he then owned a farm of 300 acres of as choice land, perhaps, as there is in the county. He continued to reside on this farm as long as he lived, and with the aid of his sons made many lasting and valuable improvements thereon. Mr. Darling was a quiet, inoffensive, sober and industrious man; kind and indulgent to his children, and social and friendly in his intercourse with the world at large. He and his good wife were members of the Lutheran Church at St. Johns for many years; they were by no means slack in their contributions for religious and benevolent purposes. Mr. Darling and wife are the parents of ten children, named in the order of their births, as follows; Robert, Joseph, Rebecca, Squire, Vincent, Abigal, Jane, Sophia, John, Editha and Jonathan Passence; Rebecca, died Dec. 22, 1847, aged 27 years and 10 months; Abigal J., March 29, 1872, aged 46 years 7 months and 24 days; all their other children are living, and all are married and have families but Sophia, who is unmarried. Mrs. Darling died April 18, 1859; Mr. Darling departed this life July 25, 1863. He died in the 71st year of his age; and she was in her 66th year when she died; they are both, also her deceased daughters, interred in the St. Johns Cemetery in Monroe Township.

DARLING, JOHN M.; farmer; P. O. Perryville. John M. Darling, fifth son of of Jonathan and Catharine Darling, was born in Worthington Township, Feb. 25, 1829; the days of his boyhood and early manhood were spent on his father's farm, in assisting him in the cultivation and improvement thereof. March 21, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Eve Henry, of Knox Co., Ohio; Mary Henry was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 9, 1837; her mother's maiden name was Brolian; her parents were both of German descent; she had one brother, named Thomas, and one sister, named Vashti; her brother died when about 14 years old; her sister married Martin Haas, and resides in Jackson Co., Kan.; her mother died in 1853, and is buried in the Dunkard graveyard near Ankneytown in Knox Co. John M. and Mary Darling are the parents of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Oliver Cromwell, born Dec. 30, 1858; Hulda Ann, Feb. 1, 1860; Mary Alice, Oct. 25, 1861; Emma Idessa, Sept. 25, 1863; Elvy Catharine, Feb. 23, 1865; Jonathan Homer, Jan. 18, 1867; John Ryley, Oct. 4, 1868; Milly, Aug. 30, 1870; Otto French, Sept. 12, 1871; Matty, March 20, 1873; Myrtle, Nov. 20, 1877; and Dennis, Feb.10, 1880. Emma Idessa died Feb. 3, 1864; Oliver Cromwell, Feb. 7, 1864; and an nfant son July 20, 1874; the first two died of scarlet fever; they are buried in the St. Johns Cemetery. After his marriage, Mr. Darling farmed for his father on shares for a number of years; at his father's death he bought the interests of his brothers and sisters in that part of the old homestead first purchased by his father; he still continues to reside on this farm; his farming operations are conducted in a workmanlike manner, and his crops, as a general thing, are most abundant; he and his good wife are respected members of the community in which they reside.

DARLING, F. M., farmer; P. O. Perryville. His father, William Darling, was the second son of William and Mary Darling, who were among the earliest settlers of this county; Mr. D. was born April 5, 1820. In 1844, he married Avis Manchester, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1818; soon after their marriage, William Darling, Sr., presented them with 160 acres of land in Sec. 2, where he always lived; their children were George, Marion and Thomas Jefferson Darling (the latter deceased). June 29, 1851, the mother was called away, and May 11, 1853, he married Elizabeth McBride; she became the mother of three sons and four daughters, viz.: Mary Ann, Salena, Jane, Annette, John Franklin (deceased), Elwilda Winfred McClellan and Harry Elvin; the spring after his last marriage, he bought the Jacob Norrick farm for $2,525, and sold 72 acres to G. M. Alexander for $5,000, and still had 50 acres left; then bought 40 acres of the

William Garret farm for $2,000, and 160 acres in Indiana, sold, and cleared $1,000; then bought 80 acres in Missouri; then the Stake farm, which in two years he sold at an advance; at his death, he owned 250 acres of the best land in the township; his death occurred July 17, 1876; the following was the notice that appeared: "William Darling was the first of two brothers and five sisters to pass over the river of death. In triumph of living in that, he was entering upon a new life He advised all to meet him in heaven. Before his death, he called his children to his bedside, and begged them to be faithful to God. He made no complaint during his long illness. When he felt he was entering the river of death, and his feet were pressing the silent shore, he declared his hope and faith of a better life beyond. He passed to rest calmly and gently as Christians do." F. M. Darling, the second son, in early life had a fair education, physically and mentally. November 5, 1872, he married Robert Alexander's daughter, Harriet; she has had one son and one daughter—Robert Ezra Darling and Lilly Avis Darling; they lived two years on Robert Alexander's place, where he was run over by a horse and nearly killed; his father bought him the James Edgar farm of 56 acres of fine land; he has erected elegant and commodious buildings on it; Mr. Darling was caught in the shaft of a threshing machine in the fall of 1877; he sustained internal injuries, had his arm broken in three places, and dislocated at the elbow, but finally recovered.

DAUGHERTY, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Butler. Among the hardy, hard-working yeomen of our county may be named Charles Daugherty, of Worthington Township. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 11, 1806; his father, Roderick Daugherty, was of Irish descent and a shoemaker by occupation; he joined a light horse company of volunteers during the war of 1812, and started at once for the seat of action; by the time they arrived at Pittsburgh, however, peace was declared, and they were obliged to return to their homes without getting even one shot at the "red coats." Mr. Daugherty then returned to his trade, which he continued to follow as long as he lived; he was the father of three sons and four daughters; Charles Daugherty, early in life, was initiated by his father into the mysteries of shoemaking; he continued to work at this trade, with pretty good success, till 1855, when he purchased a farm in the southwest corner of Sec. 6, in Worthington Township, to which he removed with his family; he has continued to follow the peaceful pursuits of a farmer from that day to the present, and has met with very good success. Nov. 27, 1827, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary McCollough; his first child was born in 1828; his wife died in the spring of 1877, and was buried at Four Corners.

DAUGHERTY, J. M., wagon-maker; P. O. Butler; J. M. Daugherty was born near the village of Claysville, Washington Co., Penn., June 29, 1827; at the age of 18, he thought best to apprentice himself to a wagon-maker to learn the trade; with this in view he (in the year 1845), removed to Burgettstown in the same county where his uncle lived, and commenced learning his trade; he stayed there three years and six months, serving the full time of his apprenticeship; during his sojourn there, he married Rebecca McCready, at her home in Allegheny City on the 24th of August, 1849; he continued working at his trade in Claysville until July 15, 1855, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Newville, Richland Co.; he stayed there nearly three years working at his trade, and then removed to Independence, where he now resides; during his residence there, Mr. D. has served nine years as Deputy Sheriff. Mrs. J. M. Daugherty was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 14, 1826; they have raised a family of children, one, N. C. Daugherty, living in Lexington, Richland Co., where he is engaged in the tin and stove business.

EMMOUS, JESSIE, farmer; P. O. Newville. J. Emmous was born on the State road, five miles southeast of Mansfield, Oct. 16, 1838; his father, Allen Emmous, was born in the State of New Jersey, about 1801; he was a shoemaker, came to Ohio in 1816, and settled near Zanesville. He married Catharine Lime; they raised a daughter and five sons. Catharine Lime was a daughter of Michael Lime, a Pennsylvanian by birth; they owned a tract of land near Bellville, Ohio. Allen Emmous died near Bellville in 1838; his widow married John Lineweaver, of Morrow Co., five and one half years after his death; she lived thirty years with him; he died in July, 1875, since then she has lived with her son Jessie, who, at 21, commenced to farm on shares. In 1870, he was married to Mary C. Klusman, a daughter of George Reed, who was born in Adams Co., Penn., about 1791. By trade a fuller, he was married to Nancy London; they had four daughters and two sons; he died at 82 years of age; his wife was twelve years his junior and died six months later; they were members of the German Reform Church. He was a soldier in 1812; his daughter Mary was born in 1833; she married William Klusman, at 18 years of age; he was a shoemaker by trade, and a Lutheran in religion. They owned 2 acres, now S. Snyder's, then 40, now George Byerly's, then, 50 in Knox Co., where he died sixteen years after his marriage. Two years after, Jessie Emmous married his widow; they owned a house and lot in Newville, then 55½ acres of the Buzzard farm, which cost $1,900; traded the town property and $500 for the William Herring farm of 66 acres; the view from the house is very romantic. Mr. Emmous was in the Quartermaster's department during the late war, under Lieut. Drake, of the 1st Michigan Regiment. His brother Albert served three and Michael about two years; he died shortly after he came home from disease contracted while there.

FILLOON, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Newville; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1795; his father, Daniel Filloon, was born in the county of Down, Ireland; he was a farmer and weaver; he married Elizabeth Luther, and raised a family of twelve children; they came to America before the war between our country and Great Britian; he fought on the American side during the entire war; he was the owner of a plantation in Indiana Co., Penn.; he died about 1809, but his widow lived a number of years after this. David Filloon was bred a farmer; he was married to Rachel Luther, who subsequently became the mother of seven daughters; of these but two are living; he came to Richland Co. in 1822, and settled on Joseph Lewis'

farm, now known as the Frease farm; afterward settled in Sec. 23; here he entered 80 acres of land, afterward 40 acres more. Mr. Filloon had a grandson who served in the late war; Jonathan Luther, his brother-in-law, had seven sons who served in this war; one died, another laid in Libby Prison and died after he got out, of disease contracted while there. Harriet Filloon, the fourth daughter, was born in 1824; at 31 years of age, she was married to William Stewart; Mr. Stewart's father was a farmer, born in Pennsylvania, and removed to West Virginia in 1810, came to Belmont Co., Ohio; he married Rebecca Craig, and was the parent of ten children; after living awhile in Belmont Co., they removed to Guernsey Co.; and thence to Muskingum Co., and finally came to Richland Co.; he died in Indiana, his wife's death occurring before his own. William Stewart was born in Belmont Co. in 1810, and was raised a farmer; he married Jane Watt, by whom he had six children; she died in Morgan Co.; he afterward married Rhoda Steward, who bore him three children; after her death he married Harriet Filloon, who bore him four children. Rachel Filloon has never married, but lived with her now aged father all her life. Mr. David Filloon is tall and commanding in appearance; although in his 85th year he does not appear to be more than 60; his hair and beard are yet dark, and his step remarkably firm considering his age.

GREER, ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O. Butler; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., July 16, 1805; his father's name was James Greer, and his mother's maiden name Mary Kearns; his father was of Irish and his mother of Irish and Swede descent; he was raised on a farm; he came to Ohio with his parents in 1820; his father settled in Mohican Township, Wayne Co.; he remained there till the fall of 1853, when he removed to Worthington Township, Richland Co.; he purchased a farm near the present site of Independence, where he stayed till 1862, when he sold his farm and spent the remainder of his days at the home of his daughter Lydda, and his son Alexander; he died, at the house of the latter, in1868, aged about 86 years; his wife died two years previous, also aged 86 years; they were buried in Independence Cemetery. Oct. 28., 1864, Alexander Greer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry and Margaret Amarine; her mother's maiden name was Lybarger; her parents were both of German descent; she was born Oct. 2, 1802, in Bedford Co., Penn.; her parents came to this country in 1816; they settled in Vermillion Township near the east county line, on a quarter-section of land; the father died in the fall of the same year, and was buried on the farm; his wife survived him some years; she died in Hancock Co. and was buried there. James Greer married Elizabeth Van Scoik; Mary, Edward Sheehy; Henry, Rachel Waters; John, Elizabeth Waters; Lydda, unmarried; Samuel married Maria Schrader and William, Lydda Wagoner. All of Mr. Greer's children reside in this township; Alexander Greer came to this township in the fall of 1836, and purchased 80 acres of land about a mile west of Independence; he has continued to reside on this farm from that time to the present; he may be ranked among the honest, upright men of his township; he served as Justice of the Peace three terms, to the satisfaction of all concerned; he is now near 75 years old, and his good wife near 78; they are quite hale and hearty for people of their age, and willing, at least, to do more work in a day than many young people of the present generation.

HAZLETT, R. W., farmer; P. O. Butler. Robert Wilson Hazlett, second son of Samuel and Mary Hazlett, was born in Worthington Township June 13, 1828. His father was of Irish and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent; they were born and raised in Westmoreland Co., Penn; they were married in the spring of 1823, and during the same spring emigrated to Richland Co. Mr. Hazlett entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 14, in Worthington Township; he immediately constructed a rude hut or cabin on his farm, into which he moved with his family; his farm was a dense and unbroken forest. Samuel and Mary Hazlett are the parents of eight children; five sons and three daughters—Nancy Jane, Robert Wilson, Claranah, Calvin, Mary Ann, Andrew H., and Labanah W.; Nancy Jane and Labanah W. are dead; they are buried in the Bunker Hill graveyard. Mr. Hazlett and wife united with the Presbyterian Church at Perryville, at a very early day. He remained an active and zealous member of this branch of the Christian Church, up to the time of his decease; his widow still retains her membership therein; they both sustained a high character among their neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Hazlett died Aug. 17, 1870, aged 73 years; his widow still survives him; she resides with her son Robert W., on the old homestead; she has attained to the advanced age of 81 years; she is quite hale and hearty for a lady of such advanced age, and is in full possession of her reasoning faculties. R. W. Hazlett was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Makiah and Barbary Hill, of Bellville, Nov. 29, 1855. Miss Hill was born July 1, 1834, in Bellville; after his marriage, Mr. Hazlett settled on the farm now owned by William McConkie, where he remained two years; he removed from there to Bellville, where he purchased a tannery, which business he followed about six years; he then sold his tannery, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for a short time; in 1867, he purchased 100 acres of land in Worthington Township; being a part of the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, in said township, and removed thereon with his family; he continued to reside on this farm till 1871, when he purchased the "old homestead," where he has since continued to reside; he is now the owner of 180 acres of choice land in one body; his buildings are good; his farm well tilled, and his fences in good repair; he is also the owner of a farm of 75 acres in the southwestern part of this township. Mr. Hazlett and wife are the parents of six children, of whom four are living, two of their children having died in infancy; the names of the living are Edmund, Ida May, Cora and Myrtie. Mr. Hazlett has been a member of Bellville Lodge, No.306, I. O. O. F., about twenty years, and has attained to the highest position in his lodge; he is also a member of Independence Lodge, No. 256, Knights of Honor. He and his good wife are both active and zealous members of the Presbyterian Church at Bunker Hill, and have been about ten years; they are ever ready to contribute their portion toward the building of churches, the

support of the Gospel, and the relief of the indigent and distressed.

HEIN, JOHN, hotel-keeper and grocer, Newville. John Hein was born in Wormeldingen, Luxemburg, Germany, April 28, 1844. His father's name was Peter Hein, his mother's maiden name Margaret Becker; his parents were both born in the same town as he; they were married in 1831; his father was a tailor by occupation; his parents were zealous Catholics; they were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, named as follows: Peter, born Oct. 11, 1833; Nicholas, Oct. 4, 1835; Mathias, September, 1837, and Anna, in 1838; Anna died when about 4 months old. Peter Hein departed this life in October, 1851; on the death of the father, the family, who were entirely dependent on his exertions for their support, were reduced to the most abject poverty, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the mother and children that they were saved from utter want. Nicholas Hein was the first of the family to emigrate to the United States; he landed in Castle Garden, New York, in the spring of 1854; he remained in this city, working at the tailor trade, about eleven years; in 1872, he returned to his native land, and during the same year in company with his mother, came again to this country. John Hein left the home of his childhood Feb. 20, 1867; he landed in New York March 22, 1867; from New York he proceeded to Chicago, where he remained a few days; from there he traveled to Wisconsin; he stopped awhile with an uncle residing there; he then came back to Chicago, where he got employment, and remained about four months, when he again returned to his uncle's; about this time, he received a letter from his brother Nicholas, who was carrying on a tailor-shop in Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio; on receiving this welcome intelligence, he lost no time in proceeding to the home of his brother; he tarried with his brother during the winter of 1868; during the spring and summer of 1869, he labored on a farm, and received for his services the sum of $16 per month. Nov. 25, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine, eldest daughter of Michael and Mary Schwire, of Ashland Co., Ohio. Catharine Schwire was born in Shildersdorf, Alzes-Lothingen, France, Oct. 13, 1832; her parents came to this country when she was about 8 years old, and settled in the northeast part of Ashland Co., where they have resided until the present time; her mother's maiden name was Mary Merklinger; her parents are Protestants and have been connected with the church for many years; her father belongs to the Evangelcal Association, and her mother to the German Reformed Church; her father was a shoemaker by occupation, but has not worked at his trade for several years. Mr. Schwire and wife are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, named as follows: Catharine, Michael, Barbary, John and David; David died in 1854, aged 7 years, and is buried in the graveyard at the German Reformed Church. Father Schwire is aged 74 years, and his wife 73 years. Catharine Hein was inured to hardship and toil from her childhood; at the early age of 8 years, she was put out to service by her parents, since which time she has led a life of incessant toil; by persevering industry and the most rigid economy, she succeeded in acquiring a pretty snug portion of this world's goods; at the time of her marriage, she was engaged in keeping a hotel in Loudonville; soon after their marriage, her husband engaged in the saloon business in Loudonville, which business he followed in that place for about one year; on the 2d day of January, 1871, they purchased property in Newville, Richland Co., to which they removed; they here engaged in the grocery and saloon business, and met with very good success, during their sojourn here; his mother lived with them about four years; and though she was treated with great deference and respect, she was not content, but longed for the home of her childhood; in August, 1876, she returned to Germany; she died in November, 1877, and is buried with her husband; John and Catharine Hein have very materially improved the appearance as well as the capacity of their Newville property, since they became the owners of it; in 1875, they opened up a hotel in connection with their other business; in this branch of their business they have succeeded admirably well; as neighbors, Mr. Hein and his good wife are social and kind. Ezra Schwire, only child of Catharine Schwire (now Catharine Hein), was born in Ashland Co. May 11, 1855. In the spring of 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Simon and Louisa Bolly, of Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio, by whom he has had two children, named Gertrude and Mary Catharine.

HENDERSON, JAMES P., M. D., Newville. His great-grandfather was a tenant farmer in Fifeshire, Scotland. His grandfather, Matthew Henderson, Sr., emigrated from that country in 1858. He was the third prominent missionary sent by the Associate Church to these, then British, colonies; and for years the only settled minister of that denomination west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was an earnest friend of education; and had an important agency in those incipient measures which resulted in the establishment of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, now happily united. He was killed by the falling of a beetree, in 1796. The Doctor's father, Matthew Henderson, Jr., was a minister of the Associate Reformed Church; and occupied the charge of a congregation in the "Forks of Yough," and its connections, in Western Pennsylvania, with eminent success, and for a period of forty-four years. On the maternal side, the Doctor's great-grandfather, Arthur Patterson, emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1724, and settled on the banks of Big Chiquesabungo in Lancaster County, Penn., then a wilderness; he purchased and located a large tract of land, and commenced farming; having acquired in the old country the trade of blacksmithing, he also carried on this business very extensively in connection with his farming. The Doctor's grandfather, Samuel Patterson, was a farmer, and lived on the Little Chiquesabungo, to the advanced age of 93. He, and his brothers, James and William, served their country in the war of the Revolution; and the latter was taken prisoner by the British, and died while held a prisoner in the prison-ship, on Delaware Bay. The Doctor was born near the borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1803. His classical and scientific education was received at Jefferson and Washington Colleges; he was graduated at the latter in 1825, and afterward received the degree of A. M. from the same institution; he read medicine with Dr. David Porter, of Uniontown,

Penn.; attended lectures at the Washington Medical College, Baltimore in 1823, and the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, in 1833; and received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, in 1842. He located himself first in Shanesville, Tuscarawas Co., in the spring of 1830; and removed to Newville, in this county, in November, of the same year. Shortly after, and under the former militia system, he received the appointment of Regimental Surgeon successively from Cols. Carpenter, Rowland and Martin; and has in his possession commissions signed by Govs. McArthur, Lucas and Corwin; he was, under a law now repealed, elected one of the two school examiners of teachers for Worthington Township; he was a member of the old Richland County Medical Society, and he became a member of the Medical Convention of Ohio, in 1838, and one of its Vice Presidents in 1847; and is the author of a paper on "Professional Taxation" published in its transactions for 1850. He was elected a member of the State Medical Society in 1850; one of its Vice Presidents in 1868; and in 1856 became a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He was appointed one of the Medical Censors of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, in 1851. In 1841, and in 1842, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from this county; and in 1850, in conjunction with Crawford County and part of Morrow, of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the existing State Constitution. He is also a member of the State Archæological Association; has been one of its Vice Presidents, and possesses one of the best collections of Indian relics in Northern Ohio. At the early settlement of this county, the roads were not as good, nor the streams bridged as they are now; of this the Doctor had some experience; once, when riding at night and in darkness, his breast struck against the overhanging branch of a tree, and again, against the body of a tree broken off above, and its top resting on the ground, and the first thing he knew, on both occasions, he was behind his horse, and perhaps on his feet; again, when riding at full speed to escape a falling tree, a limb detached in the crash from a neighboring tree, as large as a man's thigh, fell from a height, grazing his horse's tail; twice, on swimming the Clear Fork on horseback, his saddle bags were swept from under him, such and so great was the force of the current, and so imminent his peril; again, on visiting a patient at night, and on the public highway, he was shot at, the ball cutting through the leaves of a tree above his head; it afterward transpired that the shot was fired by mistake, for parties suspected of stealing corn, and for whom an old Hessian was lying in wait in the fence-corner, in front of his house, and with gun loaded and in hand. Last June, when engaged in business from home, he was bitten by a large and ferocious dog, on the left arm, inflammation and extensive sloughing supervened, and for some time his life was despaired of; and now, though his health is improved and partially restored, his arm is still numb, stiff and enfeebled. It may be here added, that there is not a man, woman or child living in Newville, that was living there when he came to the village, they having one and all removed, or descended to the grave. In medicine, the Doctor is a general and regular practitioner; in politics, a Democrat, but since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, he has co-operated with the Republican party; and in religion, he is conservative, adhering to the principles and the faith of his fathers. In 1835, he married Anna G. Moreland, stepdaughter of the late Hon. John Hoge, of Washington, Penn. She died in 1866. In 1869, he married Rebecca Tarres, daughter of Wm. Tarres, of this county, and he is the father of four children, of whom but one survives, John M. Henderson, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.

HUGHES, RACHEL, widow; P. O. Newville. John Hughes was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1805; he was of Irish descent; his father's name was James Hughes, and his mother's maiden name Jane McFadden; he had two brothers, named Alexander and James; Alexander died in Arkansas while engaged in the service of the United States as Army Surgeon; James removed to Missouri, where he now resides; he had two sisters, Maria and Eliza; Maria married Hulon Galbraith; her husband dying in the prime of life, the support of a family of six children devolved upon her; she taught several terms of school, at an early day, in District No. 5, Monroe Township. Eliza married Andrew Hazelet, who also died in manhood's prime. John Hughes, with his mother and sisters, came to Richland Co. about the year 1831; he was by occupation a tailor; he settled in Newville, where he carried on a shop for many years. He was married to Miss Rachel Hill, eldest daughter of Makiah and Barbary Hill, of Bellville, Nov. 17, 1837; Miss Hill was born in Knox Co. March 15, 1818; her parents removed to Bellville, when she was about 10 years old; her father died about the year 1862, and was buried at Bellville; her mother still resides at Bellville, and is past 80 years old; she has three brothers—Jesse, William and Francis; the two oldest live in Indiana, Francis lives in Bellville; she has six sisters, five of whom are living, and one dead. Naomi married Matthias Dish, to whom she bore six children; she died at Jeromesville, and was buried there; Miranda married Conn Seaman; Lydda Ann is unmarried, and lives in Bellville. Elizabeth married R. W. Hazlet, of Worthington Township. Catharine married John Shoemaker; her husband died in the army during the late war. Mary married Abraham Titus; they removed to Michigan where they now reside. John and Rachel Hughes are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters—Amanda, the eldest, was born Oct. 16, 1840; James Eagleson, June 30, 1843; William Hill, July 12, 1846; Alexander, April 8, 1850; Mary Elizabeth, March 6, 1854, and Erwin Feb. 8, 1853. Mr. Hughes was Postmaster in Newville many years; he also held offices of trust in his township, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned; he enlisted as a private in Company B, 120th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1862; served about seven months, when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, and returned home to die; he died Feb. 24, 1863, and was buried at Newville; he was regarded as one of the best citizens of his town and township; at his death, he possessed but few of this world's goods; she was equal to the emergency; having acquired a pretty thorough

knowledge of her husband's trade, she continued to ply the needle with fair success; her eldest son, who had enlisted as a private in Company A, 64th O. V. I., Oct. 16, 1861, and served with credit till February, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health, and returned home, never recovered from the shock his constitution had received; consumption had become firmly seated, and baffled the skill of the best physicians; he lingered a few months; departed this life Dec. 2, 1863, and was buried with the honors of war in the Newville Cemetery; her second son, William H., died of consumption Feb. 24, 1870; by industry and economy, Mrs. Hughes has been able to maintain herself and family; her eldest daughter married James Ross, of Lucas, who is now mail agent on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad; her youngest daughter married George Sweasinger, a blacksmith, formerly of Perryville, now of Newville, Ohio; Alexander has been in the West for many years; Irwin resides with his mother. Mrs. Hughes has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church more than fifty years, and has always contributed her share toward the support of the Gospel and other religious purposes.

KOOKEN, H. C., shoemaker, Newville. H. C. Kooken was born southeast of Ashland September 3, 1837; he is of German and French extraction. His father, William H. Kooken was born in Bedford Co., Penn., about 1801; Mr. Kooken, at 14 years of age, began to learn the shoemaking trade, at which he still works; married Susan Devenbaugh May 12, 1836; she was born April 8, 1804, in Westmoreland Co., Penn, and came to Ohio at 10 years of age. William Kooken settled near Ashland in 1831; he lived here thirty years, then removed to Mifflin Township, this county; after nine years he removed to Monroe Township; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom three only are alive, viz., Henry Kooken, William Kooken, Jr., and Louisa Fulton; Henry Kooken learned the shoemaker's trade. September 25, 1862, he married Mary Elizabeth Pearce, a daughter of Louis Pearce. Her father was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., June 19, 1797; December 30, 1850, he died on his way home from California; his first wife was his cousin Susan Pearce, whom he married in 1821; she died December 20, 1822. Susan Kooken's father, Daniel Devenbaugh, is said to be the first white man that was in Richland County. He drove a baggage wagon in Gen. Wayne's army, was also an Indian Trader, he and the old Indian chief, Jerome, used to camp together on Jerome Fork. John Kooken, William Kooken, Sr.'s father, served as a private in the war of 1812. Henry Kooken has two sons and four daughters, viz., Landon McG., Esther C., Luella V. (now dead) Lizzie E., Mary (now dead) and Louis. James Pearce, Sr., and his wife, Sarah (Horn) Pearce, were great-grandchildren of William, Prince of Orange They settled in New Amsterdam. Stephen Pearce's wife, Mary Kinney, daughter of Louis Kinney, married in Sussex Co., N. J., in 1762; they came to Allegheny Co., Penn., from there to Columbiana Co., and laid out New Lisbon, and then to Richland Co, close to Perryville, where the wife died and was buried; they are said to have been great-grandchildren of Louis XIV, of France; their parents fled to Holland during the persecution, and from there to America. Some of their descendants are supposed to be the Vanderbecks, Waldrons, Browers, Webbers, Dubois, Bogart, Delamater and Bogardus.

LEEDY, HARVEY A., farmer; P. O. Butler. Mr. Leedy was born Nov. 2, 1856, in Jefferson Township; Jacob B. Leedy, his father, was born in April, 1831, he was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked for ten or twelve years; he was married to Barbary Garber in 1853 or 1854; this lady became the mother of four sons and two daughters, viz., Mary Alice, Harvy A., Casper N., John Sherman, Rowan M. and Florence N. Leedy; Mrs. Leedy was a daughter of Michael Garber, a citizen of Jefferson Township. Jacob Leedy enlisted in the hundred-day service in the spring of 1864; he was there but three months when he died at Fortress Monroe, in Virginia; his widow had 40 acres of land; on this, assisted by a pension, she raised her children; she died Dec. 4, 1872. Harvey Leedy, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer; Oct. 12, 1875, he was married to Nancy A. Divelbiss, a daughter of David Divelbiss; Mr. Leedy worked on a farm for a year or more after his marriage; in 1877, he bought 80 acres of the Divelbiss estate, one half of same being bequeathed to his wife.

LIME, MARTIN, agent; P. O. Newville. M. L. Lime was born five miles from Mansfield, on Lime's hill, July 15, 1835. His father, Michael Lime, was born in Cumberland Co. Penn., in 1805 or 1806; he was of German origin; during his earlier years, he farmed, afterward became the servant of the State, filling such places of public trust as Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Justice of the Peace (which office he still holds). He married Christena Ridenour; she became the mother of one son and two daughters; one of the girls is dead. They (Mr. and Mrs. Lime,) lived together eight or nine years, when the mother died; after remaining a widower four years, Mr. Lime married Lydia Culver; she bore him one son; as they could not live amicably, they were divorced. He then married Elizabeth Henry: they raised a daughter, who is married and living at Crestline, Ohio. Michael Lime's eldest son, Martin, was a bricklayer by trade, also an engineer; followed these trades alternately for fifteen years; next went into the dry-goods and notion business, which he followed for five years; for the past nine years, he has been sewing-machine agent for various companies; he now represents the Howe Company; in 1860, he was married to Susan Wetzler, daughter of H. Wetzler; she was born about the year 1837; they are the parents of four sons and one daughter (the daughter Alice is now dead); the boys are, Augustus Y., Victor, William A. and Clifton E. Mr. Lime lives in the village of Newville, where he has lately erected a new house; he and his wife are in the prime of life, with the prospect of many useful years before them.

LONG, ABRAM, farmer; P. O. Butler; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., A. D. 1805; his father, John Long, was born in Maryland, A. D. 1780; John Long was of German descent; he was a farmer by occupation; he was married to Miss Susannah, daughter of Abram Leedy, of Bedford Co., Penn., by whom he had twenty-one children, nine sons and twelve daughters. He emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1816, and entered 135

acres of land. His wife died on this farm July 14, 1849; he died in June, 1855; Abram, their son, was raised on a farm; he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jamison June 14, 1827; Miss Jamison was born Oct. 23, 1807; by this marriage, Mr. Long had one child, a son, named William, born Sept. 8, 1828, died May 23, 1830; soon after the birth of this child the mother died. Mr. Long remained a widower until Nov. 3, 1831, when he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Jacob Teeter; Miss Teteer was born Aug. 9, 1813; by this marriage, Mr. Long has become the father of ten children—Elizabeth, born Sept. 19, 1832; Jacob, May 9, 1834; Margaret, June 23, 1836; Malinda, March 7, 1838; George W., Nov. 28, 1839; Jackson, June 9, 1842; Nancy, Dec. 2, 1844; John, May 1, 1849, and Leah C., May 14, 1852. Elizabeth died Jan. 8, 1834, and Nancy, June 18, 1849. In 1831, Mr. Long bought 50 acres of land in Knox Co., for which he paid $150; he erected log buildings on this farm, and lived there four years during which time he was busily engaged in clearing and cultivating his land; he then sold it for $900; and purchased 120 acres in Jefferson Township, of this county, for which he paid $1,600; he has since purchased 40 acres in the same township, adjoining his farm, for which he paid $800; his next purchase was 16 acres in Worthington Township, for which he paid $650, and subsequently sold it to E. Swank for $1,000; he afterward purchased 18 acres, east of Ankneytown, in Knox Co., for $1,000, and sold it for the same. In 1860, he sustained a loss of $1,500 or more, by his barn and its contents being destroyed by fire; he and his good wife have been active and consistent members of the Dunkard Church at Ankneytown, for forty-four years, and have been quite liberal in their contributions for religious and charitable purposes.

McCOLLOUGH, ISAAC, carpenter; P. O. Butler; he came to Richland Co. about the year 1868, and purchased 40 acres of land in the central part of Worthington Township, where he has since continued to reside; he is a carpenter by occupation, and is regarded as a first-class mechanic. Joseph, his eldest son, is a carpenter also; he is a young man of steady habits and has the reputation of being a very good workman.

McCONKIE, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Perryville; eldest son of James and Sarah McConkie; was born in Worthington Township July 25, 1830; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Johnston; his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, but were born and reared in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; his father came to Richland Co. in 1816, and entered the northwest quarter of Sec. 13, Worthington Township. In the spring of 1818, he removed to this township; there being no cabin on his farm, he occupied one on the farm of Abner Davis while he was building one on his own. James and Sarah McConkie are the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Margaret, William, Robert, Mary Ann, James Johnston, John, Alexander S., Samuel, Allen, Jane, Mariah and Nancy Ellen. Mary Ann, Jane and Allen are dead; Mary Ann is buried in Worthington, and the other two in the Bunker Hill graveyard. Mr. McConkie continued to reside on the farm above described as long as he lived; he and his wife were both respected members of the community in which they lived. He departed this life May 1, 1868, at the age of 75, and was buried in the Bunker Hill graveyard. His widow, with three of her daughters, still continues to reside on the old homestead; she is about 75 years old, and has been quite feeble for a number of years. William McConkie was married to Miss Rebecca A., fourth daughter of John and Catharine Vance, of Hanover Township, Ashland Co., March 24, 1859; Miss Vance was born May 14, 1833, in Stark Co., Ohio; her mother's maiden name was Thoma; her parents were both of German descent; they are both living; her father has attained to the advanced age of fourscore and two years, and her mother to the age of threescore and five; they are quite hale and hearty for people of their age, and their mental faculties seem to be unimpaired. William and Rebecca McConkie are the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Albert, John W., Ellwood O., Lawrence, Alford and Mary A.; one died before it was christened; Albert died when about 2 years old; they were buried in the Bunker Hill graveyard. About the year 1858, Mr. McConkie bought the east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 14, Worthington Township; he subsequently purchased 30 acres off the west half of the same quarter-section. Since he became the owner of this farm, he has very materially improved it in many respects; it is well watered, well timbered and well adapted to all kinds of farming purposes.

McCOY, ISRAEL, farmer; P. O. Butler. Benjamin W. McCoy, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn.; he was of Irish descent and a farmer by occupation; he was married to Sarah Hendricks, of his native county, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters; his wife died in February, 1847, and was buried in her native county; in 1849, he was married to Catharine Simpson, and settled on a farm owned by Martin Hiskey, near Lexington, in this county; he resided on this farm two years and then removed to Morrow Co., Ohio., and the second year he was there, he purchased 80 acres of land; he continued to reside in Morrow Co. till his decease, which took place in March, 1852; he had one child, a son, by his second marriage, who, with his mother, reside in Kansas. Israel McCoy was raised on a farm; he has worked some at the carpenter trade; he came to this State with his father. He was married to Sarah Jane Mishey, daughter of John Mishey, of Knox Co., in May, 1857; by this marriage, he had five children, two sons and three daughters; their mother died in Bellville in 1867. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Warren and Mary Dutton, of Worthington Township. Mr. McCoy and his first wife united, early in life, with the United Brethren Church. His brother, Benjamin F. McCoy, was a soldier in the late war; he served with great credit more than three years and returned home in safety; after his return from the army, he engaged in the mercantile business, and was subsequently elected Sheriff of his county, in which capacity he served for several years; he was a member of the Masonic Fraternity; he died in 1874. His brother William was a tanner by occupation, and carried on that business in Bellville for a

number of years; he is now the owner of a farm on which he resides. His brother John is a farmer and resides in Kansas. His sisters and other brothers died while young, in Pennsylvania. William B., eldest son of Israel and Sarah J. McCoy, was born Dec. 29, 1858; he is married and resides on a farm in Knox Co. Jason B., their second son, born in April, 1860, is attending college at Ashland, Ohio. Floras B., their eldest daughter, born in May, 1862, died in her 2d year. May and Willie, their two youngest, are twins; one of them lives with her father, and the other was taken soon after her mother's death, into the family of William Dickison of Crawford Co., where she still resides.

McCLELLAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Butler; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., April 23, 1818; he came to this State in 1824, and to the county in 1826. He married Nancy Simmons June 11, 1840; Mr. McClellan has had fourteen children; he rented for several years after his marriage; in 1853, he purchased 80 acres in Sec. 29, of John Wilson, for $1,000; owned it for eight years and sold it to Daniel Fox for $1,800; bought 5 acres in Sec. 21, sold, and bought 60 acres in Sec. 28 for $1,200, sold for $2,400; bought 40 acres of the old homestead for $900, and traded for 10 acres north of Independence; bought 70 acres in Pike Township, Knox Co., sold, and bought 110 acres of William Ross for $5,525, and sold at a loss, then bought in Independence; he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church twenty-four years, also belongs to the Clear Fork Grange, No. 255, and to the Sons of Temperance; he was Constable and Township Assessor two years; his wife died April 22, 1872: he has since married. His father, David McClellan, was born in 1790, the year William McClellan, Sr., David's father, came to America; William, Sr., entered 60 acres of land in Pennsylvania, Fairfield Township, Westmoreland Co. He was born in Cork, Ireland; he was the father of nine boys and three girls; he and wife died about 1826 or 1827; Mrs. McClellan's father, Andrew Hazelette, was born near Old Philadelphia; married Ruth Adams; she raised five sons and four daughters; she died in 1820. He was again married, and had three daughters; he was the owner of 70 or 80 acres of land, served in the United States Cavalry during the Revolutionary war, and died about 1830; David McClellan's father was a farmer, he married Rebecca Hazelette in 1815; came to Ohio in 1824, and in 1826 to Richland Co.; was a soldier in 1812; and was the father of three sons and three daughters; he died Oct. 8, 1862. His wife died Feb. 5, 1867. During life, he entered 80 acres in Sec. 15. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

McCURDEY, ANN; P. O. Perryville. This benevolent lady was born in Carroll Co., Md., Jan. 17, 1808; her grandfather on her mother's side was a Roman Catholic; he was married to a Protestant girl, and entered the army during the struggle for American independence; was in several bloody engagements, but never returned to his home; is supposed to have been killed in battle; his wife lived to be 96 years of age. Her father was a farmer; his name was Busbey; he died at 30 years of age, when Ann was but 1 year old. She came to Ohio in her 16th year; was married to Thomas McBride in her 20th year, A. D. 1828, by whom she had four children—Rebecca (now Rebecca Deen), Hugh McB., Elizabeth (widow of the late Wm. Darling), John McBride. After eleven years of wedded life, death called the husband and father hence, leaving the widow with the care of a young family. After remaining his widow eleven years, she was again married, April 11, 1850, to James McCurdey, with whom she lived ten years, when she again became a widow. James McC. was born in the State of Pennsylvania, 1791; he came to Worthington Township at an early day, and entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 12. Was married to Sarah McKonkie, who was born in 1796, by whom he had one son and two daughters; she died Dec. 24, 1844, having lived twenty-nine years after her marriage. Mr. McCurdey was one of the early settlers of the county; it cannot be ascertained when he came here, but there were but few settlers in the township; the land was covered with timber, which required an immense amount of hard labor to clear away; they then had but few tools, and they were often of an inferior quality; fire was often used, but it was more often a source of mischief than benefit. The Widow McCurdey is spending the remaining years of her life on a part of the old homestead, which is farmed by John Coe; she lives all alone, preferring solitude, where she can think of the past, and of the future life that is soon to be to her a haven of rest.

McCURDEY, ROBERT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Perryville. Robert McCurdy's great grandparents emigrated from Ireland about the year 1760, the present generation being of Scotch-Irish descent; his grandfather was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 4, 1768; was married to Elizabeth McKelvey March 30, 1790, by whom he had three sons and six daughters; he owned 150 acres of fine land which he sold, and came to Richland Co. in 1824; he and the entire family belonged to the Presbyterian Church; he held numerous prominent offices in his native State, and died in Richland Co. July 24, 1839. Wm. McCurdey, the father of Robert and John, was born Dec. 12, 1794; he was married to Elizabeth McKelvey Nov. 5, 1817, who was born in 1791; the result of this marriage was two sons and three daughters; his wife had three brothers, all of whom were in the battle of Brandywine and numerous other engagements; one of them, William McKelvey by name, held a Captain's and, perhaps, afterward a Colonel's commission; once when out with his comrades on a foraging expedition, they were surprised by a superior force of the enemy; thinking discretion the better part of valor, they fled; the British pursued with bayonet fixed, and this Captain, to avoid his enemies, ran under some low trees, where his cap caught in the limb; he ran a few steps but could not bear the idea of losing it; turning quickly, he snatched it from the bush just as a powerful soldier was about to claim it; his treasure secure, he lost no time in regaining his camp; but when he came to look at the cap he found it was not of much service, being pierced by nine musket balls. William McCurdey was a farmer, and the owner of 200 acres of land, previous to his to his death; his family belonged to the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches; his wife died April 21, 1832; he survived her until Sept. 16, 1867. His son Robert

was born May 4, 1819; was brought up to hard work, like all farmer lads at that early day, who had the grubbing-hoe in hand oftener than the spelling-book. He was married by Squire Hibberts to Miss Catherine Goon, May 26, 1842; she was born Sept. 5, 1819; their first child, Simon G., was born March 31, 1843; Jacob, May 28, 1846; Allen, March 14, 1849; McKinley, Nov. 16, 1852. Robert and wife and his son Jacob and wife united with the Presbyterian Church in 1868. Mr. McC. has held numerous minor offices, also paid freely toward the support of the war of 1861. His sons are engaged in raising some of the finest breeds of horses and cattle that are to be found in the county; his land is what is called second-bottom land, and cannot be excelled in the State. His father bought 160 acres in the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, afterward 40 acres in the southeast corner of Sec. 12. Robert now owns 60 acres in Sec. 12, and 60 in Sec. 13; also 60 in Hanover Township; his son Jacob lives on his farm in Hanover. The McCurdeys are among the best citizens; they stand side by side with the best in the land; well may our c tizens be proud of their township, when it is composed of such men.

McLAUGHLIN, ROBERT, M. D., Butler. His grandfather, James McLaughlin, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., A. D., 1731; he was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation; he was a soldier of the King, in the French and Indian war, and participated in the engagement where Gen. Braddock was defeated and killed; at this time he was but 18 years old. When the rupture took place between the mother country and her colonies in America, he was among the first to take up arms against the tyrannical invaders; he participated in the battles of Cowpens, Brandywine, Yorktown and many other hot engagements; he served with great credit during the entire war, and was honorably discharged at its close; after leaving the service, he returned to the peace and quiet of farm life. While a young man, he was the owner of two keel-boats, that plied on the Susquehanna River. He married an English lady named Mackey, by whom he had ten children, eight sons and two daughters; he came to Ohio in 1801. He entered three or four farms in that part of the territory now included in Columbiana Co.; previous to his death, he divided his real estate among his children; he died in 1828, aged 97 years; his widow lived to attain the advanced age of 103 years. His second son, named Jeremiah, was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., about 1776: he was raised on a farm, which pursuit he followed during life; he was married to a Miss McLain, by whom he had nine children; five of whom are yet living; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and served in the capacity of Deacon for many years; his wife died in 1847; his own death occurred in 1860. His son Robert was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1816. The early life of Robert was spent on his father's farm. He commenced to study medicine in 1842, under the instructions of Dr. Jacob S. Kehler, with whom he studied three years; he then attended a course of medical lectures at Willoughby Medical College; soon after this, he commenced the practice of medicine at North Liberty, Knox Co.; while there, an honorary diploma was conferred upon him by a medical college of Cleveland; he subsequently attended part of a course of lectures at the Western Reserve College, from which he also received a diploma. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1846; he practiced in North Liberty twenty-one years, and succeeded in acquiring a very good reputation and in securing a very lucrative practice. He has been twice married; in 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Martin, by whom he had four sons, all of whom died in infancy, save their third son, Martin, who is now a rising physician of Independence, this township. His first wife died in 1850. He married for his second wife Miss Margaret Martin; they were married in 1852; by this marriage he had four children, three sons and one daughter; one son died in infancy; their daughter died in her 17th year. C. C. McLaughlin, their eldest son, is preparing to enter upon the practice of his father's profession; he has attended two courses of medical lectures, and intends to attend a third before entering upon the practice. After leaving North Liberty, Dr. McLaughlin settled on a farm he had purchased, situated in Worthington Township, one and a fourth miles south of Independence; he continued to reside on this farm till recently, when he removed to Independence.

MOWRY, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Newville; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1823; his father's name was Jacob Mowry, and his mother's maiden name Catharine Teeter; his parents were both of German descent; he came to this county with his parents in 1828; his parents purchased a farm in the southeastern part of Monroe Township, where they continued to reside as long as they lived. He remained with his parents, assisting his father in the improvement and cultivation of his farm till about 1846, when he was united, in marriage to Miss Catharine, third daughter of John and Lyda Stimely, of Monroe Township, by whom he has had eight children, four sons and four daughters, named in the order of their births as follows: Mary E., Catharine E., Miranda, Charles C., Annetta E., Willard S., William F., and Marion F. Miranda died when about 10 years old and Willard at the age of about 6 months; Catharine was about 22 or 23 years old, when she died; her disease was consumption. The deceased children of Mr. Mowry and wife were all buried in the St. John's Cemetery. The first farm owned by Mr. Mowry was 101 acres, in the southeastern part of Monroe Township, now owned by John Ferguson. He lived on this farm about fourteen years; he then sold it and bought a farm of 245 acres, situated about one-half mile west of Newville; he subsequently sold a part of this farm. He now owns 125 acres of choice land; Mr. Mowry is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen; he is a friend of the cause of education, of the church, and of the Sabbath school, in each of which he takes deep interest; he has two children, a son and a daughter, who are successful school-teachers.

NORRIS, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Butler. William Norris was born in Huntingdon Co., Hopewell Township, Sept. 19, 1818; he never had a coat made by a tailor until he was 21; he used to work in the fields with nothing but a long tow shirt on; but few boys at the present day know much of hard work compared with Mr. Norris' experience; he never had but two or three months' schooling in his life, and had to walk about

three miles to school in order to obtain that; when but 15 years of age, he made his hand as cradler in company; he had a doctor visit him but once in his life; he came to the State of Ohio in 1835, and located in Holmes Co., where he remained eighteen months. His father, Jonathan Norris, was born March 30, 1793; he was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Jane Feley; she was of Irish descent, and was born in September, 1788; she had five daughters and two sons by Jonathan Norris; she also had a son and daughter by Jacob Long, her first husband; William Norris and his sister Jennie (Lee) Norris are all that are alive of the second set of children Jonathan Norris came to Ohio in 1835, and settled in Holmes Co., where he remained over one year; he owned 80 acres of land, which he sold and came to Worthington Township, where he bought 160 acres, which he improved. His wife died Feb. 19, 1861, and he died Nov. 26, 1861. William Feley, Mrs. Jane Norris' father, served in the Revolutionary war; he had a finger shot off which came near mortifying; he was subsequently discharged from service on account of it; on his way home he slept in the woods, rolled up in his blanket; one morning he awoke to find two feet of snow over him. William Norris was married to Margaret Measle Dec. 11, 1842, who was born Aug. 11, 1818, in the State of Maryland; she bore him three sons and three daughters—Amos D., Susan H., Nancy, John and Mary (twins), John died in his 17th year. Margaret Norris died Oct. 18, 1866, after a wedded life of twenty-four years. Mr. Norris was married to Rebecca Daugherty March 3, 1868; she was a daughter of Charles Daugherty, whose history is elsewhere stated in this book; she was born May 30, 1840; she is the mother of three sons and two daughters—Charley D., Nicholas, Jennie, Minnie and Franklin, who died March 13, 1879; he was born March 20, 1878. Mr. Norris' first land was 80 acres of the old homestead, now occupied by John Bittinger; he afterward bought 80 acres in Jefferson Township, which he sold and made $300; afterward bought the Samuel Hoover farm of 56 acres, which he sold and made $2,400; then bought 80 acres of Mr. Hammet for $1,200; then the Teeter estate of 80 acres for $1,800; then his father's estate of 80 acres; afterward the Mike Croner farm of 80 acres for $3,300, and sold to a daughter and son-in-law for $3,300; then 80 acres in Paulding Co., Ohio, for $800; he also has a single lot and a lot of two acres in Mansfield, Ohio; bought 50 acres of the William Darling estate for $2,500; he owns a lot in Independence. Mr. Norris owns 452 acres; he has paid to his first five children $6,000; his last children are to receive the same in addition to their regular share. Mr. Norris was not worth $5 when 21 years of age; he has always been temperate in his habits, worked hard and economized. He never chewed tobacco, nor swore, never smoked a cigar in his life. He is worth from $35,000 to $40,000. He never received any estate from his or wife's parents. He owns the finest house in Worthington Township, and is called one of the finest business men.

PEARCE, JAMES W., merchant, Independence. His father, Lewis Pearce, was born in Allegheny Co., Penn.; he was a farmer by occupation his wife's maiden name was Lydia Bowser; she was born in the city of Philadelphia; her father was superintendent of a glass factory; they were married in Williamsport, Penn., and emigrated to Richland Co. in 1811; they had eight children—Sarah, Andrew, William Bowser, Elizabeth, James W., Lucinda, Hannah Jane, Ayers—all lived to marry and raise families. They had many hardships to endure; they went to Lancaster for flour, to Zanesville for salt, and to Wooster for clothing and groceries; the balance of the time was spent in farming and clearing the land. They lived in Knox Co., near Frederickstown, about twelve years—where they died in 1852, the mother three months before the father, she being 70 years of age, and Mr. Pearce 75. James W. Pearce was born in a little log cabin in Green Township (now Ashland Co.) June 19, 1814; he soon learned to endure the privations of a pioneer boy; when 20 years of age, he went to Lancaster, Fairfield Co., where he worked in a flouring-mill one year, and for the next five years he was Superintendent for the construction of the Hocking Valley Canal, under the employ of the State; he went to Brownsville, Knox Co., where he became a merchant in 1841. He married Emily C. Dunkan, July 14, 1842: he removed to North Liberty in 1849, where he opened a store; he removed it to Independence in 1856, where he carries on a store and general banking business; he has been freight and express agent for fifteen years; he has had a family of three sons and four daughters—Alwilda, who married Charles Weant; William A., who married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. James Williams; Iona, who married Dr. J. M. McLaughlin; Quintilla, married to James J. Aungst; James B. Pearce, Heenan A. Pearce and Emma A. Pearce.

PEALER, JOHN F., farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in the town of Bighenbauch, Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 14, 1804. His father's name was Peter Pealer, and his mother's maiden name, Fredrica Hartman. His father, was a farmer, by occupation; the subject of this sketch was trained by his parents; he remained with his father, assisting him in his farming operations, till about the time he maintained his majority; in the meantime, however, he was sent to school, and, by due diligence, succeeded in acquiring a pretty fair knowledge of the common German branches. While yet a young man, he was united in marriage to his cousin, Miss Margaret, second daughter of Fredrick and Eve E. Pealer, of Seheim, a town in his native State, Oct. 27, 1827. Margaret Pealer was born Sept. 22, 1807. Mr. Pealer and wife came to this country in the fall of 1838; after landing in New York, they wended their way to Richland Co., Ohio, and settled near Newville, in Worthington Township; when they arrived at their destination, all they could reasonably call their own, was a family of three small children, a few articles of bed-clothing, a scanty wardrobe, and *$1.20 in money*; they secured the use of a stable, into which they moved, and where they continued to reside till better quarters could be obtained; ere long they found a vacant cabin, which they occupied during the winter in the spring next ensuing, they removed to a cabin at Hemlock Falls, in the same township, and in the same vicinity;

here they continued to reside about eight years, during which time the husband was employed as a day laborer; At the end of this period, Mr. Pealer leased a quarter-section of land, situated near Newville, of Peter Alexander. By the terms of the leaser, the lesse was to have three crops for clearing and fencing the land; the whole farm being covered with a heavy growth of timber. In the spring of 1848, having cleared a small tract, he erected a cabin thereon, into which he removed with his family. He and his eldest sons, who were at that time mere lads, went at once to work to free a portion of the soil of its incumbrance; while on this farm they commenced a job of clearing on New Year's Day, and by dint of hard labor had nine and one-half acres ready for cultivation the following spring; they cultivated this field in corn and raised a very good crop, and by fall they had five and one-half acres more cleared which they sowed with wheat. Mr. Pealer continued to reside on this farm eight years; after his lease expired he farmed for Mr. Alexander on shares; the ground being new and fresh, and Mr. Pealer an excellent farmer, his crops during this time were most abundant; purchased 96½ acres of land of Abner Davis, situated in Section 11 of this township, for which he paid $1,600; he immediately removed to this farm and with his usual energy set about improving and cultivating it; the annual products of this farm have, as a general thing, been quite abundant, and the labors of the Pealer family have been amply rewarded; each of his sons is now the owner of more or less land. In 1860, Mr. Pealer bought of Robert MConkie 50 acres of land adjoining his first purchase, for which he paid $1,132; he subsequently bought 30 acres of the Stein heirs, for which he paid $1,718; his last purchase was 15 acres, which he sold for about the same he paid for it. John F. and Margaret Pealer are parents of ten children—eight sons and two daughters; the following are their names in the order of their birth: Jane, Eve, John Adam, John Christopher, Fredrick A., John Philip, John Martin, George Alexander, Peter Alexander and Clark Alexander; the last three were named for Peter Alexander, who was a bosom friend of Mr. Pealer; their two daughters were born in Germany and died there: one at the age of 10 months and the other at the age of 8 years; their three eldest sons were also born in Germany; all the others were born in this township; Adam and Clark live with their parents and are single; Peter is married and lives on the old home farm; Frederick A. lives on the Stein farm, of which he is the owner; John C. resides in Boone Co., Mo., and owns a farm of 200 acres: John Philip lives in Fayette Co., Ill.; he owns 80 acres of land; he served as Tax Collector 3 years, and is now Sheriff of the county. John Martin was a soldier in the late war; a Corporal in Co. I., 64th Reg., O. V. I.; he participated in many hard-fought battles; he was in the service two years, and was a brave and trusty soldier; at the battle of Chickamauga, he was shot through the right lung; he was taken to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died from the effects of his wound, Oct. 27, 1863; he was buried at Nashville; George A. was a private of Co. B, 120th O. V. I., in the late war; he was in the service one year, during which time he was engaged in five battles; he was honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, incurred by the exposures incident to camp life; upon receiving his discharge, he returned to his home and friends, where every possible effort was made to restore him to health, but all in vain; he is buried at St. Johns, Monroe Township.

RAMSEY, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Butler; was born in Stark Co. March 27, 1812; he has been a farmer all his life, but at the same time has found time to turn his attention to other matters, which has shown his abilities as a financier; during the war, he made money as a producer of wool; he has held a number of offices. He commenced dealing in live stock in 1855, making more extensive purchases and sales than any man in the county; latterly he has been speculating extensively in grain. April 26, 1838, he was married to Eliza Brown, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, who are now living; his first office was Constable; has served a number of years as Justice of the Peace; in 1854, he was elected Commissioner; served six years; afterward again elected to the same office; has been Township Treasurer four years; has also served fifteen years on the Board of Education. He is the owner of 300 acres of land located in Sec. 16, 21 and 35. His father, Andrew Ramsey, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania; he was married in Westmoreland Co., that State, to Isabel Halferty, in 1810; they started for Ohio the same year on horseback, and settled about five miles from Canton, in Stark Co.; he entered 160 acres of land, remained on it five years and sold it for $750; in 1815, he came to Worthington Township, where he bought 160 acres of land for $3.50 per acre; he was the first Constable elected in the township; he also was Trustee several terms. He belonged to the Union Church; he and wife were the parents of two sons and two daughters; the mother died in September, 1862; his death occurred December 6, 1863. The subject of this sketch has been administrator of various estates; often collecting as high as $20,000, thereby showing the confidence and trust, not only in his honesty, but his business abilities, in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. In early life he united with the Union Church; in 1869, united with the Evangelical Church.

RIDER, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Monroe Township, Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1830; his father, Henry Rider, was of German descent and a Pennsylvanian by birth; his mother's maiden name was Mary Zimmerman; Henry and Mary Rider are the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom attained to the estate of manhood and womanhood; Henry Rider and wife came to this county about A. D. 1823; Mr. Rider entered a quarter-section of land in the southeastern part of Monroe Township, which he improved and cultivated and on which he continued to reside as long as he lived; he died Jan. 15, 1867; his wife died June 26, 1870; they are buried in the Schrack graveyard in Monroe Township. William Rider, third son of Henry and Mary Rider, was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Jane, second daughter of William and Isabelle McClellan, April 8, 1858; Miss McClellan was born in Worthington Township Aug. 1, 1828; her father was born in

Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1793; her mother, whose maiden name was Hazlet, was born near Hagerstown, Md., in September 1793; her parents were married in Westmoreland Co., Penn., A. D. 1819; her father was of Scotch descent; his father and mother and some of his brothers and sisters were born in Scotland; they emigrated to Ireland, where they remained a few years, and from there they came to America. William McClellan was a soldier in the army of 1812; he served a Lieutenant in a company of Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Capt. Charles Hurl; his regiment was commanded by Col. Irvin Hurl. Andrew Hazlet, grandfather of Mrs. Rider on her mother's side, was born Dec. 22, 1756; he was married to Miss Ruth Adams, who was descended from the same line of ancestry as John and John Q. Adams; Miss Adams, who subsequently became Mrs. Andrew Hazlet, was either first or second cousin to John Q. Adams; Andrew Hazlet was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; his father and mother and infant brothers were murdered by the Indians; he served through the Revolutionary war and participated in many of the hard-fought battles; was with Washington during that memorable winter at Valley Forge; he died about 1832, and was buried in Westmoreland Co., Penn. William and Isabelle McClellan came to Ohio about 1823; they first settled in Summit Co., where they remained till 1828, when they removed to Richland, and located near Newville, in Worthington Township. Mr. McClellan was a shoemaker by occupation, and continued at that trade until 1838, when he purchased the farm now owned by Worth Lemmons in this township. He continued to reside on this farm as long as he lived; he died July 6, 1866, aged about 72 years; his widow died April 7, 1877, aged about 84; they are buried at the Bunker Hill graveyard. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters; the names of those who survived the period of infancy are as follows: Nathaniel D., John A., Ruth A., Andrew H., Rebecca J., Rachel M., William D. and Elizabeth M. William D. died when about 4 years old; Andrew H. was a soldier in the Mexican war; he served with credit during the full term of his enlistment; was engaged in many battles wherein he displayed great courage; he died of disease contracted in the army, at Mansfield, on his way home; he was aged about 23 years. Nathaniel died in Mansfield in January, 1879, and was buried there. Rachel married John Simmons, by whom she had two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are living; she died in 1853, and was buried at Bunker Hill; at her death Mr. Rider and wife took the two children, raised and educated them and trained them to habits of usefulness; Mr. and Mrs. Rider are the parents of one child, a son, born Aug. 18, 1859; died May 10, 1863, and is buried at Bunker Hill. Mrs. Rider wrote a very touching poem on the death of her only child. The following accident in the early life of Mrs. Rider may be worthy of note: When she was about 2 years old, she was playing in the yard with her brothers and sisters, when a huge hog, belonging to her father, seized her in his massive jaws and started for the woods, closely pursued by the terrified father and mother, brothers and sisters. Their loud cries soon brought some of their neighbors on the scene, who joined in the race, but not until the ferocious brute had dragged the child over logs and through the brush for near half an hour, could he be made to relinguish his hold. The parents expected to find her dead, but strange to say, she was uninjured save a few slight scratches. A son of John McClellan has been living with Mr. Rider and wife since he was about 4 years old. They propose giving him a liberal education.

RUMMEL, LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 18, 1804; his father was a Prussian and his mother an American; his father served three years and six months as a soldier in France, then came to America, where he followed the trade of miller. Lewis Rummel was a miller fifty years, is now spending his old age on a farm two miles west of Newville. Before he left the State of Maryland, he married Elizabeth Nichols, in 1827; in the course of time, there were added to the family five sons and two daughters; his wife died Aug. 28, 1829; in 1840, he married Anna Craig; he had four sons and two daughters by his second wife, Oct. 1, 1828, he came to Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, where he remained five or six years, then removed to Wyandot County; from there to Crawford, and then to Richland in 1849; from here, he went to Knox County, where he stayed eleven years, and then returned to Richland, where he purchased a farm and has since lived. He united with the Disciples' Church in 1846, of which he has since been an honorable and consistent member. He sent two sons to the war during our late rebellion —James was in the 100-day service; John, served nine months, when he was discharged, but afterward re-enlisted in the 100-day service. John was Sergeant in the 65th O. V. I.; two brothers and a son-in-law of Mrs. Anna Rummel were also in this war.

SECRIST, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Butler. Mr. Secrist was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1815; his father, Henry Secrist, followed weaving partly, also farmed; he was born in Pennsylvania, and married Rachel Crim; she became the mother of eight sons and three daughters; in 1827, they came across the mountains to Ohio and settled in Wayne Co.; remained here till 1830, when they came to Richland Co., Washington Township, where they bought, fenced and improved 160 acres of land; his wife dying, he married a Mrs. Sentz, whom he outlived; he died in 1860. David, the third son, worked on the farm when a boy; afterward learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for thirty years. He married James McClay's daughter, Jane, who was a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; by this union he had seven children, four of whom are living; his wife died June 28, 1853, leaving him with a family of small children, who awakened the compassion of Hannah Hunter, so that in November of the same year, she agreed to see them well cared for by becoming his wife; she subsequently became the mother of a son and daughter; her father, William Hunter, was a citizen of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; he came to Ohio in 1843; settled in Washington Township, where he entered 80 acres of land, on which he died in 1849; he was married to Nancy Stiles; she raised a family of fourteen children, and died in 1858. David Secrist has owned a number of farms; he first bought

20 acres of Steven Bishop; afterward 15 acres; then 15 acres of the Hazelet farm; then 160 acres in Indiana, which he sold, and bought 80 acres of the Rummel Mill property, sold it and bought the Joseph Clever farm, known formerly as the Suninous farm, he sold same and bought 144 acres of the Kanaga farm; sold and bought 160 acres now owned by Isaac Gatton; sold it and bought in Independence; sold there and bought 80 acres known as the Samuel Easterly farm, and the 80 acres of the Peter Layman farm, where he now lives; also 80 acres in Brown Co., Kan.; he and his son also bought 182 acres in Clarke Co., Ill., where the latter lives. Mr. Secrist is a member of the Evangelical Association Church; he has been connected with the same twenty-three years; has held several offices. His son George was in the late war. He has two brothers who are preachers in the Evangelical Association Church.

SECRIST, WILLIAM A., M. D.; Independence. He was born in Worthington Township in 1853; he attended school at the Northwestern College, located at Naperville, Ill.; he studied medicine with Dr. George Mitchell, of Mansfield, and after completing his studies, attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster; he is now located at Independence, Ohio. Dr. Secrist is a young man of good habits, a Christian and a gentleman in the strictest sense; he offers his services to the public, and will attend to all calls in his profession with promptness and dispatch.

SHARP, H. H., carpenter: Newville. H. H. Sharp was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 25, 1823; his father's name was Adam Sharp, and his mother's name Mary Sharp; he was raised in Wayne Co., Ohio; he came to Newville in 1842; he learned the carpenter's trade with Isaac Pulver. Was married to Mary Ann Switzer, second daughter of Martin and Nancy Switzer, April 24, 1844, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters—Charlotte Mahala, born March 8, 1845; Martin Luther, Nov. 3, 1846; Sarah Jane, Oct. 27, 1848; Cornelius, Dec. 30, 1852; Thomas Wilson, Jan. 2, 1854, and Alice Christian, March 28, 1860. They lived in rented houses for a good many years. Mr. Sharp was considered a very good workman; as a framer, few in his region of the county could excel him; he found no trouble in finding employment. In later life, he became a bridge contractor, and succeeded admirably well in this line of business; he has probably constructed more bridges in this county than any other man who resides in it. He purchased 80 of acres land in Washington Township, about one and a half miles west of Newville; he removed his family on this farm and continued to reside here for many years; he erected a very good frame dwelling thereon, and a good barn, and made many other valuable improvements. A large portion of the success that Mr. Sharp met with at this time may be attributed to his wife; she was indeed a notable housewife; her husband being necessarily from home a great portion of the time, the whole management of the farm and household devolved upon her; she succeeded in this fully as well, perhaps, as her husband would have done had he been personally present to oversee the same; he had so much confidence in her, that all his hard earnings were intrusted to her care; nor was this confidence misplaced. Mrs. Sharp was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from her girlhood; she was liberal almost to a fault in her contributions for the relief of the distressed and the support of the Gospel; she was an invalid for some time before her death, Dec. 5, 1870. Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Margaret Beveridge, daughter of John and Catharine Beveridge; her mother's maiden name was McHardy; Miss Beveridge was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, May 29, 1833; her parents emigrated to the United States when she was but 9 months old, and settled near Savannah, Ashland Co., Ohio; her father died when she was about 7 years old, and was buried at Savannah; she had three brothers—John, William and James, and one sister who died in childhood; William died of consumption in 1863, and was buried at Troy, Ashland Co., Ohio; her father and mother were members of the U. P. Church for many years; soon after her father's death, her mother removed to Norwalk, Ohio; Margaret came to Newville in 1860, and lived with her brother John until she was married; her mother died Dec. 30, 1862, and was buried at Norwalk. Soon after his second marriage, Mr. S. sold his farm and bought another adjoining the town of Newville, on the southwest, where he and his wife still continue to reside. By his second wife, Mr. Sharp had one child, a son, named Leroy, who died in infancy and was buried at Four Corners; his wife was for many years a member of the Lutheran Church, but now belongs to the United Brethren.

SWENDAL, JOHN, deceased; was born in Ireland, A. D. 1779; he was a weaver by occupation; he started for America in 1812, on the way he was captured by the British and retained as a prisoner thirteen weeks; when released he came to New Jersey, where he worked at his trade a few years; from there he came to Pennsylvania, where he was, on the 1st day of July, 1817, united in marriage to Miss Jane Ray, who came to Ohio about 1823, and settled in Worthington Township, the ensuing year; they were both laid to rest many years ago, in a country graveyard in their immediate neighborhood; they were the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy; a son and a daughter are still living; their son, whom they named Arthur, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 24, and was brought to Ohio by his parents. His parents being United Presbyterians, he was trained in his youth strictly in accordance with the discipline of that church. He was raised on a farm and trained to habits of industry and economy. May, 14, 1848, he was married to Miss Eliza Price, by whom he had seven children; three sons and four daughters; three died in infancy, two sons and two daughters are still living. His wife died Feb. 17, 1864; in May, 1865, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Mary Kinton; ere the first anniversary of their marriage day came around, his beloved companion was laid in the silent tomb. He married the third time, Mrs. Emily McKee, of Washington Township; Mr. Swendal is a man of but few words, but a thoughtful reader and deep thinker; he is pretty well informed on many of the important subjects that engross the public mind; his favorite book, however, is the Bible, which he has made his

principal study for many years; he united with the United Presbyterian Church early in life, and continued an active and constant member thereof, until the church in his neighborhood ceased to exist, when he united with the Evangelical Association at Salem, Worthington Township, of which he is now an honored and efficient member. Mr. Swendal has taken an active part in the affairs of his township, especially in the cause of education, and also the improvement of the public highways; he served as a member of the Board of Education for many years; he was also one of the Trustees of his township several terms; he has administered on several estates, and collected a great deal of money for other parties; in all his business transactions he has displayed the characteristics of an honest man.

SHEEHY, EDWARD, farmer; P. O. Butler; Edward Sheehy was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1809; his father, John Sheehy, was also born there; by occupation, he was a farmer; he married Mary McCarthy; they raised five daughters and two sons; the mother died in Ireland in 1821. John Sheehy and family emigrated to this country, and entered 240 acres in Monroe Township; he cleared and cultivated it till 1829, when he died. Edward bought 80 acres of this land. He was married to Mary Ann Stout, daughter of James Stout; she became the mother of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except William, who was killed during the rebellion; Mrs. Sheehy died in 1856. Jan. 30, 1860, he was married to Mary Greer, daughter of Alexander Greer; by this marriage, he has had one son and two daughters. In the fall of 1860, he sold his farm in Monroe to C. Welty, for $3,000; then bought 110 acres in Sec. 19, Worthington Township, for $3,000, where he has since lived. His son William died of small-pox, at Knoxville; during the war, he was under A. McLaughlin, in the Ohio Cavalry: John served throughout the war and came home at the close; he was in Company D, 15th O. V. I., 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

SIMMONS, WILLIAM B., farmer; P. O. Butler. Mr. Simmons was born Aug. 19, 1820, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 15, Worthington Township; he was the eldest son by a second marriage; his father, Thomas Simmons, was born in Westmoreland Co. Md., and at an early period of his life removed to Virginia; by occupation he was a farmer; his first wife was Ruth Flahart, by whom he had seven children, two dying in infancy; his wife died in 1816; he afterward married Mary Piper, who bore him twelve children. Thomas Simmons came to Richland Co. Jan. 1, 1813, and entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 15; he was in the war of 1812, from which he returned in safety; he had two sons, John and Jacob, who were in the Mexican war; John, Abraham and Otho served in the late war, on the Union side, where Otho died; Jacob was first a Captain, afterward a Colonel in the same war on the rebel side. Thomas Simmons died in 1844; his second wife lived five years after this. William Simmons was married to Mary McClellan Nov. 11, 1841; his wife's birth occurred but nine days before his own; they had seven sons and five daughters, only three of whom are living. In 1850, he bought 80 acres in Sec. 28, for $900; afterward, 26 acres in the same section. He was so unfortunate as to lose his wife in 1870, March 14; July 14, 1873, he was married to Margaret Simmons. The 26th day of May, 1876, he and his son Stewart were washing sheep in the Clear Fork, near Independence; Stewart went into water twenty-two feet deep to bathe, after they had finished their work, when he was seized with cramps, and drowned; the following lines were composed by his father and are engraved on his tombstone in the Bunker Hill graveyard: "Stewart Simmons died May 26, 1876, aged 29 years 4 months and 28 days.

"Low down in the deep waters my life I give o'er,
But then I was arisen and carried to the shore,
Where means were abplied my life to restore;
But it was extinct and would never return to me
any more."

SMITH, JOHN D., farmer; P. O. Newville Mr. Smith is of English and German descent; he was born near Ashland, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1852. He married William Darling's second daughter, Selena, Nov. 25, 1873; Mrs. Smith, at 4 years of age, left her father's house to live with her Grandmother McCurdy, where she stayed till her marriage; they then went to Indiana and bought 51¼ acres of land for $2,000, lived on it three years, when they were called home to see her father die; they promised on his death-bed to stay on the homestead until his son Winfred became 21 years of age. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Ann by name. For the rest of this family history, see Ann McCurdy's and S. M. Darling's biographies.

SMITH, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Germany in 1802; he and his father were both farmers; they emigrated to Stark Co. in 1837, and bought 40 acres of land. Our subject was married to Elizabeth Sprou; they had two children in Germany, three in Stark Co., four in Richland Co.; came to this county in 1843 and bought 160 acres for $1,500, afterward bought 9 acres for $700. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church; his wife was born in 1804; her ancestors were also farmers. His sons farm for him.

SNAVELY, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Newville; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., March 30, 1822; his father, George Snavely, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1779; he was of German descent; he was married to Barbara Aldspaugh, whose ancestors were Germans; in 1815, he removed to Franklin Co., Penn., and purchased 124 acres of land; he continued to reside there twenty-two years; in 1839, he sold this farm and removed to Ohio. On the last day of April, 1869, he bought one-fourth of Sec. 5, Worthington Township, of Peter Layman, for $2,000. This farm was partially cleared and had a log cabin upon it; he spent the remainder of his days on this farm; he had to work very hard for a few years in clearing and cultivating; but, as he grew older, his sons removed the burden of toil from their father's shoulders, and he spent his declining years in ease and comfort. George Snavely and wife were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. They united with the United Brethren Church early in life, and continued to grow in grace and the knowledge of the truth up to the day of their death. Mrs. Snavely died Dec. 26, 1846; Mr. Snavely departed this life, Aug. 17, 1862.

Joseph Snavely, their fifth son, was trained by his parents to habits of industry, sobriety, frugality and strict integrity; early in life, he commenced taking lessons of his father in the art of husbandry; he was an apt student, and ere he attained his majority, had acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of his occupation. In April, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Good; the first land owned by Joseph Snavely was 2 acres in this township, now owned and occupied by Samuel Snyder; he bought this lot for $100, and subsequently sold it for the same; the next farm he owned contained 25 acres, and was situated in Sandusky Township, near the Crawford Co. line; this lot cost him $400, and he sold it for $525; he subsequently purchased 80 acres in Ionia Co., Mich., for $400, and sold it for $600; his next purchase was 40 acres in his native township, for which he paid $950, and afterward sold it for the same price; he then purchased the old homestead for $4,300; his next purchase was the farm now owned by Amos Norris for $2,800, and he subsequently sold it for the same price to Norris, who is his son-in-law; he next purchased the farm now owned by James Near, adjacent to the town of Newville, containing 92 acres, for which he paid $5,000; after occupying this farm a short time, he sold it to Dr. Morrison for the same he paid for it, taking a farm of 56 acres a short distance east of town at $1,800, in part payment; he sold this farm for the same he paid for it; his next purchase of real estate was the Herring farm, south of Newville; he paid $2,900 for this farm and sold it for $3,650; his last purchase was a farm of 78 acres in this township, now occupied by his son Peter, for which he paid $3,600. Mr. Snavely and wife are the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, christened as follows: Eliza Ann, Peter, Ellucinda, George, Sarah, Catharine, Samuel (and a twin sister who died in infancy), Daniel H. and Lemmory; five of this number are married. Mr. Snavely and wife united with the U. B. Church in December, 1856, and have been zealous and active members thereof from that time to the present.

SPOHN, J. J., farmer; P. O. Butler; was born in Worthington Township, near Independence, March 19, 1838; he is a son of Martin and Mary Spohn, who still reside in that vicinity; he was raised on a farm and received a common-school education; on attaining his majority, he left the parental roof, to seek his fortune elsewhere; he worked on public works two years; he then went to Iowa, where he remained one year. Dec. 19, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabel, daughter of John Ramsey, Esq., of his native township; by this marriage, he had six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living; they are named in the order of their births as follows: Eliza Jane, Elmore, William, John, Andrew and Thomas. Mr. Spohn bought 80 acres of land in Sec. 29, of his native township, known as the McClay farm, for which he paid $1,650; he subsequently purchased of Jackson Nichols 25 acres adjoining his first purchase, and in the same section; for this last tract he paid $1,000; he has erected an elegant house and large barn, on this farm, and very materially improved it in many other respects. Mr. Spohn was drafted during the late war, but the citizens of the township raised money and hired substitutes for the drafted men; Mr. Spohn contributed freely toward this object. His first wife died April 18, 1872. Feb. 13, 1873, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Louis Fisher, by whom he has had three children, viz., Kate, Eunice and Franklin. Mr. Spohn is an active member of a new secret temperance organization called the "Orients", located at Independence.

SPOHN, MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Butler. His grandfather, Martin Spohn, Sr., was a Dunkard preacher, and was born in Washington Co., Penn., near old Philadelphia; in 1744, he took what was called the "tomahawk-right improvement," which consisted in marking trees so as to inclose 160 acres of land, for which, after a specified time had elapsed, he was to pay the Government a certain sum of money, about $17 or $18. He married Mary Leatherman. He was both farmer and shoemaker; twice per year he crossed the mountains, with two horses and pack-saddles, for leather and salt. His first wife had two sons and a daughter when she died; he afterward married a Miss Donahue, and at 95 years of age he died. His youngest son, Daniel, was born in 1775; he was a farmer; he married Sarah Mack, and came to Richland Co. in 1837, where he owned the Wilson estate at Independence; he laid out the town of Independence in 1850; his family consisted of two sons and five daughters; his wife died in 1839, he lived till 1864, when he lost his life by falling into the fire-place. Martin the eldest son was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1804; farmed till 1826, when he followed distilling for two and one-half years; then resumed farming. He married Mary Moser, of Smithfield, Fayette Co., Penn.; they became the parents of five sons and two daughters; his wife died in 1863; was married the same year to Sarah Hersh, formerly Sarah Swigart, who, by her first marriage, had fifteen children; they came to Ohio in 1832, and entered 80 acres in Tuscarawas Co.; lived there six years, and in 1838, came to Richland Co., where they bought 80 acres; Mr. Spohn, in 1854, bought 80 acres more, and, in 1860, 15½ acres. He owns 175½ acres of land at present. Paid freely to clear the township of the draft. He belongs to the Ankneytown Dunkard Church.

TAYLOR, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Butler. Hon. David Taylor, one of the most extensive land-holders in Worthington Township, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1813; he is of Irish on his father's and English descent on his mother's side; he came to Richland Co. (now Greene Township, Ashland Co.), when 8 years of age; his father, William Taylor, bought three quarter-sections of land, part of which to-day is known as the Cary farm; most of this land was military school land on which some of his neighbors found it impossible to meet the yearly payment of $19 and odd cents due to the Government; and it being forced upon the market, Mr. Taylor bought it. Mr. William Taylor was married to Jane Wilson, in 1798, by whom he had ten sons and one daughter; four sons and the daughter are living; James Taylor, a man of wealth, has retired from business and lives in the State of Oregon. William Taylor's wife died on the old farm in 1832; he afterward married Jane Hull, who had no children; in his old age, he removed to Loudonville, where, in 1854, he died; his last wife lived several years after his death. The subject of this sketch, David, married Elizabeth Calhound;

he and wife have had six sons and four daughters; he owns 356 acres of land; he has been Land Appraiser twice; has been Commissioner six years.

WILLIAMS, JAMES, minister, Butler. Matthew Williams, father of James Williams, was born near Wellsburg, Va., in 1774; he was of Welsh descent, and a farmer by occupation; he came to Richland Co. either in the fall of 1811 or the spring of 1812; he was married to Susanna Carr, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters, two sons and three daughters of whom are yet living; on coming to this county, he entered a quarter-section of land in Montgomery Township, near the eastern line; erected a log cabin thereon, into which he moved his family, and proceeded at once to clear and otherwise improve and cultivate his farm; erelong the log cabin was superceded by a hewed-log house, and many other valuable improvements made; he and his family, Thomas Carr and family, John Carr and family, Robert Hewland and family, Daniel Carter and family, and a family by the name of Jerome, lodged together in the fort or blockhouse at Jeromeville for some time during the war of 1812; Jerome was married to an Indian girl; the village was named for him. Mrs. Williams died at Jeromeville in 1820, and was buried there; Mr. Williams departed this life in 1835, and his remains were deposited near those of his deceased wife. James Williams, their youngest son, was born in Tuscarawas Co. in 1811; he was brought to this county by his parents before he was 1 year old; he was reared, partially at least, in the woods, and inured from infancy to the hardships of pioneer life; he assisted his father in clearing and cultivating his farm, during which time he received such education as the common schools of that early day afforded. He has been twice married: the maiden name of his first wife was Eliza Smith; they were married by Rev. Thomas Thompson. In ten months after their marriage his wife died. In two years after the decease of his first wife, he was united in marriage to Miss Vanluah Whitten, daughter of William Whitten, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are now living. In 1830, he united with the Methodist Church, and in 1840 commenced the study of theology; he served in the capacity of a local preacher for several years; in 1860, he entered the regular ministry, and officiated in that capacity from that time till 1876, when he left the Methodist and united with the Lutheran Church; the labors of Father Williams have been extended into many parts of the State, and, as a laborer in his Master's cause, he has met with fair success. Father and Mother Williams are the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Their oldest, a daughter, was born in 1837, named Martha A.; she married Levi Gamber; he died in 1875. Their second, a son, was born in 1839, named Thomas W., was a member of the home guards during the late war; he died in 1863. Their third, a son, born in 1840, married in 1862 to Sarah E. Smith, was a member of the national guards in the late war; served at Johnston's Island and near Washington City; now resides in Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio. Their fourth, a son, named Russell S., born in 1843, enlisted in 1861 for three years or during the war; veteranized at the end of second year; was killed in a charge at Bentonville, N. C., in 1864, while storming the rebel breastworks. Their fifth, a son, born in 1844, named James T. was a member of the 25th O. V. I. in the late war; enlisted in 1861; veteranized at the end of two years; returned home in safety; was married to Sarah Croxton, and lives in Reed Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. Their sixth, a son, born in 1846, named William B., was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in 1863; was captured by the rebels; was confined in Andersonville Prison eight months and in other places three months; was discharged at the close of the war; returned home, and, in 1866, was married to Miss Lorena Hall; lives in Floyd Co., Iowa; his first wife dying, he was married to Miss Malinda Herring. Their seventh, a daughter, born in 1848. Their eldest, a daughter, was born in 1837, and was christened Martha A.; she was married to Levi Gamber; she died in 1875. Their second child, a son, was born in 1839, was christened Thomas W.; was a member of the home guards during the late war; he died in 1863. Their third, a son, named Isaac V., born in 1840, was a soldier in the late war—a member of the national guards.

PLANK, JONATHAN, miller; P. O. Butler. This industrious and energetic man was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1816; his father, Jacob Plank, was born in the same State about 1796; was a carpenter by trade, and married Barbara Zook, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; all are alive and married except one daughter, who has died since her marriage. Jacob Plank came to Ohio and settled near Wooster, Wayne Co., in 1822; he lived here till his death in 1856; his widow lives with one of her sons in the State of Indiana. Jonathan, the eldest son, learned the trade of miller under his uncle, Abraham Plank, in Wayne Co.; served nine years, then worked in various mills in the county till the spring of 1846; then went to Prairie Township, Holmes Co., stayed till the fall of 1856, when he came to Richland Co.; he run the Baird mill till the spring of 1862, then bought half-interest in the Kanaga mill property one mile west of Independence; he owned this till 1869, when he traded for the Pearce farm, east of Independence; owned it eighteen months, then bought the entire interest of the same mill property back again in 1873; he sold a half-interest to his son, E. A. Plank; there are 60 acres of land connected with the mill; their flour has the highest reputation of any in this part of the county; people often come with their wheat from surrounding counties to have the same converted into flour. Jonathan Plank was married to Lydia King February, 1837; the result of this marriage was six daughters and four sons; three sons and one daughter are dead; his wife died in March, 1859; was married to Mrs. Teeter, daughter of Samuel G. White, by whom he had two sons; he united in Wayne Co. with the Church of God; there being none of that denomination near, he joined the Evangelical Association of Independence; he is Trustee and Class-leader of the same. Mr. Plank was Township Trustee in Holmes Co.; also served here one term, when he refused to be re-elected, having plenty to see to and no desire to occupy an official position. His son E. A. Plank was in the one hundred-day service during the late war; at present he has charge of the mill.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BROWN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Tyro, Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., July 13, 1807; he remained with his father until December, 1829, when his father died; he emigrated to Ohio in May of the following year, and located on the southeast quarter of Sec. 8, Vernon Township, in the unbroken wilderness; here he remained thirty-four years; disposing of his land to Mr. H. Thoman, he purchased what is usually termed the William Cummins farm, about the year 1864, where he now lives; it is a magnificent farm, nicely located. He married Miss Sarah Ellis, from near Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1830; had ten children, six of whom are living—Joseph D., married to Miss Dixon; George C., married to Miss Richards; Elizabeth, married to W. Morton; Martha J., married to Rev. Miller; Mary, married to A. D. Sibert; and Amanda, married to Joseph Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have enjoyed excellent health, and bear their age well; are respected by their neighbors and all who know them. They are members of the M. E. Church.

CUMMINS, WILLIAM, one of the leading farmers and stock-growers of Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, was born in Indiana Co., Penn., March 28, 1834; he was brought up by his parents on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, until he became of age, when he took charge of a general line of merchandise, such as was kept in a country store, conducting the business about one year, when he disposed of the goods and went on the farm, where he remained one year, when he again engaged in business at Chambersville, Indiana Co., Penn., where he remained until Aug. 31, 1861, when he volunteered in a military organization. Mr. Cummins ranked as Captain of the company, and was placed in the 14th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Thomas. Capt. Cummins resigned his command about Aug. 1, 1863, returning home sick. He emigrated to Ohio in August, 1864, locating on the D. C. Morrow farm, where he now resides, on a beautiful site, consisting of 600 acres in one body, a portion of which lies in Plymouth Township, the balance in Auburn Township, Crawford Co. The Captain married Miss Mary J. Morrow Aug. 24, 1864, and by their union had nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Cora Elizabeth, David William, Joseph Dick, Julia Brown Mateer, Nancy Susan Clark. Mrs. Cummins was born Aug. 3, 1836, on their present farm; she attended school at Plymouth until she was about 18 years of age, finishing her education at Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Cummins was elected Treasurer of Auburn Township in April, 1877, and Land Appraiser in October, 1879. As a family, they incline to the Presbyterian Church, and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Cummins is an active, energetic man, taking an interest in all public affairs, and has an interesting family, in which he takes a fond father's pride.

CUMMINS, WILLIAM, deceased. William, son of David and Mary (Trimble) Cummins, was born on the 5th day of February, 1809, in Indiana Co., Penn.; about the 9th year of his age, he removed with his parents to Richland Co., Ohio, his father having previously, in 1816, located a tract of land some five miles west of Shelby; his boyhood and early manhood were passed in assisting to hew out a home in the then unbroken wilderness; sixty years ago, the facilities for acquiring an education in this county were comparatively meager; but such as they were, the subject of this sketch made the most of, for, in after years, he showed a thoroughness in the branches then taught, and a familiarity with the forms of business, that made him a man of mark in the community in which he resided; in speaking of his early struggles to acquire an education, he always gave great credit to Rudolphus Morse and Benjamin Griffith, two of the most accomplished teachers and best-informed men of their day; upon arriving at his majority, he was elected Justice of the Peace, a position he held continuously until he removed from the township; the official business of that day was largely in collections, and many who have since acquired a competency, will remember his large-hearted leniency, when they were struggling to get a start in life. In March, 1831, he was married to Jane, daughter of Abraham and Agnes (Wallace) Cahill, and the issue of this union was three sons and four daughters, to wit: Nancy, David, Abraham Cahill, George Wallace, Mary Eliza, Jane and Rebecca; Nancy, George W. and Mary are deceased. His wife died Dec. 17, 1853, and in 1855, he married Mrs. Matilda Dungan; no issue by this marriage. About 1842, he united with the M. E. Church, and ever afterward was a consistent member, taking a deep interest in its welfare and prosperity. In politics, he was a Democrat of the old school, but love of country rose above party fealty, and he was among the first in Shelby, at the breaking-out of the late war, to insist that party lines should be obliterated until we had a united country. He was called to preside over the first war meeting held in Shelby, and among the very first held in the State, and always gave his time and money freely to further the cause of the Union and care for the families of the soldiers. In 1868, he removed to Tuscola, Ill., and purchased a tract of land, and gave himself strictly to its cultivation; the success that had followed him through life did not desert him here, and his business continued prosperous. Some five years ago his bodily health failed, and the infirmities of age coming on, compelled him to seek a quiet and retired life. He spoke frequently and without fear of his fast-approaching end. Though long expected, the final summons came suddenly to his surviving friends; he was stricken with paralysis and only survived a few hours; he left a widow and four children to mourn his loss. He was the father of David Cummins, of Shelby, and A. C. Cummins, of Mansfield, who were with him for several days prior to his death. The I. O. O. F., of which fraternity he was an honored member, performed the last sad rites at his obsequies.

Thus passed to the better world beyond, one who filled more than an ordinary space in the affairs of his time, and, dying, left to his children the priceless legacy of an honored and honest name.

CUMMINS, DAVID, SR. (deceased), was born in Rockingham Co., Va., on the 28th day of February, 1782, and removed with his parents in 1790, to Indiana Co., Penn., where he grew to manhood; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and belonged to a regiment that was raised for the defense of Baltimore; in 1816, in company with Andrew Dixon, Sr., a widely and well known pioneer, he came to Richland Co., and purchased a tract of land on the Tiffin road, some eighteen miles distant from Mansfield, now a part of Auburn and Vernon Townships, Crawford Co., and shortly thereafter removed his family to that place; Mrs. Dixon and himself assisted William Green in building the first log house in all that country round about; he was married in 1803 to Mary Trimble; the issue of this marriage was two sons and four daughters; his first wife dying in 1824, he married Rebecca Hoblitzell, by whom he had one daughter, the late Mrs. Thomas Mickey, of Shelby; the children by his first marriage were George, William, Eliza (married to Hon. R. W. Cahill), Jeannette (married to Robert Cook, of Wayne Co., Ohio), Mary (married to Andrew Dixon, Jr.), and Nancy (married to James English); George Cummins married Caroline Hoblitzell, and William Cummins married Jane Cahill; David Cummins, Sr., was a man of great physical endurance, remarkable for his energy and decision of character; he was of Scotch-Irish parentage and possessed many of the best qualities of both nationalities. In religion, he was a Presbyterian of the old school, and rigorously observed and carried out the teachings and tenets of his favorite church; he was emphatically a pioneer in all that the word imports, and had the will and the physical power to hew a home out of the then unbroken wilderness, and was largely instrumental in assisting all of his children to secure a fair start in life; he died Dec. 26, 1866, at the same old homestead that he selected for his home a half-century before.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BARGAHISER, LEWIS G., farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born near Shelby Feb. 28, 1829, and resided in Sharon Township till the fall of 1877, when he removed to the farm between Crestline and Leesville, where he and his family now reside. His father, Jacob Bargahiser, and his uncle Levi, settled on land near Shelby about the year 1824. They were in the county, however, as early as 1812; Levi was a boy, living with Mr. Ruffner on the Black Fork of the Mohican, when the massacre of his and the Zimmer families occurred. Jacob, Levi, and their wives were each 77 years old at the time of their deaths.

BROWN, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Crestline; he was born in Delaware Oct. 26, 1793; he says his wife was born the same day; they now reside on the farm where they settled in 1815—sixty-five years ago. Mr. B. was so severely injured by the cars some time ago as to require the amputation of both legs near the knees; still he can get about well on the stumps. His first habitation here was made of poles and covered with bark; they lived in this rude structure some time before they erected a cabin. A hickory withe was used to draw the logs together at the cabin site; he went to Knox Co. for corn till he could raise a crop, and had nearly twenty miles to go to mill; wild game was then abundant, and furnished plenty of meat. Mr. B. was married, in 1824, to Elizabeth Hagar, daughter of Sebastian Swartz, who came to this country in 1820.

CAHILL, RICHARD WALLACE, farmer; P. O. DeKalb, Crawford Co., Ohio. Mr. Cahill was born in Derby Township, Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 6, 1801, and spent his early days upon the farm with his father, Abraham Cahill, in clearing land and doing general farm work; he moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne Co., Ohio, about the year 1817, with his parents, four brothers and six sisters, he being the sixth in the family; he continued on the farm with his parents until at the age of 21 years, when he came further west and settled in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, first engaging in the dry-goods business as clerk in the store of Judge Inman, in whose service he remained five years. He married Miss Eliza Cummins, of Richland Co., and finally moved on his present homestead. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has always been an active Democrat, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the party and all public affairs; he has always been a representative man of his neighborhood, and, in 1841, was elected as Representative from Richland Co., to the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected (as was the custom of his party in 1842, the terms then being only one year), during which term he served his constituents with marked ability and intelligence; in 1850, he was elected as a member of the convention which framed the existing constitution of Ohio, in the debates of which are found his published speeches during the session; in every public position he has exhibited that fidelity to public trusts, which has made him a man of mark in his community. He is a man of remarkable memory, entertaining intelligent and positive opinions on all questions coming under his observation. His family consists of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living, viz.: David C., who has served two terms as the Clerk of Court of Crawford Co.; James, Isaac, Richard W., Jr., Warren J. C., Katie and Nettie; a son, Abraham Cahill, became a distinguished Attorney, member of the Dayton bar, and died at the very dawn of distinguished usefulness, deeply regretted by all who knew him. The career of the subject of this sketch has

been one of honor, usefulness, intelligence and everything that goes to make up a patriotic, conscientious, honorable man, worthy the imitation of all his children, relatives and friends.

CAROTHERS, GEORGE, farmer and stock-grower; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in May, 1839, and spent his early days on what is known as the Carothers homestead. He attended school in the district during the winter months until he was 16 years of age, when he taught a partial term in what was called the Fraser District, just north of Shelby; the following summer, he took the proceeds of his school and attended school in Oberlin, Ohio; he continued year after year in a similar manner for six consecutive years, thus educating himself; he is a man of indomitable will, consequently making a success of all his undertakings. He enlisted in Co. C, 7th O. V. I., while attending school at Oberlin, in 1861; he participated in the following battles: Carnafax Ferry, Winchester, and the noted second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded in the left leg; he was taken to the hospital at David's Island, New York, where he received his discharge. Mr. Carothers married Miss L. M. Blackman in March, 1869; they have four very interesting children—Clara E., Minnie Myrtle, Lulu Dell and Georgie M. Mr. C. has a beautiful home, in which he with his wife and little ones are happy, loved and prosperous.

CAROTHERS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Hinesville; he was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, either in 1806 or 1807, the family record being lost in the sinking ship; he, with his parents and three brothers, James, Christopher and George, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1813 or 1814, embarking at Londonderry on the sailing vessel Bohannon, everything passing as pleasant as a marriage bell until midnight of the forty-second day, when the vessel struck a rock, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; instantly all on board were fearful with anxiety and excitement; John Carothers, father of the subject of this sketch, was talking with the captain at the time of the accident, both fearing she was lost; a council was called at once, Mr. C. Sr., being one of the twelve composing it, succeeded, in connection with the second mate, Buchannan, in saving every soul on board, all else being lost; launching the lifeboats, the command was to allow only women and children to leave the sinking ship, while the sterner sex remained to the last, though some disguised in women's apparel succeeded in leaving with the former; very soon they observed what appeared in the dark to be a cloud, and, on sending four sailors out, they returned with the joyful news of land, leaving one sailor to signal; the island was composed of about four acres—by name Mud Island—and adjacent to Yarmouth. After landing all safe on this island, they hoisted a white sheet as a signal of distress; thinking it would not be noticed, a lady took off her red flannel petticoat and attached to it, when the signal of distress was again hoisted, and about 10 o'clock a British man-of-war hove in sight, taking all on board, landing passengers and crew at Yarmouth, where they remained about two weeks, when they again boarded a vessel, and landed at Philadelphia during the month of July, their destination being Guernsey Co., Ohio, where Mr. Carothers remained with his parents, receiving his education at the district schools, having to go five miles. About October, 1837, he emigrated to old Richland (now Crawford Co.), Ohio, purchasing 165 acres of land, where he still resides. His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Laird, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, April 24, 1834. They have eight children, five of whom are living—John, Robert, George, James and Morton, all intelligent men, who take a general interest in the affairs of the country. John enlisted in the 1st Nebraska Regiment; James, in the 120th O. V. I., and Morton with the 100-day boys; all returned home an honor to their parents and country. The subject of this sketch is a man of remarkable memory and powerful constitution; he has had an eventful life, and after all its variations he is passing the remainder of life in comfort, peace and plenty.

EATON, BENJAMIN, mail agent, Crestline; he was born May 4, 1821, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and came to this county in, December 1848. He was married Jan. 13, 1849, to Miss Harriet A. Martin, daughter of the late John Martin, of Millersburg. Mr. Eaton resided in Millersburg until 1860, when he removed to Crestline, where he served as Provost Marshal during the late war; he was appointed mail agent in 1865 and yet holds the place, proving him to be an effective and trusty employe.

FROUNFELTER, ADAM, carpenter and joiner, Crestline; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Jan. 13, 1809, and removed with his father, John Frounfelter, to the vicinity of Mansfield, in 1826; after working a few years at his trade, he bought and converted into town lots 10 acres of land which formed part of the village of Newcastle; he erected the first hotel in the place; in 1834, he sold the hotel and bought 40 acres of land near Millsboro, sold it and bought a lot and built a house and shop in the village, where he carried on cabinet-making for fourteen years; he then bought, improved and sold first 6 acres and afterward 11½ acres adjoining the village of Ontario; in 1865, he bought and removed to the 15-acre lot adjoining the town of Crestline, where he now resides; having erected a fine house and made other improvements, he is well fixed for a comfortable living. He was married Oct. 31, 1834, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Martin, proprietor of the village of Millsboro, and one of the leading citizens of the township till his death in 1848. Mr. Frounfelter has always been an active Democrat; was Postmaster at Ontario under the administration of President Buchanan, and says he hopes to live long enough to assist in electing another Democratic President of the United States.

OGDEN, DAVID, carpenter and millwright, now a Justice of the Peace in Crestline; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1819; he removed with his father to this county in 1825, settling first near Lexington, and removing, in 1828, to the land on which Crestline is now located, then a dense forest; Sandusky Township was then six miles square and contained but few inhabitants; for several years, the only school in the township was kept at a private house; after the settlers had become more numerous, a meeting was held at Mr. Ogden's house to agree upon a site for a schoolhouse, and, to satisfy all, it was resolved to divide the township into two school districts, and erect two log schoolhouses,

instead of one; so rapid was the increase of the population that in a few years other schoolhouses were built and several schools were in progress in the township. Crestline was commenced in 1850, the first passenger train on the railroad having reached that point in January of that year. Mr. Ogden erected the first frame building in the village, and the first barn raised in the township without whisky was on the Ogden farm.

REED, JAMES M., now a grocer of Crestline, but for many years a prominent farmer and Justice of the Peace of Sandusky Township, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on May 28, 1814, and removed with his father's family to the farm upon which Reedsburg was afterward laid off, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and from there to the vicinity of Crestline in April, 1847, where he served for twenty-one years as Justice of the Peace of Sandusky Township. In 1875, he removed to Crestline, was again elected Justice of the Peace, and is now supplying the people with family groceries, and is one of the leading citizens of the place.

TYLER, SILAS, farmer, Crawford Co., Ill.; he was born Oct. 30, 1796, in Wayne Co., Penn. He was married June 11, 1820, to Elcy A. Austin; afterward, he resided in Sullivan and in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; he settled in Richland County in October, 1837; he kept the hotel at Ontario two years; then removed to the 80-acre tract of land now owned by James S. Trimble, for which he paid $750; after improving the land, he sold it to Mr. Trimble for $4,000 in 1865. His wife died Sept. 3, 1864, and in September, 1865, the old gentlemen removed to Crawford Co., Ill., where he now lives, being 84 years of age. He was married the second time in 1865, his wife is yet living; he and his first wife raised a family of seven children, five of whom are living. Bezaleel, one of the sons, is an influential citizen of Sandusky Township; he is married to Mary A., daughter of John Sheffer. Nathan L., another, is conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; he is married to a daughter of J. M. Reed, and lives in Crestline.

WILLIAMS, JESSE, Justice of the Peace, Crestline; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1806, and removed with his father, Thomas Williams, to the land now owned by Christian O'Rourk, near the Spring Mill, in this county, in 1818. The land had been purchased of Rolin Weldon in 1817, and in that year the father and his oldest son, John, had come to the premises, erected a cabin and cleared a few acres of ground, on which they had raised corn. Jesse, after assisting in clearing up the farm, now one of the best in the neighborhood, embraced every opportunity then attainable to procure such an education as would qualify him as a school teacher, which was his occupation for about ten years. He was married on Sept. 15, 1829, to Miss Eliza Bailey, then residing in Springfield Township; she was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., on Jan. 10, 1811; Squire Williams has been eight times elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and twice as County Auditor, besides holding other positions of honor, and the old gentleman says he hopes to live long enough to assist in electing a Democratic President of the United States.

POLK TOWNSHIP, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

REED, SAMUEL J., farmer; was born in Oxford Co., Me., Dec. 13, 1809, and was married Sept. 6, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson; he removed with his father's family to this county in 1823, and settled in that part of Sandusky now forming Polk Township, Crawford Co., where a cabin was erected in the woods, and where the family commenced clearing up the forest and converting the wilderness into fertile fields. Mr. Reed first earned enough money, by hard work, to enter 80 acres of land, and, by his indomitable energy and industry, continued to add to his farm till he became the owner of 411 acres of most excellent land, now well improved, and proved himself to be one of the most successful farmers in the county. Four of his children are married, and living in the vicinity of their parents.

ASHLAND, ASHLAND COUNTY.

ABRAMS, JAMES S., was born in Ashland Co., in the month of January, 1855, where he has since resided. He is by profession a painter, having finished his trade in 1875; he is considered by all to be proficient at his business and enjoys the respect of those in the community in which he resides.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP, ASHLAND COUNTY.

BULL, JOHN W., Loudonville. The grandfather of Mr. Bull was born and educated in Dublin, Ireland, and his grandmother in Manchester, England. George W. Bull, the father of J. W., ran away from home when 11 years of age, and went to sea; in his roving, he visited America at the age of 17; came west to the then wilderness of Ohio and entered several quarter-sections of land in what are now Greene and Lake Townships, Ashland Co., after which he returned to a seafaring life, becoming a captain and vessel-owner. Becoming tired of the sea, he came to America for the purpose of making it his permanent home, settling first in Hartford, Conn., in 1816, and removing, in 1817, to the southwest quarter of Sec. 1, in Greene Township. Here, in 1822, he married, and here he raised a family of seven children—George F., Sarah Jane, Mariah, Mary, Phebe, Emily and J. W. He was a man of much influence among the early pioneers, a large landholder, and, soon after his arrival, engaged in shipping pork, flour, whisky and other produce by flatboats to New Orleans; after the sale of a cargo in that city, he would usually sell his boats and set out on foot for home, walking sometimes as far as Nashville, where he would purchase a horse on which to complete the journey. In 1839, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held fifteen years; in 1848, he was elected to the General Assembly, serving two terms in the House and one in the Senate. He was of stout build, a very forcible talker, a man of decision, good judgment, great energy and independence of character. His son, the subject of this sketch, was engaged in railroading thirteen years, first as route agent and then as conductor, after which he resided in Fort Wayne, Ind., a few years, engaged in the hotel business; during this time, he was a member of the Council of that city. He subsequently returned to Greene Township to live, and was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. In 1877, he was elected to the Sixty-third General Assembly, and is now (February, 1880) a member of the Sixty-fourth.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, ASHLAND COUNTY.

RICE, ALEXANDER, Perryville; was born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 2, 1801; he was the eldest son of Capt. Ebenezer Rice, who moved from Willsboro, Essex Co., N. Y., to Ohio, in 1810, stopping from November until February, 1811, in Newark, Licking Co.; then he came on to Green Township, Richland Co., and located on his land near Perryville. Capt. Rice died June, 1821, and his widow became the second wife of Judge Thomas Coulter. Alexander owns the old farm; he has been twice married, and has three daughters and three sons living. Of all the old pioneers who have lived to see the wilderness of the West bloom like unto a garden, none are more content, more happy, or freer from the ills of old age than he. Ebenezer Rice was born in Marlboro, Mass., in 1773; was the eldest son of Samuel Rice, who was the son of Gershom, who was the son of Ephraim, who was the son of Thomas, who was the son of Edmund and Tamazine Rice, who came from Barkhampstead, England, in 1638, and lived and died in Sudbury, Mass. The old homestead, with its broad meadows and beautiful spring, is still in possession of the Rice family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAUGHMAN, DANIEL, Charlotte, Mich. He came with his brother John and his family to Lexington Richland Co., in May, 1827; Samuel Baughman had settled in Millersburg, in Springfield Township, three years before, where he was also followed the next year by Isaac and Joseph Baughman, and thus the other Baughmans found relatives near them on their arrival in this, then the "Far West." In 1828, Jacob, Henry and Adam Baughman came, with Daniel's mother, and settled at Lexington. The entire family of Baughmans were from Cumberland Co., Penn.; of those mentioned, Joseph now lives in Fairfield Co., Ohio; Jacob in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and Henry in Charlotte, Mich.; Adam died at Lexington in January, 1844; John, at the same place, in August, 1863. A son of Daniel Baughman, Adelbert D., is now a merchant in Charlotte, Mich.

BEELMAN, J. FRANK, editor and proprietor of the *Advertiser*, Plymouth; was born in Plymouth July 31, 1847; was raised and educated here and has grown up with the town; when in 1869, he, together with Mr. Webber, opened up a book and notion store, under the firm name of Webber & Beelman, when, in August, 1872, he disposed of his interest in the book store and

became associated with and in the Plymouth *Advertiser* office, with his brother, J. M. Beelman, and in 1876, sold back to J. M. Beelman, and in December, 1876, he purchased the office and became sole proprietor, since which time the *Advertiser* has been on a solid and firm basis, and has a circulation and support second to no other paper in the county; as to the jobbing department, it is complete as all can testify who have occasion to patronize it. On Oct. 8, 1874, was married to Miss Frank Gipson, a resident of Plymouth; and as a result of this union, they have one child, Grace W., born Oct. 10, 1876. Mr. B. is one of the first and foremost men in town, as the success of the *Advertiser* shows him to be, a thorough-going business man; he is Secretary of the Plymouth Agricultural Society, Township Clerk, and has occupied other offices in the gift of the people, and with all, is a man well worthy the position he holds in society.

OBERLE, FRANCIS J., REV., Pastor Roman Catholic Church, Shelby; Rev. Francis J. Oberle, was born in New York City May 7, 1832; he was educated in the Parochical School Church of the "Holy Redeemer," till at the age of 12 years; he then commenced the study of Latin and languages in New York City, and soon after went to the St. Charles College, Maryland, where he remained three years, finishing up his classical course in 1855; he then entered the mission society, and remained in this connection for about sixteen years; during this period, he completed his full course of study, while traveling extensively through the West, and elsewhere; during the war of 1861–65, was Chaplain of the "Irish Brigade," under "Mulligan" from Chicago, Ill., and still later became connected with the hospitals in Cumberland, Md.; in 1877, he came to Shelby, Ohio, from New York City, and being a man of fine education, and considerable executive ability, has done much toward establishing the Roman Catholic Church in this place; his energy and perseverance, with tact to accomplish, has enabled him, to not only overhaul the church, but to erect a residence on architectural plans, adapted to the best interest of the church, and the people at large.

LOOSE, NATHANIEL H., Rev. Pastor Reformed Church, Bellevue, Ohio; was born near Bloomfield, Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1834; he is the oldest son of Peter Loose and Ann Mary Rauch, now residing near Wyoming, Del. When about 4 years of age, he with his parents moved to near Greencastle, Penn., and in 1845, settled in Monroe Co., Mich,; in 1853, he entered Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio and graduated in the scientific course in 1857: he was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church in 1858. He was married the same year, by Dr. M. Kieffer, to Miss Alma T. Kroh, of Tiffin; four sons were born to them, one of whom is dead. Ursinus K., the oldest, is now in the National Exchange Bank, Tiffin; Alvin and Clarence are attending school. Rev. Loose's first charge was at Sugar Grove, Fairfield Co., Ohio; continued there five years; settled at Shelby in 1863, and continued fourteen years. While at Shelby, he was for six years a member of the School-Board and its President during the erection of the high school building; he always entertained a lively interest in the institutions and people of the town and vicinity. In August, 1877, he took charge of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Bellevue, Ohio, where he is now living.

McQUOWN, DAVID A. (deceased); was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 16, 1813; at an early age, his father removed with his family, to Belmont Co., Ohio, and from there to Richland County; some time between the years of 1820 and 1830; the exact date is not known. He was married to Mary Patterson, of Lexington, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1835, by Rev. Adam Torrence, at that time a Presbyterian minister living in Lexington; they had seven children—William, Leonidas, Margret Jane, Mary L., Thomas P., Andrew and Warren, all of whom are living, except William and Margaret Jane. Mr. McQuown was Justice of the Peace in and for Troy Township, for the period of twenty-one years, or seven terms; he was noted as the first Whig Justice of Troy Township; some of the brightest local talent of Central Ohio was often engaged in trying cases in his office, and such young lawyers as Hon. John Sherman, Samuel J. Kirkwood (now United States Senator from Iowa), Hon. Thomas W. Bartly (now residing in Washington, D. C.), Hon. George W. Geddes, Hon. James Stewart (afterward Judge Stewart), Barnabus Burns, and others. Mr. McQuown served several times as Mayor of the village of Lexington, and took a prominent part as a local Whig and Republican politician. After his removal to Michigan, he served several years as Justice of the Peace. He died in West Windsor, Eaton Co., Mich., Feb. 16, 1879.

NEWMAN, JACOB, dealer in marble and granite, La Grange, Ind. He was born in Richland Co., in 1832; at the age of 17 years, he moved with his parents to Williams Co., remaining there three years; at the end of that time, he returned to Mansfield and engaged as clerk in the store of E. & C. Hedges, until the following, spring, when he went to La Grange, where he now resides. In September, 1861, Mr. Newman enlisted in Co. H, 44th, Ind. V. I., and was elected Second Lieutenant; he commanded the company at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where he was desperately wounded, being shot through the body, a wound that at first was considered certainly mortal, and one from which the surgeons declared not one man in a thousand could survive; he, however, recovered; Mr. N. was promoted Captain of the company (commission dating from the day of the battle), but his wound disabled him from further service, and he resigned Nov. 14, 1862, and returned home. In 1863, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for La Grange County, of the Fourth District of Indiana, and as such had charge of the enrollment of the county. He was elected County Treasurer in 1864, and re-elected in 1866; since the expiration of the last term, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is now dealing in marble and granite.

SMITH, GEORGE H., Goodland, Benton Co., Ind. He was born in Jackson Township, Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1844, remaining with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, 64th O. V. I., better known as the Sherman Brigade, C. R. Lord commanding company; he participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and in the Atlanta campaign, until the 16th of June; while on the skirmish line in front of Kenesaw Mountain, he received a gunshot-wound in the left forearm, severing the main

artery, which disabled him for the rest of the campaign; also was in the Army of the Cumberland; served under Gens. Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans; the subject of this sketch veteranized in 1864, and was discharged Jan. 1; on his return home he rented his grandfather's farm, where he remained about four years and then went to Benton Co., Ind., and purchased 80 acres of land, on which he has made his home. Aug. 27, 1874, he married Miss M. E. Drake, of Jacken Township, taking his wife to Indiana; they have one child, Anna. Mr. Smith's grandfather, John Smith, emigrated to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, with his family in 1835, locating near where he now lives, with his son George Smith, Sr.; he is past the age of 90, and is the oldest man living in the township; he was married to Miss Susan Wise; they had eight children, four of whom are living. The father of the subject of this notice, has remained in Richland Co., since he came from Cumberland Co., Penn., where he was from October, 1820, except two years when he was at Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Miss A. Miller in 1842. Mr. Smith the subject of this sketch is a genial honest man, and has a reputation that cannot be excelled.

ERRATA.

Page 787—*David* Light should be *Ira* Light.

Page 613, lines 10 and 11, Joseph H. Brown, *Second* Lieutenant, should read *First* Lieutenant; Peter Sterritt, *First* Lieutenant, should read *Second* Lieutenant. Line 14, the word *Orderly* should be *Corporal.*

Page 816—Samuel *Aw* should be Samuel *Au.*

In Chapter XXVIII, the name Levi *Franghiser* should read Levi *Bargahiser.*

Page 872, the name Samuel H. *Tranger* should read Samuel H. *Trauger.*

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